UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

STANDARD OPPERATING PROCEDURES

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UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-100.1 - Wearing of Protective Clothing/Equipment

Date: 09-05-12

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this procedure is to assure that personnel are prepared to start operations immediately on arrival while maintaining the integrity of personal , safety.

APPLICATION:

This procedure shall apply to ALL personnel during emergency operations.

RESPONSIBILITY:

All firefighters have responsibility to follow this procedure. All officers are responsible for the integrity of this procedure. Authority to deviate from this procedure rests solely with the Incident Commander who is responsible for the results of any deviation.

DEFINATION:

Full Protective Clothing: Consists of helmet with face shield or goggles, nomex hood, bunker coat, bunker pants, gloves and boots, all of which meet NFPA standards.

If any alterations are needed, they will be approved by the Chief or Safety Officer.

USE:

All personnel will wear protective clothing, according to the following:

1. Personnel shall not commence operations until he/she have donned all necessary protective clothing.
2. All personnel shall have in their possession, full protective clothing, which includes Minimum of turnout coat, pants, boots, helmet and gloves when responding to any incident. A minimum of coat, pants and boots shall be donned prior to mounting any apparatus. Full protective clothing is optional for engineer/pump operator.
3. All firefighters shall don respiratory protective equipment for all Interior structural fires, vehicle fires and in other confined spaces where an oxygen deficient or toxic atmosphere may exist, and at other incidents that require respiratory protection. Masks should be worn during salvage and overhaul operations. Masks may be removed after the fire has been knocked down and the building and/or areas have been thoroughly ventilated.
4. Personnel operating power or hand tools shall wear full protective clothing. Helmet face plates will be lowered if goggles are not available and goggles will be worn during these activities. Full protective clothing is required for all personnel in an area where any of these tools are being used
5. Personnel raising ladders, operating outside hose lines or other external activities are not mandated to use respiratory protective equipment. However, it is strongly suggested that SCBA be worn while performing these or similar operations.
6. When SCBA masks are removed, they shall not be dropped or left in an area where they may be subject to damage.
7. To reduce the possibility of injury, members responding to alarms will not don respiratory protective equipment while in route.
8. Damage to personal protective clothing shall be immediately reported To the Safety Officer or Chief. They in turn shall inspect the damage and have it repaired or replaced. Clothing damage, such that its protective integrity is compromised, shall not be used.

9. Incident Commanders will use his/her discretion to determine the appropriate level of protective clothing required for incidents that are not covered above. In all cases, personnel shall be required to wear all protective clothing necessary to protect against all foreseeable hazards.
10. Full turnouts, to include pants, coat, boots, gloves and helmets, will be taken along with apparatus during any training exercises.

NOTE: OSHA REQUIREMENTS

1910.156(f)(1)(ii) Approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece, or with approved helmet or hood configuration, shall be provided and worn by fire brigade members while working inside buildings or confined spaces where toxic products of combustion or an oxygen deficiency may be present. Such apparatus shall also be worn during emergency situations involving toxic substances.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-1002 - SELF CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS (SCBA)

Date: 02-20-04

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this procedure is to assure that all personnel are prepared to perform operations while maintaining personal safety.

It is the policy of this department that personnel not be exposed to any hazardous atmosphere without S.C.B.A. Instances of exposure shall be thoroughly investigated by the Safety Officer. The Safety Officer shall make appropriate recommendations to prevent a recurrence.

APPLICATION:

This procedure shall apply to ALL personnel.

RESPONSBILITY:

Each Firefighter is responsible to follow this procedure. Authority to deviate from this procedure rests with the Incident Commander who is responsible for the results of any deviation. If it is a mutual aid response, the highest ranking person from this department has the authority to deviate, however, he/she is responsible for the results of any deviation.

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT:

Breathing apparatus shall be positive pressure type that was constructed to the standards that were in force at the time of purchase. The unity shall have a minimum service life rating of 30 minutes, equipped with an audible alarm that will sound when unit reaches 20-25 percent of its rated service time, and meet all other requirements set forth by NFPA.

DEFINATIONS:

Use of S.C.B.A.: Shall mean the wearing of S.C.B.A. with the face piece in place, low pressure hose connected to the regulator and breathing air from the cylinder.

Hazardous Atmosphere: Any atmosphere that is oxygen deficient or that contains a toxic or disease producing contaminant. A hazardous atmosphere may not be immediately dangerous. •

USE:

The use of S.C.B.A. is mandatory for all personnel working in the following environments:

1. Atmosphere is suspected of being hazardous.
2. Atmosphere is known to be hazardous.
3. Atmosphere may rapidly become hazardous.
4. When the Incident Commander feels the need for S.C.BA.

This would include personnel in the following:

1. In area with active fire.
2. Inside a building/structure involved in fire.
3. In a potential fire or explosion area, such as a flammable vapor Leak (natural gas leak).
4. Where smoke is visible, including vehicle and dumpster fires.
5. Where toxic products are present, suspected of being present, or could be released without warning.

6. In unventilated confined spaces or in any below grade areas.

7. In any areas suspected of containing carbon monoxide, including all areas under overhaul.

Personnel using S.C.B.A. shall also wear and have operating a PASS device. Personnel using S.C.B.A. shall also wear complete personal protective clothing as outlined in the protective clothing S.O.P. Removal of S.C.B.A. is at the discretion of the Incident Commander. For removal of S.C.B.A., the atmosphere must be free of smoke and the area must be thoroughly ventilated.

Personnel operating in areas where the atmosphere could become hazardous, but where there would be warning prior to danger, may wear S.C.B.A. with the face piece removed. It must be ready for immediate use should conditions change rapidly.

MAINTENANCE OF, EQUIPMENT:

Each unit shall be examined at least monthly and after each use.

Each user of the equipment shall be trained in the cleaning, operational checks and proper disinfecting of the units.

Individuals trained and certified to perform such work will perform repairs, adjustments and replacement of parts according to manufacturer's recommendations.

FIREFIGHTER USE:

Firefighters should be physically able to perform the work associated with interior structural firefighting while wearing S.C.B.A.'s. Should you have or incur any injury, illness or disease that you are aware of that would prevent you from wearing this unit, it must be brought to the attention of the chief prior to further use and your medical condition should be evaluated.

Firefighters should be trained in the proper pre-donning checks, donning procedures, face piece seal check, operational procedure, and any emergency procedure checks for the S.C.B.A.

Prior to the firefighter using the S.C.B.A. in a toxic environment, a fit test shall be conducted to ensure that a proper seal can be established with the face piece. Any item, such as temple frames of glasses, beards, side bums, or other conditions that may cause the firefighter not to obtain a seal shall not be permitted. As part of the operational check, it is imperative that the firefighter checks for a suitable seal each time the breathing apparatus is donned.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-100.3 - PERSONAL ALERT SAFETY SYSTEM: (PASS)

Date: 12-14-2012

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this procedure is to assure that all personnel are knowledgeable and prepared in the use of the PASS device.

It is the policy of this department that personnel not be exposed to any hazardous situations without activating the PASS device.

APPLICATION:

This procedure shall apply to ALL personnel.

RESPONSIBILITY:

Each firefighter is responsible to follow this procedure. There is no deviation from this policy.

USE:

PASS devices are required to be attached to SCBA's. The PASS device is automatic and will be activated when the air supply is turned on. This device is intended to help save your life should you become disoriented, lost, trapped, low on air, or need assistance for any other reason. As with any life saving device, it will only assist if it is properly used. This device should be tested each time the breathing apparatus is checked and prior to each use. There shall be no altering of the PASS device from the manufacturers design and set-up.

In an emergency situation, the Incident Commander shall be advised, via radio communication, what problem you are experiencing. This should be done with as much detail as possible, giving your location, condition, etc. The PASS device will be set to the "alarm" state.

If any firefighter should hear a PASS alarm lasting for more than 10 seconds, they will immediately stop current operations, notify IC and investigate.

MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT:

The PASS unit shall be checked for operational readiness monthly, or each time the breathing apparatus is used, to insure the battery is adequately charged, and the unit is functional. To check the unit, it must be turned on and left without movement for the period of time required to activate the motion sensor. Once checked, turn the unit off

If unit fails to perform, or if the battery is low, notify chief or safety officer immediately. SCBA with an attached non-functioning PASS device shall be removed from service immediately.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-100.4 - Vehicle Operations

Date: 09-25-12

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this procedure is to assure that personnel are knowledgeable and prepared to operate emergency vehicles.

APPLICATION:

This procedure shall apply to ALL personnel operating emergency vehicles.

RESPONSIBILITY:

All firefighters have a responsibility to follow this procedure. All officers are responsible for the integrity of this procedure.

DEFINATION:

The City of Uintah Fire Department has a legal and moral obligation to insure that drivers of department vehicles are well trained, in good physical condition, have a proper safe driving attitude and be capable of handling the apparatus with a high degree of skill and common sense. The following shall apply to the operation of all fire department vehicles:

1. NO person shall drive a department vehicle under emergency Conditions prior to being authorized by the Chief.
2. NO person shall drive any department vehicles without a valid Driver's license.
3. NO person shall drive any department vehicle following Consumption of alcoholic beverages or any substance that could affect their reaction time or driving capability.

APPARATUS CONDITION IN STATION:

Parking brake:

The parking brake shall be set prior to shutdown of the vehicle. The parking brake will be set while the vehicle is at rest.

Transmission position:

Engine 91's transmission shall be left in the neutral position.

Brush 91 & 92's transmission shall be left in the appropriate "park" position. Keys should be left either in the ignition or Laying on top of dash behind steering wheel.

RESPONSE:

Seat belts SHALL be worn at all times when the emergency vehicle is in motion.

Emergency warning lights and siren, when appropriate, shall be operated when responding under emergency conditions.

Headlights shall be on at all times when the vehicle is responding to emergencies.

When apparatus is at a fire location and not legally parked, emergency-warning lights shall be left on. Traffic cones shall be set when the situation warrants it.

RESPONSE SPEED:

To assure the safe response to emergencies, vehicles shall be operated with judgment rather than with speed. The response speed shall not exceed 10 miles per hour over the posted speed limit. All vehicles responding shall use caution and shall keep safety in mind. Driving conditions such as road, weather, lights and traffic conditions may dictate reductions in speed. When not responding to alarms, vehicles shall obey all traffic laws.

PRIVATE AUTOMOBILE:

Drivers shall obey all traffic laws when responding to the station or to the scene of an emergency in their private vehicles.

BACKING EMERGENCY APPARATUS:

When backing an apparatus in any situation, one person shall be stationed at the rear in a position to communicate with the driver and act as a guide. The guide shall be positioned at the left or right rear of the apparatus as conditions dictate. If communications between the driver and the guide are lost, the driver shall bring the apparatus to an immediate halt. The apparatus shall remain stopped until communications between the driver and guide is restored. If it is impossible to obtain a guide and it is absolutely necessary to back the apparatus up, the driver shall exit the vehicle and check the area behind the apparatus prior to backing. Backing shall be done slowly with the driver's window rolled down. Drivers and guides shall use the standard signals for maneuvering the apparatus.

PARKING:

All apparatus at emergencies shall be parked in such a manner as to permit the free flow of traffic, including fire department traffic, consistent with the emergency.

Wheel chocks shall be utilized when the fire apparatus is parked on any unlevel service.

AUTHORESED RIDERS:

No person other than a member of this fire department shall be permitted to ride on any fire apparatus, except when authorized to do so by the Chief

NO one shall ride on the rear or on any steps outside the cab.

Children will be allowed to ride in the hose bed area of Engine 91 during a parade or celebration, with adult supervision.

While vehicles are responding to alarms, all firefighters shall be seated and no attempt should be made to don or doff any gear that cannot be successfully completed with the seatbelt attached.

It is required that seat belts be worn at ALL times the vehicle is in motion.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-100.5 - RESPONDING TO INCIDENTS

Date: 02-20-04

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this procedure is to assure the efficient response of personnel and apparatus to the scene without danger to the public or fire department.

APPLICATION:

This procedure shall apply to all personnel.

RESPONSIBILITY:

It is the responsibility of the Driver/Engineer to follow this procedure. Authority to deviate from this procedure rests solely with the riding officer who is responsible for the results of any deviation. State and local laws, nor this procedure will exempt the Driver/Engineer from the responsibility of driving with due regard for the safety of others on the road. The Driver/Engineer is fully responsible for his/her actions taken.

DRIVER TRAINING:

Only personnel who have completed the department driver-training course and are listed by the department as Drivers/Engineers are permitted to operate department vehicles. Exception to this procedure is if the vehicle is being operated under the supervision of a senior Driver/Engineer as part of the driver-training program.

ENROUTE:

The Driver/Engineer shall not move the apparatus until all personnel have mounted the apparatus and are seated with seat belts fastened. On leaving the station, the Driver/Engineer shall be cautious of other apparatus leaving at the same time. Headlights should be turned on and all audible and visual warning devices shall be in operation when making an emergency response.

The use of sirens and warning lights does not automatically give the right-of-way to the emergency vehicles. These devices simply request the right-of-way from other drivers, based on their awareness of the emergency vehicle presence. Emergency vehicle drivers must make every possible effort to make their presence and intended actions known to other drivers, and must drive defensively to be prepared for the unexpected inappropriate actions of others.

SPEED;

Ideal conditions, (little traffic, good visibility and dry roads), the maximum speed of any responding apparatus shall be 10 MPH over the legal posted speed limit. Under less than ideal conditions the maximum speed shall be the posted speed limit Maximum speed limit through a school zone (when flashing) shall be the posted limit (20 MPH). Shut down all emergency lights and siren when traveling through a school zone. The Driver/Engineer shall always maintain a speed to assure safe operation of the apparatus under present conditions.

HIGHWAY DRIVING/CROSSING THE CENTER LINE:

In any emergency response on four lane highways, apparatus shall always travel in the inside lane.

If it is necessary to drive in the center turn lane or left of the center stripe, the maximum permissible speed shall be 20 MPH. Avoid this if at all possible.

INTERSECTIONS:

The following precautions shall be observed by all responding apparatus:

1. When the apparatus must approach an intersection in the center Turn lane or left of center stripe, the Driver/Engineer shall come to a complete stop until all other traffic in the intersection as yielded. This applies even when the emergency vehicle has a green light.

2. When approaching a controlled intersection with a red light or stop Sign, the Driver/Engineer shall come to a complete stop until all other traffic in the intersection has yielded the right-of-way.

3. The maximum speed through any intersection is the posted speed Limit.

APPARATUS:

The Driver/Engineer shall focus full attention on the safe operation of the apparatus. The Driver/Engineer shall not operate the radio or siren. This is the responsibility of the riding officer or the firefighter in the passenger seat.

If the Driver/Engineer is alone, he/she is exempt from this, but they should avoid operating such equipment and shall exercise extreme caution when it is necessary. Passing other apparatus is absolutely prohibited.

DOWNGRADING RESPONSE:

The first officer or senior firefighter to arrive at the emergency scene shall evaluate the need for other responding apparatus to continue. Whenever possible, other responding apparatus should be advised to continue in, or cancel totally.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-100.6 - INITIAL ATTACK OPERATIONS

Date: 02-47-04

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this procedure is to assure efficient and effective initial attack while providing for personnel safety first.

APPLICATION:

This procedure shall apply to all personnel on structure fires.

RESPONSIBILITY:

All personnel have a responsibility to follow this procedure. Overall responsibility for enforcement of this procedure rests with the Officers and Incident Commander. Authority to deviate from this procedure rests with the Senior Officer and/or Incident Commander who are responsible for the results of any deviation.

WATER SUPPLY:

1. Any fire that Engine 91 is first to arrive, and there is smoke and/or Flames showing,'E91 will start initial attack using existing engine tank water.

2. The second engine in, on arrival, will commit his apparatus to hooking the hydrant and supplying water to the attack apparatus. The Driver/Engineer will be the water supply leader and will coordinate the water shuttle. If needed, he can contact the Incident Commander and request additional resources.

3. The Engine laying hose lines to fire and/or apparatus should be Aware that said lines do not impede access to incoming units.

ARRIVAL:

Upon arrival, the riding officer will give an arrival report to dispatch consisting of:

1. Unit arriving on scene
2. Construction of building (single story masonry block, two
3. Story wood frame, etc).
4. Fire condition (flames/smoke showing, nothing showing, etc
5. If initial responding units can handle, or what additional Apparatus and stations are needed.
6. Exposures
7. Entrapment
8. Need for utilities (power, gas, etc). 8 Type of attack being initiated (offensive, defensive, etc).
9. Assume (ESTABLISH) and name command.

The senior officer or IC will make a pass around the fire building to assess any additional hazards.

The IC will return to the apparatus and direct exposure lines, if needed. If not, he/she will direct hose lines for the type of attack needed. He/she will also specify size of line. It is the policy of this department to not use any line smaller than 1 V2" on structure fires.

All personnel will have full protective clothing in accordance with the protective clothing SOP. All personnel will have breathing apparatus in accordance with the S.C.B.A. SOP.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-100.7 - Incidents Involving Violent Acts/Hostile Situations

Date: 01-30-04

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this procedure is to provide guidelines to Officers and Firefighting personnel when responding to known hostile situations, or incidents involving violence.

APPLICATION:

This procedure shall apply to all personnel.

RESPONSIBILITY:

It shall be the responsibility of the Training Officer to insure department personnel are trained to operate within these guidelines.

It shall be the responsibility of the Senior Officer to utilize these guidelines when responding to and operating at the scene of a hostile situation. While Senior Officers are encouraged to follow these basic guidelines, they must use their best judgment when confronted by a hostile situation.

PROCEDURE:

1. Do not enter the emergency area until Police arrive and determine that it is safe to do so. Use appropriate caution at all times.
2. Officers or designee responding to known hostile situations shall Stage apparatus at a safe distance from the scene and wait until Dispatch has notified unit that the scene is secure.

3. Once the Officer or designee is notified by dispatch, or on site Law Enforcement personnel that the scene is secure, the Responding apparatus will then proceed to the scene with caution And provide necessary services.

4. Should the incident turn from calm to violent, fire personnel are To immediately exit the area and notify dispatch of the situation. Fire personnel will not resume operations until dispatch has Notified them that it is safe to do so.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-100.8 - Accounting of Personnel

Date: 03-06-04

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this procedure is to be able to account for all personnel that may be assigned to or working at the scene of an emergency.

APPLICATION:

This procedure shall apply to all personnel.

RESPONSIBILITY:

All personnel have a responsibility to follow this procedure. Overall responsibility for enforcement of this procedure rests with the officers and/or Incident Commander. The ability to deviate fromthis procedure rests with the Incident Commander who assumes full responsibility for the results of any deviations.

PERSONNEL ACCOUNTING:

For the safety of all personnel on the fire ground it is important that the number and location of all personnel be known. To accomplish this, the following procedures shall be used:

1. A name tag shall be issued to every active firefighter. This tag is Attached underneath the back rim of your helmets.

2. On arrival at the scene of every incident, all firefighters will Report, with their accountability tags, to the Incident Commander for assignments

3. Personnel not assigned to a specific task shall stand-by at the Attack apparatus or the established staging area.

4. All personnel exiting a structure or confined space shall report to The Incident Commander, in person or via radio, that their

assignment has been completed. If instructed, firefighters should report to the Incident Commander and reclaim their name badge.

5. If a firefighter has not exited in the time frame of their air supply, an EMERGENCY TRAFFIC will be announced over the radio with a message that a firefighter is missing. All officers will immediately account for all personnel assigned to them and report their status to the Incident Commander, An immediate search will be started if the firefighter still is not accounted for. If possible, personnel should exit the same way they entered unless emergency evacuation is sounded.

6. Personnel leaving the scene shall check out with the Incident Commander and retrieve their name tags. If a firefighter does not pick up his/her name tag at the end of an incident, a search will be initiated immediately.

7. No firefighter team/crew shall enter any structure without a radio.

OFFICERS:

Firefighters should be working under your direction in teams of two or more Firefighters entering the structure should be doing so in order to accomplish a tactical objective. If not needed inside, they should be held together in readiness until the incident commander assigns your team/crew an assignment. Once you and/or your team/crew enters the structure, someone should be aware that you are entering, the approximate area where you are going, the general time when you are entering, and the number of personnel going inside. It may be the Incident Commander, Safety Officer, Pump Operator, or other personnel that you inform. The intent is if conditions should deteriorate, someone would know your approximate location and the number of persons to look for.

The Incident Commander should advise mutual aid officers and firefighters of the procedure and establish a means of accounting for them.

FIREFIGHTERS:

It is imperative that you inform someone prior to entering the structure so that in the event of a deterioration of conditions, someone will be aware of your position and be looking for you. A system of communication must be maintained so that the firefighters may be notified or that firefighters may inform persons outside of the problems. The tag system is intended to identify the number and names of persons who may be in need of assistance, and for your safety.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-100.9 - Vehicle Fires

Date: 03-24-04

Purpose:

The purpose of this procedure is to assure the efficient extinguishments of fires involving automobiles and ·other vehicles while maintaining the integrity of personal safety for personnel at the incident.

Application:

This procedure shall apply to all personnel during emergency operations or training involving a vehicle fire.

Responsibility:

The Senior Officer or Incident Commander has the responsibility for the enforcement of this procedure. Authority to deviate from this procedure rests solely with the 'Incident Commander who bears full responsibility for the results of any deviation.

Response:

The following apparatus will respond in this order to reports of vehicle fires:

Engine 91 will be first responding unit, with Brush 91 & 92 as back-up units.

Apparatus Positioning;

Apparatus responding to a vehicle fire shall be positioned as follows:

1. Uphill
2. Upwind
3. At least 50 feet away from vehicle
4. Between working personnel and approaching traffic, if vehicle is in roadway.

Potential Hazards:

All personnel will operate with an awareness of the following potential - hazards:

1. Shock' absorbing bumpers that may explode and separate from the Vehicle.
2. Multiple or auxiliary fuel tanks.
3. Sealed drive shafts that may explode.
4. Shock absorbers that may explode.
5. Multiple batteries.
6. Propane or Natural Gas fuel tanks.
7. High-pressure hoses connected to air conditioning systems that may burst releasing oil and pressurized gas.
8. Hood springs that may be weakened.
9. Plastic fuel tanks that may rupture causing a flowing fuel leak or fire.
10. Split rim tires that may fail
11. Magnesium motors or rims.

Safety Perimeter:

A safety perimeter shall be established around the involved vehicle. The perimeter shall be all the area within a 150-foot radius of the vehicle. All personnel operating with this perimeter will be in full protective clothing including SCBA.

Operations:

1. All personnel will have full protective clothing and SCBA if they are Within the safety perimeter.

2. The initial attack will be made with a minimum of one (1) 1-1/2" line Flowing at least 60 GPM. As soon as possible the initial line should be backed up with a second 1 1/4" ate flowing at least 60 GPM.

3. The vehicle should be approached at a 45-degree angle.

4. Any fire exposing the fuel tank should be controlled first Exposed fuel tanks should be cooled to minimize internal pressure and the possibility of rupture. After all fire around the fuel tank has been controlled, consider removing the gas cap to reduce internal pressure in the tank.

5. Use extreme caution when opening the passenger and engine compartments. Always have a charged line available before compartments are opened. Always block the compartment open with a tool.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-100.10 - Operations in Confined Spaces

Date: 04-04-04

Purpose:

The purpose of this procedure is to assure the safety of all personnel at an incident requiring entry into a confined space while providing an efficient and effective operation.

Application:

This procedure shall apply to all incidents that require entry into a confined space.

Responsibility:

The Incident Commander has the full responsibility for assuring compliance with this procedure. Authority to deviate from this procedure rests solely with the Incident Commander, who bears full responsibility for the results of any deviation.

Definitions:

Confined spaces include caverns, tunnels, pipes, tanks and any other locations where ventilation and access are restricted by the configuration of the space. These factors may also apply to basements. Confined space incidents may involve injured people, people asphyxiated or overcome by toxic substances, cave-ins or fires occurring with the space.

Size-Up:

The following information should be obtained as soon as possible:

1. Number of victims.
2. The time they entered the space.
3. If the victims are unconscious and the last time they were known to be conscious.
4. Trauma, if any.
5. Materials they are exposed to.

The atmosphere of all confined spaces shall be considered toxic and explosive until proven otherwise by testing. If possible, the atmosphere should be continuously monitored throughout the operation.

Preparing for Entry:

Before any personnel are permitted to enter the confined space, the following precautions must be taken.

1. Isolate the space from other hazards. This may include closing valves, dampers, power supplies and steam lines that enter or exit the space.

2. Full protective clothing, including SCBA will be worn, and PASS Alarms for all personnel shall be activated.

3. Every rescuer entering the confined space will have a lifeline. If Possible, the rescuer should wear a harness, wrist straps or anlde Straps.

4. Before any personnel enter a confined space, there must be adequate Back-up crews. There must be at least two (2) back-up personnel for Each rescuer entering the confined space.

5. Adequate explosion proof lighting.

6. As soon as possible, the space should be ventilated by forcing fresh are into the space.

7. A Safety Officer is appointed.

8. An Access Control Officer is appointed.

If there is any doubt about whether the operation can be conducted safely with the personnel available at the scene, request additional resources immediately. DO NOT commit any personnel to the confined space until there are sufficient personnel at the scene to carry out ALL required functions.

Command shall assure that personnel entering a confined space will not commit themselves to travel within the space beyond a point that provides sufficient air reserve to return and exit safely, with at least a 5 minute safety margin.

Access Control Officer:

1. The Access Control Officer will be responsible for the following:

2. Entering personnel are properly protected, having an operating SCBA, Operating PASS and is attached to a lifeline.

3. Record the time of entry for each person as well as the time required To make entry.

4. The pressure in the SCBA will also be recorded. If the rescuer is not Out in. the allotted time (entry, interior operations, exit) the back-up Crews will be sent in.

Communications:

Both of the following methods of communication shall be used.

1. Explosion proof portable radio.

2. Lifeline signals.

Confined Space Incident Safety Checklist:

1. Size-up.
2. Number of victims.
3. Time of entry.
4. Time last known conscious.
5. Type of trauma.
6. Materials exposed to
7. Chances of survival.
8. Call for additional assistance, if needed.
9. Space isolated from other hazards and sources of energy.
10. SCBA and proper protective clothing for rescuers.
11. Lifelines.
12. Back-up crews (minimum 2:1 ratio)
13. Explosion proof lighting.
14. Ventilation
15. Safety Officer
16. Access Control Officer
17. Communications.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-100.11 - Emergency Evacuation

Date: 03-30-04

Purpose:

The purpose of this procedure is to assure that an personnel operating in the interior of a structure can be alerted to conditions that place them in imminent danger so they can evacuate to safety outside the building.

Application:

This procedure shall apply to all personnel.

Start:

The Incident Commander and the Safety Officer are responsible for starting this procedure. Everyone operating at the scene of an emergency has the responsibility to pay attention to developing conditions and to inform Officers/Incident Coinmander of any dangerous conditions that are developing.

Definition:

The EMERGENCY evacuation of a structure shall mean an evacuation that is started by the Incident Commander or Safety Officer because conditions have placed personnel in and around the building in imminent danger.

Observation of Changing Conditions:

All group leaders will relay information on the conditions in their areas to the Incident Commander. They should be alert to the following:

1. Signs of impending flashover.

2. Signs of impending back draft.

3. Signs of impending structural collapse.

4. Any special condition that places personnel in imminent danger.

Evacuation Procedures;

If a condition places personnel in imminent danger, the group leader shall inform the Incident Commander immediately. If an emergency evacuation of the building is necessary, the Incident Commander or Safety Officer shall give the emergency signal. This signal shall be as follows:

1. The Incident Commander will say "EMERGENCY TRAFFIC" Over the radio. Hearing this, all others should maintain radio Silence.

2. The Incident Commander should then say "EVACUATE or EVACUA'I'E THE BUILDING."
   This message should be repeated a minimum of three times.

3. After hearing the "EMERGENCY TRAFFIC— ALL PERSONEL EVACUATE THE BUILDING" all Engineers will start giving three longs blasts from the air horns on the engine. They should continue this for a minimum of three minutes or until accountability is complete.

4. Hearing the EMERGENCY signal by radio and/or air horn, all Firefighters will evacuate the building by the shortest route possible. Equipment that will slow down your escape is to be abandoned unless it is needed for protection (e.g. hose line)

5. Once outside the building, all personnel shall report to the Incident Commander for a head count to assure all personnel have exited the building.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-100.12 - Collapse Size-Up:

Date: 03-26-04

Purpose:

The purpose of this procedure is to assure that all personnel maintain a constant awareness of structural conditions that could lead to collapse.

Application:

This procedure shall apply to all personnel.

Responsibility:

All personnel are responsible for maintaining a constant awareness of structural conditions that could affect their safety. The Incident Commander is responsible for assuring that structural conditions are continuously observed.

Hazards:

All personnel shall watch for signs that could signal a building failure or collapse is imminent Such signs may include:

1. Little or no progress on a fire after 10-12 minutes of well places lines.
2. Walls or floors sagging or bowing.
3. Distortion of doors or windows.
4. Beam ends pulling away from supports.
5. Floor joists bowing.
6. Little or no run off while using heave streams.
7. New cracks developing and moving.

8. Plaster or brick work falling
9. Walls disassemble under water streams.
10. Overhang structures that may collapse without warning.
11. Truss construction can be expected to fail when exposed to moderate Fire exposure.

Personnel should be extremely careful during overhaul operations. The conditions of the building should be carefully evaluated before persomiel are committed to the interior of the structure, If there is any doubt as to the stability of the structure, all work will be done from the exterior of the building.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-100.13 - Apparatus Placement:

Date: 0447.04

Purpose:

To place fire apparatus in positions that provide for the best accessibility and function at a fire scene.

Application:

This procedure shall apply to all personnel.

Responsibility:

All personnel are responsible for maintaining an awareness of apparatus positioning at a fire scene.
The Incident Commander is responsible for assuring the following conditions are continually observed.

Response:

Apparatus function should regulate placement. Poor apparatus placement can reverse this rule, limiting the options or eliminating functions to which a unit could be assigned.

Firefighters often times operate with a natural inclination to drive apparatus as close to the fire as possible. This often results in positioning of apparatus that is both dysfunctional and dangerous. The placement of all, apparatus on the fire ground should be a reflection of the following:

1. Standard operational procedure for first arriving apparatus.
2. Staging procedure.

3. A direct order from command.
4. A conscious decision on the part of the apparatus driver based on existing or predictable conditions.

Effective apparatus placement must begin with the arrival of first units. The placement of the initial arriving engine and/or ladder should be based upon initial size-up and general conditions observed upon arrival . Generally, the first engine proceeds just past the fire building leaving room for the ladder in front.

First arriving apparatus should place themselves to maximum advantage and go to work. Later arriving units should be placed in a manner that builds on the initial plan and allows for the expansion of the operation.

Avoid "belly to butt" placement of apparatus on the fire ground. DO NOT drive all fire apparatus directly in front of the fire. Mutual aid apparatus should stage a minimum of ½ block short of the immediate fire area and remain uncommitted until ordered into action by command.

Command must be aware of tactical options and that the immediate fire area can quickly become congested with apparatus. The officer must regard apparatus on the fire-ground in two categories:

1. Apparatus that is working.
2. Apparatus that is parked.

Apparatus that is ndi working should be left in the staging area or parked where it will not compromise access.

Maintain access lanes down the center of streets whenever possible, or down the side of the street opposite that which the hydrants are located on.

Think of the fire apparatus as an expensive exposure: position working apparatus in a manner that considers the extent and location of the fire and a pessimistic evaluation of fire spread and building failure. Anticipate the heat, which may be released with structural collapse. Apparatus should generally be positioned at least 30 feet away from involved buildings, even with nothing showing. Greater distances may be required in many situations.

Beware aware of putting fire apparatus in places where it cannot be repositioned easily and quickly; particularly operating positions with only one way in and out; i.e. yards, alleys, driveways, etc.
When backing apparatus into limited access areas, always leave yourself an easy and quick exit.

Be aware of overhead power lines when positioning apparatus. Do not park where lines may fall.

If apparatus does become endangered, operate lines between it and the fire while you reposition it. When you do move it, move it to a position that is safe, It is dysfunctional to move the apparatus several times throughout the progress of a fire.

Key tactical positions should be identified and engines placed in those locations with a strong water supply.

Take full advantage of hydrants close to the fire before laying additional supply lines to distant hydrants. A pumper hooked to a hydrant close to the fire can usually supply two "forward" pumpers in attack positions.

Secondary hydrants should be used to obtain additional supply if the demand exceeds the capability of the closest hydrant.

Take advantage of the equipment on an apparatus already in the fire area instead of bringing in more apparatus. Connect extra lines to pumpers which already have a good supply line instead of making additional supply line connections.

Do not hook up to hydrants so close to the fire building that a structural failure or fire extension will jeopardize the apparatus or the supply lines.

Fire hose soon limits the general access, as the fire-ground operation gets older. Command should direct apparatus to important positions as early as possible. Lines should be laid with attention to the access problems they present. Try to lay lines on the same side of the street as the hydrant and cross over near the hydrant.

Ambulances and rescue units should be spotted in a safe position that will provide the most effective treatment of fire victims and fire fighting personnel, while not blocking movement of other apparatus or interfering with firefighting operations. Consideration must also be given for additional ambulance access to the treatment area in situations involving patient transportation.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-100.14 - Suppression/Rapid Intervention Team

Date: 06-17-04

PURPOSE:

To establish the assignment of a "Rapid Intervention Team" (RIT) at a structure fire consisting of personnel whose primary assignment is firefighter rescue. It is the policy of this department to provide safe operating procedures for the health and safety of departmental personnel and to comply with labor and industries standards pertaining to job hazards.

RESPONSIBILITY:

It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander at any structure fire scene to assign personnel to rapid intervention duties as staffing and incident priorities allow, during the stages of a structure fire. Authority to deviate from this procedure rests solely with the Incident Commander who is responsible for the results of any deviation.

STAGES:

1. Initial attack stage of a structure fire is when the first responding crew is on scene.
2. Advanced attack stage of a structure fire is reached once additional crews are on scene and have been assigned.
3. A structure fire is a fire within a structure that has extended beyond the incipient stage, which is the beginning of a fire where the room has a normal temperature and the fire can be controlled or extinguished with a portable fire extinguisher.

PROCEDURE:

1. Initial Attack Stage - Prior to entry of any personnel in the initial attack stage, two standby persons shallbe assigned as back up and/or MT team members. These personnel shall be clothed in full turnouts, with air packs and face pieces in the standby position.

    a) The responsibility of the initial attack is for extinguishments of fire that is limited to a size that is likely to be extinguished and/or the rescue of trapped civilians from the fire.

    b) NO ATTACK TEAM SHOULD ENTER A STRUCTURE FIRE WITHOUT TWO (2) PERSONS SERVING AS A BACK-UP TEAM.

2. Advanced Attack Stage

    a) Once additional crews are on scene and assigned, the incident commander, shall evaluate the situation and risks to the operating crews. Unless there is a civilian life risk that the second crew needs to address, this back-up crew shall be assigned as the rapid intervention team. Later crews may rotate through this assignment

    b) A RIT shall consist of a minimum of two firefighters whose primary assignment is firefighter safety. The RIT must be readily deployable.

    c) The RIT members shall be fully bundered, including SCBA and have specialized equipment, i.e. forcible entry tools, RTT bag, and be in a readily accessible area.

d) It is important in the early stages of the event for the incident commander to recognize the need for and call for adequate resources to accomplish all necessary assignments on the fire ground in a timely manner.

3. Termination of RIT: RIT assignment shall be maintained until the following landmarks are passed. The completion of these landmarks does not prohibit continued assignment of RIT.

a) The fire is declared out and the enviromnent is safe to work in.

b) A building survey has been completed and the Incident Commander determines that the structure is safe for crews to enter and work.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-100.15 - Rescue of Lost or Trapped Firefighter

Date: 01-16-13

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this procedure is to identify operational approaches for the purpose of finding a trapped or lost firefighter.

APPLICATION:

This procedure shall apply to all incidents.

RESPONSIBILITY:

All firefighters have the responsibility to follow this procedure. All officers are responsible for the integrity of this procedure. Deviation from this procedure rests with the Incident Commander.

APPLICATION:

Rescue of a trapped or lost firefighter in a burning building is especially time sensitive. An immediate and well organized search and rescue response must be implemented to take advantage of the very limited survivable time element.

Rescue need generally fall into two categories. A firefighter (or firefighters) that are trapped by a collapse or are lost in a smoke filled/burning building.

BUILDING COLLAPSE:

Command is responsible for monitoring conditions of a burning building. Upon observing conditions of an emanate collapse, or following a collapse, Command will immediately initiate an evacuation of the building. As fire crews exit the area, they should aid in the rescue of fellow firefighters if the need arises.

A roll call (aided by the Accountability System) of all firefighters operating in the area will follow immediately to determine if and how many firefighters are missing.

If it is suspected or confirmed that a firefighter(s) is missing, Command will immediately notify dispatch and request additional mutual aid and ambulance(s) be sent. Command will adjust the incident tactics to a high priority rescue effort and for the protection of firefighter's from the effects of the fire. Command must immediately place additional attack lines, deck guns, or elevated streams as appropriate, in the collapse area, to protect trapped firefighters and rescuers from the fire. Positive pressure ventilation should be initiated to improve atmospheric conditions and visibility. Writing off the remainder of the building may be required in order to commit resources to the rescue effort.

When searching for a firefighter(s), the following should be considered to aid in the search and rescue efforts:

1. Visible sighting of trapped firefighters, such as arms or legs.
2. Knowledge of their last known location.
3. Shouts for help from the collapse area.
4. Tapping Noises, etc.
5. Sounds of portable radio broadcast in the collapse area.
6. Breathing, moaning sounds.
7. The sound of the PASS device' audible tones.
8. 'The sound of the SCBA bells ringing.
9. Radio request for help from portable radios from within the collapse area.
10. Tracing attack hose lines into the collapse area.
11. Locations of ladders, fans, lights, or other equipment being

used by missing firefighters.

If the PASS devices are not operating, rescuers can use portable radios as a potential locator. All radios in the immediate collapse area, including apparatus radios, should be turned off (to eliminate confusing background broadcast). Radios will remain off only long enough to complete the locator test. Officer's radios will remain on. Various messages can be broadcast from a single radio at the collapse area Rescuers can then listen for radio transmission from the lost firefighter's radio. In some cases, placing two portables side by side and "keying" the microphones will produce a feedback squeal that may be more audible.

During the rescue effort, crews should take protective measures to protect trapped firefighters from the effects of fire. In addition to attack lines, deck guns, etc, early lighting of the area will be required (inside and outside). Positive pressure ventilation can be used to minimize smoke inhalation by trapped firefighters and improve visibility for rescuers. Debris will need to be stabilized as rescue efforts precede. Spare SCBA's and SCBA bottles should be brought to the rescue area. These will be sued to place on firefighters who are trapped and awaiting extrication.

An early assessment on the need for heavy or specialized equipment must be conducted by command. Request for this resource must be made as early as possible, even if it's unsure if it will be needed upon arrival.

Rescue crews must be cautious not to cause an additional collapse in their haste to rescue trapped firefighters.

A treatment area, with appropriate resources must be implemented early and be prepared to receive patients.

Command and the Safety Officer should use the accountability tags to obtain an accurate roll call and determine the names of missing firefighters.

LOST FIREFIGHTERS:

Lost firefighters in a building pose a different search and rescue problem.

The most significant problem and difference is that the search can be substantially larger than a collapse area.

Lost Firefighter

In many cases, lost firefighters will be able to radio to command that they are lost and in need of rescue, prior to being incapacitated when a SCBA goes empty. Firefighters who find themselves lost,, will immediately notify command of their situation while they continue to attempt to find their way out. Lost firefighters will transmit a MAYDAY message using the "LUNAR" acronym.

- Last Know Location
- Unit Number
- Name
- Assignment
- Remaining Air and Resources Needed

Continue to give any other information that may be helpful such as sounds of nearby activities (i.e., ventilation saw noise), or any other information that might direct rescue crews to their location.

Lost firefighters should then activate their PASS device. If firefighters detect they are about to become incapacitated (i.e., now breathing smoke), they should take whatever precautions necessary to increase survivability:

- Stay calm and conserve air
- Position flashlight toward ceiling
- Assume a horizontal position in order to maximize audible effects of the PASS device.
- Monitor conditions and report and change to the IC.

If firefighter is moving or attempting to self-extricate continue to advise the IC of progress.

Command or Officers:

1. Gather LUNAR information from the firefighter
2. Conduct a risk analysis to determine if a team can and/or should be deployed to attempt a rescue. If a rescue operation will be initiated, deploy the RIT team.
3. Announce the confirmed receipt of the MAYDAY.
4. Make announcement on the Operations Channel that a MAYDAY has been transmitted and for all companies not involved in the RIT Operation to switch to OPS ___. The OPS channel will be determined by the IC. The downed firefighter, IC and RIT group will remain on the Ops Channel that the MAYDAY was transmitted on or the last channel the firefighter was operating on.
5. Notify dispatch that there is a report of lost, trapped or disoriented firefighter(s) and request additional mutual aid and ambulance(s) sent.
6. Assign a RIT Group Supervisor, if one has not already been assigned.
7. Assign a radio operator to monitor the RIT Operations channel.
8. Assign a scribe to monitor time and benchmarks.
9. If the MAYDAY was caused due to a collapse, flashover, or explosion, the Operations Chief or Safety Officer will assess the need to evacuate the building or area. If deemed necessary, an immediate evacuation may be initiated based on conditions and safety.
10. Call for a PAR (Personnel Accountability Report) of all companies on the fire ground.
11. Withdraw all non-essential crews; this is those not directly involved with the suppression efforts or those that report they have contact with the downed firefighter.
12. Ensure the incident stabilization operation continues.

Command will adjust the incident tactics to a high priority rescue effort. In many cases, the offensive fire attack must be continued in order to protect the lost firefighters from the effects of the fire. However, some portion of the build may need to be written off to concentrate on the rescue effort and protecting firefighters.

Ventilation, including positive pressure ventilation, may be implemented but <u>fire conditions MUST BE MONITORED CLOSELY at all times</u> because the extra added air can change fire conditions. Early and continued interior

lighting must be implemented.

Command and the Safety Officer will determine the search area based on the last known locations of the lost firefighter(s) and closely coordinate rescue efforts. They will assign specific areas or grids of the building to each rescue team entering the building. If multi-entry points to the building are available, search and rescue teams may need to operate from all these points, starting with the area where the lost firefighters are believed to be.

RIT Group Supervisor

1. Assign a Control Officer to maintain entry of all RIT members. This person will track names, air supply and time of all RIT members as they enter the IDLH (Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health) environment.
2. Request additional RIT Teams from the IC as needed.
3. Conduct ongoing size ups of the IDLH. Be prepared to stop the RIT operation if conditions warrant.
4. Work with the Operations Chief to:
    - Position hose lines to protect trapped firefighters and rescuers in fire areas.
    - If warranted ventilation to improve conditions and visibility.
    - Provide collapse hazard and debris stabilization as rescue efforts proceed.
    - Have spare SCBA's and cylinders brought to the RIT staging area.
    - Provide lighting in the area as necessary.
5. Recognize the benchmarks of the RIC operation
    - Firefighter located
    - Air secured
    - Packaging complete
    - Removal started
    - Removal complete

RIC Team

1. It is recommended that the RIT team be divided into smaller teams if possible. These teams will represent each stage of the operation; Recon and Rescue.
2. Deploy the Recon team to locate the firefighter.
3. The Recon team should:

- Ascertain last known location from the RIC Group Supervisor or IC.
- Follow hose lines when possible.
- Listen for PASS devices.
- Listen for tapping noises being made by the firefighter.
- Look for flashlight beams pointed at the ceiling.
- Stop and listen for breathing noises.
- Communicate with the firefighter on the radio when possible.
- Report any findings to the RIC Group Supervisor.

4. Once the firefighter is found report the location where found, air supply of the firefighter and the team, and resources needed to extricate the firefighter.
5. The Rescue team will only deploy if requested by the Recon team or as instructed by the RIC Group Supervisor.
6. The Rescue team will work to package and remove the firefighter from the IDLH. All reports, findings and updates will be communicated to the RIC Group Supervisor.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-100.16 - HIGH WIND OPERATIONS

Date: 01-20-05

PURPOSE:

To establish the protocol for driving and/or operating emergency equipment during times of high winds.

RESPONSIBILITY:

All firefighters have a responsibility to follow this procedure. All officers are responsible for the integrity of this procedure. Authority to deviate from this procedure rests solely with the officer in charge, who is responsible for the results of any deviation.

PROCEDURE:

Because of studies that have been conducted on emergency apparatus during times of high winds, (wind pressure distributions on the vehicles measuring drag, lift and side forces), it has been determined that operating emergency vehicles in winds or wind gusts over 75 mph is unsafe.

It is the decision of this department, for the safety of personnel and equipment, that operating Engine/Brush 91-92 can be done safely in winds up to 50 mph, but should be taken out of service in winds that reach 75 mph or higher. In between these two wind speeds, the degree of hazard depends on the vehicle, vehicle speed and skill of the driver. Emergency vehicles• will operate in winds of 50 — 75 mph based on the decision of the officer in charge.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-100.17 - FIRE GROUND SAFETY/RISK MANAGEMENT

Date: 0147-05

PURPOSE:

To establish Operational Guidelines to be employed during an incident which will minimize the exposure of personnel to firegotmd hazards incurred during the successful control of an incident.

RESPONSIBILITY:

The Incident Commander and all personnel involved in the incident are responsible to work within all recognized safety guidelines at all times. All officers are responsible for the safety of their assigned personnel.
It shall be the responsibility of the Incident Commander to evaluate the risk posed to personnel with the respect to the impose and potential results of their actions in each situation. Risk assessment shall be an on-going process throughout the entire incident operation. It is recognized that at an emergency incident, the Incident Commander shall be responsible for the overall safety of all personnel and all activities occurring at the scene,

PROCEDURES:

Risk Management

1. The Incident Commander shall integrate management into the regular functions of incident command.
2. The concept of risk management shall be utilized on the basis of The following definitions and principles:
    a. Risk Assessment: To set or determine the possibility of suffering harm or loss and to what extent.
    b. Risk Management: The develop of strategy and tactical plans based on an accurate risk assessment taking into consideration the current and potentially changing

emergency scene conditions.

c. Activities that are routinely employed to protect property shall be recognized as inherent risks to the safety of personnel, and actions shall be taken to reduce or minimize these risks. "FIREFIGHTERS MAY PLACE THEMSELVES IN A SITUATION WITH MODERATE RISK TO SAVE PROPERTY THAT IS SAVABLE

d. Activities that are routinely employed to protect property shall be recognized an inherent risk to safety of personnel, and actions shall be taken to reduce or minimize these risks. FIREFIGHTERS MAY PLACE THEMSELVES IN A SITUATION WITH MODERATE RISK TO SAVE PROPERTY THAT IS SAVEABLE. When there no possibility to save lives or property, FIREFIGHTERS WILL RISK NOTHING TO SAVE LIVES WHICH HAVE ALREADY BEEN LOST OR PROPERTY WHICH ALREADY HAS BEEN DISTROYED.

1. The Incident Commander shall continually evaluate the risk to personnel with respect to the purpose and potential results of their actions in each situation encountered.

2. The Incident Commander shall provide an adequate number of personnel to safely conduct emergency scene operations. Operations by the Incident Commander shall be limited to those that can be safely performed by the personnel available at the scene.

3. It must be recognized that every situation is unique and that an all encompassing definition for undue risk is impossible. For this reason, the ability for an Incident Commander to use discretion and judgment on a situation basis when applying risk management assessment and risk management controls in relationship to the strategy and tactics being applied is a must. Once the Incident Commander has established the level of risk that is acceptable and the amount of gain that is to be realized, it is the Incident Commander's responsibility to ensure that all personnel are

operating within the strategy and risk level established. Risk a lot to save a life. Risk a little to save property. RISK NOTHING TO SAVE NOTHING.

TACTICAL POSITIONING:

Positioning operating companies can severely affect the safety/survival of such companies. Personnel must use caution when placed in the following positions:

I. Above the fire (floors/roof)
2. Where fire can move in behind them.
3. Where there is not control of position/retreat.
4. With limited access — one way in/out
5. Operating under involved roof structures.
6. In areas containing hazardous materials.
7. Below ground fires (basements, etc.)
8. In areas here a backdraft/flashover potentially exists.

OFFENSIVE/DEFENSIVE CONSIDERATIONS:

The safety of firefighting personnel represents the major reason for an effective and well-timed offensive/defensive decision. When the rescue of savable victims has been completed, Command must ask "IS THE RISK TO MY PERSONNEL WORTH THE PROPERTY I CAN SAVE?"

When operating in a defensive mode, operating positions should be as far from the involved area as possible while still remaining effective. Position and operate from behind barriers if available (fences, wall, etc.) that are outside the collapse zone. The intent is for personnel to utilize safe positioning where possible in an effort to safeguard against sudden hazardous developments, such as backdraft explosions, structural collapse, etc.

When operating in an offensive mode, be aggressively offensive. An effective coordinated interior attack operation directed toward knocking down the fire eliminates most safety problems.

FIREGROUND & INCIDENT ASSIGNMENTS:

To limit the number of personnel on the fire ground to those assigned to a necessary function, all personnel shall be:

1. Positioned in staging ,
2. Assigned to a task or operating with a team.
3. Having completed an assignment and no other assignments are available, crews should be assigned to staging or rehabilitation until such time as they can be reassigned to an operating assignment or released to "in-service" status.
4. All firefighters are responsible to assist commanders within. the ICS in maintaining accountability for resources. Firefighters assigned as a team are responsible for the safety of their partner.

The intent of this procedure is to minimize fireground confusion/congestion and to limit the number, of personnel exposed to firegound hazards to only those necessary to successfully control the operation. Individuals or crews will be restricted from wandering about the fireground or congregating in nonfunctional groups. If personnel have not been assigned and do not have necessary staff function to perform, they shall remain outside the fffegrotmd perimeter.

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS:

When it is necessary to engage personnel in exceptionally hazardous circumstances (i.e. to perform a rescue), Command will limit the number of personnel exposed to an absolute minimum and assure the following safety measures are taken.

1. Accountability/Passport system is in operation as per departmental operating procedures.
2. Firefighters operating in hazardous areas at emergency structural fire incidents shall operate in teams of two or more.

a. Team members operating in hazardous areas shall be in communication with each other through visual, audible, physical, or by any other means in order to coordinate their activities.
b. Team members shall be in close proximity to each other to provide assistance in case of emergencies.

3. The fire department shall provide personnel for the rescue of members operating at emergency incidents.

4. In the "initial stage" of structure fire-incident, where only one team is operating in the hazardous area; at least two additional firefighters shall be assigned to stand by outside of the hazardous area where the team is operating.

a. The responsibility of the standby firefighters shall be awareness of the status of the firefighters inside the hazardous area.
b. The standby firefighters shall remain in positive Communication with the entry team, with full protective clothing on, SCBA's donned, in the standby mode.

5. Once additional crews are on the scene and assigned, the incident Commander shall evaluate the situation and risks to operating crews. Fire and primary consideration shall be given to providing a R.I.T. team(s) commensurably with the needs of the situation.

6. Command is exempt from being part of the R.I.T. team.

7. In extremely hazardous situations (flammable liquid, LP gas, hazard materials, etc.) Command will engage only an absolute minimum number of personnel within the hazard zone. Unmanned master streams will be utilized wherever possible.

7. In situations where crews must operate from opposing or conflicting positions, such as front streams vs. rear attack streams, roof crews vs. interior crews; utilize radio or face to face communications to coordinate your actions with those of the

opposing crew in an effort to prevent needless injuries. Command should notify Company Officers of opposing operations.

8. Do not operate exterior streams, whether hand lines, master Streams, ladder pipes, etc., into an area where interior crews are operating. This procedure is intended to prevent injuries to personnel due to steam blasts, the driving of fire and/or heavy heat and smoke, onto the interior crews.

9. When laddering a roof, the ladder selected shall be one which will extend 2' —3' above the roof line. This shall be done in an effort to provide personnel operating on the roof with visible means of egress.

10. If possible, when laddering buildings under fire conditions, place ladders near building corners or fire walls, as these areas are more stable in the event of a structural failure.

11. When operating either above or below ground level, establish at Least two (2) separate escape routes/means where possible (such as stairways, ladders, exits), preferable at opposite ends or diagonal corners of the building.

FIREGROUND PERIMETER:

Many safety principles revolve around actions that take place with the fire ground perimeter. The fire ground perimeter can be defined as: The area inside an imaginary boundary that has been determined by safety considerations, according to the foreseeable hazards of the particular incident. The flexible boundary that determines the fire ground can be altered by various safety factors. All personnel entering the fire ground perimeter shall:

1. Wear protective clothing
2. Wear SCBA and have the PASS device in operation, if necessary.
3. Have crew/team intact and participating in the passport accountability system.
4. Be assigned to a team/company.

REHABILITATION:

In an effort to regulate the amount of fatigue suffered by fireground personnel during sustained field operations, Officers should frequently assess the physical condition of their assigned companies/teams. When crew members exhibit signs of serious physical or mental fatigue, the entire crew/team should be reassigned to rehabilitation, if possible. The Officers request shall indicate the crew's position/condition and shall advise as to the need for a replacement crew/team. Individual crews shall not report to the rehabilitation unless assigned by the Incident Commander. Crew/team members should report to and remain intact while assigned to rehabilitation. The rotation of companies will be utilized by command during extended operations to provide an effective on-going level of personnel and their performance. It is the intent of this procedure to reduce the fatigue and trauma experienced during difficult operations to a reasonable (and recoverable) level.

PASSPORT SYSTEM/ACCOUNTABILITY:

The fire department shall account for all personnel within the fire ground perimeter by utilizing the Accountability System. Command should establish a Safety Officer at incidents involving inordinate danger to personnel. Working the Accountability System could be an assignment given to the Safety Officer by Command. Appointment of ,a Safety Officer should be a high priority assignment. The establishment of a Safety Officer in no way diminishes the responsibility of all Officers for the safety of their assigned personnel. Each and every firefighter shall utilize common (safety) sense and work within the intent of establishing safety procedures at all times.

STRUCTURAL COLLAPSE:

In recent times, structural collapse has been a leading cause of serious injuries and death to firefighters. For this reason, the possibility of structural

collapse should be a major consideration in the development of any tactical plan.

Structural collapse is always a possibility when a building is Subject to intense fire.

2 Regardless of the age and exterior appearance of the building, there Is always the possibility that a principle structure supporting Member is being seriously affected by heat and may suddenly Collapse.

3. In the typical fire involving a building, the roof is the most likely To fail, however, failure of the roof may very likely trigger a Collapse of one or more wall sections. This is especially true if the roof is a peak or dome type which may exert outward pressure against both the bearing and non-bearing walls. In multi-story buildings or buildings with basements, the floor section above the fire may collapse if supporting members are directly exposed to heat and flames.

4. Structures have been known to collapse without warning, but usually there are signs which may tip off or alert firefighters of impending collapse.

    a. Cracks in exterior walls.
    b. Bulges in exterior walls.
    c. Sounds of structural movement — creaking, groaning snapping, etc.
    d. Smoke or water leaking through walls.
    e. Flexible movement of any floor being walked upon.
    f. Interior or exterior bearing walls or columns leaning, twisting or flexing.

The following construction features or conditions have been knows to fail prematurely or to contribute to early structural failure when affected by fire.

1. Parapet walls.
2. Large open (unsupported) area: supermarkets, warehouses, etc.
3. Large signs or marquees which may pull away from weakened walls.

4. Cantilever canopies which usually depend on the roof for support and may collapse as the roof fails.
5. Ornamental or secondary front or sidewalls which may pull away and collapse.
6. Buildings and homes with light truss, bar joints or bow string truss roofs,

Buildings containing one or more of the above features must constantly be evaluated for collapse potential. These evaluations should be of major consideration towards determining the tactical mode (i.e.) offensive/defensive. It is a principle command responsibility to continually evaluate and determine if the fire building is tenable for interior operations. This on-going evaluation requires the input of all officers advising command of the conditions in their area of operations.

Remember, that structures other than fire protected/heavy timber construction are not designed to withstand the effects of fire and can be expected to fail after approximately twenty minutes of heave fire. Command or the Safety Officer should initiate a careful evaluation of structural conditions and should be fully prepared to withdraw interior crews and resort to a defensive position. If structural failure of a building appears likely, a perimeter must be established a safe distance from the area that may collapse.

ADANDONMENT:

Interior firefighting operations should be abandoned when the extent of the fire prohibits control or the structure becomes unsafe to operate within. Our primary concern, when a hazard may affect the safety of fire personnel, is the welfare of those personnel. If an emergency evacuation order is given, follow the procedures outlines in S.O.P # 011 (Emergency Evacuation). Structural abandonment/withdrawal generally involves a shift from offensive to defensive as an operational strategy. In such cases, Command must develop a corresponding operational plan and must communicate that plan to all operating elements. It is extremely important that everyone receive the word that a shift in strategy has been made.

SEARCH AND RESCUE:

Search and rescue should be preformed according to an efficient, well planned procedure which includes the safety of search crew personnel. The object of the search effort is to locate possible victims, not create additional ones by neglecting the safety of the search crew. All search and rescue firefighters will:

1. Have on protective clothing, including SCBA's, with the PASS device activated.
2. Take any appropriate equipment required.
3. Always have a radio.
4. Will always go in pairs of two (2). Always stay in physical contact with each other.
5. Prior to entering the search area, all search team members should be familiar with a specific search plan, including the overall objective, a designation of the search area, individual assignments, etc.
6. Whenever a search is conducted that exposes the search crews to any fire conditions, the search team should not enter the building without a charged 1 V2 hose line.
7. A search crew never enters a structure without a R.I.T. team in place.

TRAPPED OR INJURED FIREFIGHTER:

If a firefighter becomes trapped, lost, or needs immediate assistance, refer to S.0 P. # 015 (Rescue of Lost or Trapped Firefighter) for appropriate action.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-100.18 - OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES AT NATURAL AND LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS LEAKS

Date: 02-13-05

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this procedure is for the safety and information of any personnel responding to Natural and Liquefied Gas Leaks.

APPLICATION:

This procedure will apply to ALL personnel.

RESPONSIBILITY:

It is the responsibility of each firefighter to follow this procedure. There is no deviation of this procedure.

PROCEDURE FOR USE:

1. As much information as possible should be obtained from the person reporting the leak, information such as the type of product, amount or size of the container, how long it has been leaking and are there any know ignition sources in the vicinity. This information can usually be obtained through dispatch.

2. Size-up (gathering of information) should start as soon as the alarm is received and continue, while responding, to determine the extent and details of the leak. If no information is available, or if incident involves a tanker roll-over or train derailment, DO NOT immediately enter the scene. Stage

Engine 91 at a safe distance and search the area with binoculars, or any other means at your disposal, to determine the type of material involved the extent of the leak, and other information vital to the incident.

3. If material can be identified, refer to the Orange 2000 Emergency Response Guidebook (Guide Section — orange section) for pertinent information. Follow suggested guidelines in this section for fire hazards, safety, evacuation and protective clothing.

4. Immediately notify dispatch of hazardous conditions. If required, ask dispatch for additional aid and for County Emergency Command Trailer/personnel to respond.

5. Once size-up and dispatch have been notified, apparatus should be staged so that only the minimum amount of equipment and personnel become exposed to the potential of an explosion.

OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES:

1. If the strategy is to enter the affected area or structure, a briefing of personnel should occur with the pertinent details covered as the type of gas, source of leak, ventilation in place, use a SCBA, etc.

2. The tactics should involve the minimum number (at least 2) of personnel needed to accomplish them, and all remaining personnel shall be staged in a safe and secure area. All operations that can be completed outside of the structure should be done outside. Every reported gas leak must be treated seriously and the risk to the firefighters managed as safely as possible.

USE OF EQUIPMENT:

1. SCBA must be worn in contaminated or suspected areas of gas vapors. Should there be a leak, it is possible that the gas may displace the air in the area involved, such as a basement. The area would be oxygen deficient, and you may suffocate. Should an explosion occur, you will need to not only survive the explosive effect but also the burning gases. While the fire may only be a momentary flash, should you be inhaling a breath at that moment you could severely damage your respiratory system.

GENERAL CONDISE1RATIONS:

Characteristics of Gases.

1. Natural gas (methane) is colorless, treated with an order detector, lighter than air — rises and may be more predominant in the upper levels of a structure.

2. LP gas (propane or butane) is colorless, treated with an odor detector, heavier than air — settles and may be more predominant in the lower levels of a structure. Caution should be used if the structure has air currents flowing through it as vapors may be found in the upper levels as well as the lower levels.

3. In tanker and/or train tanker accidents, LP gases will seek the lowest path of least resistance. Be aware of terrain conditions under these circumstances. Also, cold weather inhibits the dispersion of LP gases into the atmosphere.

IGNITION SOURCES:

1. While it is impossible to identify every potential source, some of the more common ones to be considered are as follows:

a. Pilot lights of appliances or furnaces.

b. Motors that may start.

c. Arcing from electrical switches opening or closing could be as small as a flashlight.

d. Static electricity arc.

While it is impossible to outline every possible problem that may be encountered or anticipated dealing with gas leaks or solutions to resolve them, they should all be treated with the utmost care. Personnel exposed to the consequences of an explosion should be limited to only the number required to perform the tactical assignments.

It is essential that a good size-up be done, the real problems identified, a sound strategy developed and tactical assignments made to support the strategy.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-100.19 - PROTECTIVE CLOTHING INSPECTION

Date: 02-05-05

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this procedure is to insure that all protective clothing is inspected, repaired and/or replaced to insure safety of firefighter personnel.

APPLICATION:

This procedure will apply to ALL personnel.

RESPONSIBILITY:

It is the responsibility of each firefighter to follow this procedure. There is no deviation of this procedure.

PROCEDURE:

Protective clothing inspection will be conducted on a monthly basis or after each incident where the turnout gear is used.

All protective clothing shall be of a type and kind issued or approved by the Uintah Fire Department. Non-approved items shall not be worn..

Personnel will not be permitted to engage in operations in the absence of, or with seriously deficient protective equipment.

HELMETS

Helmets shall be kept reasonably clean with proper letter and emblems in place. Face shields, goggles, and chin straps shall be kept in good working conditions.

Cleaning:

Helmets should be cleaned with hot tap water and mild (household) detergent. The following is a list of additional cleaning materials which can be sued to remove stubborn dirt and smoke stains.

1. Isopropyl alcohol (rubbing alcohol)
2. Windex (regular, NOT ammoniated)
3. Dishwashing detergent
4. DuPont wash-wax
5. Jeweler's polish for faces heild scratches

The use of other materials such as strong (industrial strength) detergents, solvents, petroleum products, etc., is NOT to be used. They may damage the shell and face shield,

Repair:

1. Missing nuts on face shield adapters.
2. Face shield excessively scratched.
3. 3 Chin straps and assembly broken or torn.
4. Helmet liner worn, shredded, split or cracked.
5. Webbed suspensions broken.
6. Decals missing or wrong.

Replace:

1. Split face shield.
2. Helmet with visible cracks.
3. Helmet which is warped from exposure to heat.
4. Helmet which has been exposed to mist or fumes which are known to weaken polycarbons.

(NOTE: All items constructed from thermoplastics are susceptible to ultraviolet and chemical degradation. When the helmet looses its surface

gloss and the surface begins to flake away, this chemical degradation has occurred. During inspections, helmets will be checked for these conditions and the shell will be replaced immediately if they are evident.)

NOMEX HOOD

Cleaning — use warm water and any mild detergent

Replace:

1. If hood contains holes.
2. Hood which are not Fire Department Approved.
3. Hoods stretch out of shape.

GLOVES

Cleaning — use warm water and mild detergent

Replace:

1. Stitching worn or rotted.
2. Glove is worn through.
3. Leather is split.
4. Holes in glove.
5. Gloves which are not Fire Department Approved.

TURNOUT COAT AND PANTS

Cleaning:

1. Liners and shell can be washed with mild detergent
2. Heavily soiled spots can be removed with general spot cleaner.

Repair:

1. All repairs requiring stitching must be made with Nomex thread.
2. Broken snaps.

3. Rivets pulled loose from fabric and from objects they secure.
4. Suspenders, snaps and leather eyes which are broken or elongated.
5. Holes or rips in shell of garments.
6. Frayed or worn collars.
7. Ripped liners.
8. Reflective stripes which are torn.
9. Replace:
10. Coats and pants on which the stitching is damaged beyond repair.
11. Coats and pants on which the fabric is worn through.
12. Coats and pants soiled to the point that they cannot be cleaned, or those items covered with oil, tar, etc.

BOOTS:

Cleaning: Use warm water and any mild detergent.

Repair:

1. Felt lining which has become loose from the top of the boot.
2. Boot loops broken.

Replace:

1. Any boot with holes in sole or cuts in body of boot.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-100 20 - ENGINE 91 SEATING AND FIRE SCENE ASSIGNMENTS

Date: 08-25-04

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this procedure is for seating assignments while responding in Engine 91.

RESPONSIBILITY:

It is the responsibility of each firefighter to follow these procedures. Deviation of this procedure rests with any of the Fire Officers responding and/or the number of people responding inside Engine 91.

DEFINITION:

There is seating for five individuals inside Engine 91. Everyone riding inside Engine 91 must have seat belts attached prior to movement of engine.

The positions of each seat are as follows:

FRONT SEAT — DRIVERS SIDE: DRIVER

Drives Engine Only.

Communicates and receives directions from First Officer and/or Back Seat Personnel via intercom system.

Upon arrival at fire scene, driver:

1. Engages pump
2. Disconnects intercom headset
3. Exits cab and places choc on wheel
4. Reports to pump panel

5. Connects headset at pump panel
6. Become pump operator
7. Informs hydrant man to turn on hydrant

FRONT SEAT — PASSANGER SIDE: FIRST OFFICER

Engages Emergency Lighting
Engages and works sirens
Radio Operator

Upon arrival at fire scene, First Officer:

1. Becomes Incident Commander

REAR SEAT BEHIND DRIVER: HYDRANT CATCHER

If Engine 91 hooks hydrant, this individual:

1. Exits Engine
2. Raises rear door and pulls out hydrant bag
3. Pulls 2.5" or 5" hose from hose bed
4. Wraps hose around hydrant
5. Attaches hose to hydrant
6. Attaches gate valve to hydrant plug facing away from fire.
7. Upon signal from engineer, turns on hydrant
8. Returns to Engine 91, dons air pack and reports to Incident Commander for assignment.

REAR SEAT — MIDDLE: HOSE BREAKER

If Engine 91 hooks hydrant, this individual:

1. Exits Engine when it arrives at fire scene
2. Goes to rear of engine and breaks hose line at next hose coupling
3. Drags hose line and attaches it to inlet on truck (Driver's side pump panel)
4. Dons air pack and help in deployment of attack line(s).

REAR SEAT — PASSANGER SIDE: ATTACK LINE

Upon arrival at fire scene, this individual:

1. Exits engine
2. Dons air pack
3. Deploys attack line one
4. Awaits help from another individual
5. Becomes attack team one (# 1)

Deviation from this procedure may depend on the number of firefighters present upon departure of Engine 91 from the station. If less than five people are on board, the First Officer has responsibility to determine and change assignments, through intercom system, while in route to fire. All firefighters should know and understand their respective assignment upon arrival at fire scene.

SEATING / FIRE SCENE ASSIGNMENTS

HYDRANT CATCHER

PULL HYDRANT WRENCH/GATE VALVE

.PULL HOSE FROM HOSE BED

ATTACH ROSE TO HYDRANT

UPON SIGNAL, TURN ON HYDRANT

REPORT TO INCIDENT COMMANDER

BREAKING HOSE

BREAK HOSE FROM REAR OF TRUCK

ATTACH HOSE TO INLET ON TRUCK

ASSIST IN DEPLOYMENT OF ATTACK LINES

DEPLOY ATTACK LINE

DEPLOY INICIAL ATTACK LINE

AWAIT INSTRUCTIONS FROM IC

DRIVER

DRIVE ENGINE ONLY

BECOMES PUMP OPERATOR

FIRST OFFICER

ENGAGES EMERGENCY LIGHTING

ENGAGES AND WORKS SIRENS

OPPERATES RADIO

BECOMES INCIDENT COMMANDER

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-100.21 – Open Burning

Date: 05-30-05 Revised: 05-01-06

Open Burning Regulations

Purpose:

The purpose of this procedure is to assure proper burning is accomplished during the open burn month, as dictated by the Weber County Fire Marshal. This is in reference to the Utah Administration Code, R307-202, (2-1-02) Emissions Standards, Open Burn Month.

Application:

This procedure shall apply to all during the open burn window.

Responsibility:

It is the responsibility of Fire Chief 91, Deputy Chief 91, Fire Marshal 91 and Captains 91 and 92, to see that fire permits are issued and that the general public is made aware of these rules and regulations. Notification to the general public will be made by Chief 91, who one month prior to the burn, shall create and distribute an "open burn" flyer to the citizens Of the City of Uintah.

Definition:

In conjunction with the "Utah Administrative Code, R307-202, (2-1-021) Emission Standards: General Burning, the Weber County Fire Marshal shall establish a one month open burning window for the communities within Weber County. This "open burn month" traditionally has occurred during April of each year for the lower Ogden Valley. Regulations for the open burn month are:

Burn permits may be obtained by contacting the Uintah Fire Department. The procedure for issuing permits and the recording thereof is to be determined by Fire Chief 91. He will in turn notify members of the department who are eligible to issue burn permits. Names and numbers of those issuing permits will be listed on the burn flyer distributed to each community household. The burn permit shall be permission to start and maintain a fire under the prescribed conditions and shall serve as a notification of intent to burn. The issuing of a burn permit by no means relieves an individual from personal liability due to damages, should the fire escape his/her control.

Permits are issued for the burning of agricultural type products only and includes the following: burning of weed growth along ditch banks incident to clearing these ditches for irrigation purposes, burning of weeds and brush along fence lines, field stubble, leaves and pruning from trees, bushes and plants.

Permits WILL NOT be issued for the burning of large trees, tree stumps, trash, garbage, waste, lumber, tires or oil based products.

A competent adult must be in attendance and supervise all fires at all times until the fire is completely extinguished. Leaving burning or smoldering burn piles is not allowed. Burning is prohibited to within 50 feet of a structure and provisions must be made to prevent the spread of the fire within the same distances. Burning of large piles of debris is not allowed. (Burning of several smaller piles is preferred.) Burning must by completed by dusk and the fire fully extinguished.

A water source should be available during the burn.

Permits are good for only one (1) day. A new permit must be obtained each day you plan to burn. Issuing permits for future dates is not allowed.

Permits are conditional under the "burn clearing index" system approved and coordinated by the Utah Department of Environmental Air Quality. Burning is allowed on green burn days, but is not permitted if the bum index is listed either as yellow or red. Daily air quality conditions can be found at www.airquality.utah.gov.

Violation of any regulations listed above may result in denial of future burn permits and/or the issuing of citations. Violations will be handled either by the Fire Chief, or individuals assigned by him. Upon reviewing the circumstances, it will be the decision of the Department Officer in charge, as to the penalty assessed. This may be anything from a verbal warning, to the issuing of a citation by the proper authorities. A written report, pertaining to the incident and the actions taken, shall be made and placed with the department files. If possible, pictures should also accompany this report

Burning outside the "open burn month" is allowed for lands taxed agricultural, in excess of five (5) acres, and is limited to the burning of ditch banks only. When a burn permit is requested, outside of the normal open burn, a Department Officer shall physically inspect the area to be burned, and will issue a written burn permit. The above regulations for contacting the local fire department, and adhering to the burn conditions, are required.

During times of drought or extreme fire conditions, the open burn month and other burning, may not be allowed.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-100.22 - Safety Apparel While Working In or Near Traffic

Date: 06-20-11

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this policy is to describe the required personal protective apparel to be worn by the Uintah City Fire Department members when working at an incident that places the member in or near moving traffic. Incidents such as vehicle collisions/injury crashes, extrications, fluid spill, dangerous conditions and vehicle fires are typical situation where this policy is applicable.

APPLICATION:

This procedure shall apply to ALL personnel during emergency operations and in training.

BACKGROUND:

For incidents where exposure to the hazards of moving traffic are present for fire department personnel working on foot, this department policy can be summarized in the statement: "If your feet are on the street, your vest is on your chest." Conforming to this policy places the member in compliance with Federal Law and applicable provisions of the Federal Highway Administration's Manual on Uniform Traffic Devices

PRODEDURE:

Specifically, when the nature of the incident requires the member to work in or near moving traffic, the following personal protective apparel shall be worn.

- Structural Fire Helmet with chin strap properly donned.
- ANSI 107-Compliant Class II vests, Class III Highway Safety garment or ANSI 207 Public Safety-Vest.
- Protective footwear

If a member prefers to wear a structural turnout coat due to inclement weather; i.e. rain, cold, etc, or is required to wear structural turnout gear due to duties assigned at the incident scene, the ANSI highway safety vest must be donned over the turnout coat Turnout coats are not acceptable as high-visibility highway safety apparel when donned without the ANSI-compliant vest on the outside of the coat.

Structural bunker pants and boots may be worn in lieu of standard protective footwear.

NON-VEST INCIDENTS

Several unique incident types may be encountered where the donning of a highway safety vest may actually increase risk of injury for the fire department member or where wearing of a vest may in fact be otherwise impractical. Under these limited situations, the requirement for donning ANSI-compliant vests by members directly involved in hazard area "Hot Zone" activities is modified.

The exemptions for wearing a highway safety vest applies only to members directly involved in activities within a established "Hot Zone" and only when the "Hot Zone" is protected from the hazards of moving traffic by apparatus blocking the highway, lane closures, etc.

The required ANSI-compliant Highway Safety vest need not be worn when a member is required to:

- Don structural PPE and SCBA to work in close proximity to a source of heat such as during suppression of a vehicle fire.

- Don hazardous material personal protective equipment to avoid potential exposures to chemicals or other contaminants or

- Don technical rescue PPE and/or equipment for a technical rescue incident such as extrication, high or low-angle rope rescue, swift water rescues, etc.

All members on-scene performing duties or involved at activities other than those listed above are required to don ANSI-compliant vests when working in or near moving traffic.

Members directly involved in source of heat, chemical or technical rescue activities as listed above who complete their activities within the designated Hot Zone are required to don ANSI-compliant vests once their activities within the Hot Zone are completed or they leave the immediate "Hot Zone" area of the incident scene.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-100.23 - Thermal Imaging Camera

Date: 07-24-2011

PURPOSE:

To establish a procedure to facilitate the most effective method for deploying the thermal imaging camera in a way that provides the most protection for our personnel and citizens. This policy is also intended to provide a reference document to be used for the training of our personnel in the uses, deployment, limitations, operation, care and maintenance of this camera.

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this procedure it to outline the policy, procedure and care of our Bullard Thermal Imaging Camera.

APPLICATION:

This application applies to ALL fire department personnel.

RESPONSIBILITY:

It is the responsibility of all department personnel to follow the rules and regulations set forth in this SOP.

POLICY:

It shall be the policy of this department to utilize the thermal imaging camera (TIC) in every structure fire and any other situations as identified where it will enhance the safety of the fire department personnel and the citizens we serve. The camera is a tool to make our jobs safer and complete searches more effective. However, they are not to supercede our standard fire-ground procedures.

PROCEDURE:

The camera will be carried on the first out Engine (91). Personnel should become familiar with the location of the T1C's on the apparatus.

When possible, it is the officer's responsibility to carry the TIC into a structure whenever the initial response involves, but not limited to, structures fires, alarms and smell of smoke.

If using the TIC, the attack crew will consist of three or more firefighters, two on the hose line and one operating the camera. Camera operators must be aware that they have a tendency to move faster than the rest of the team who are operating in zero visibility. Any team operating in a hazard zone will consist of a minimum of two personnel.

In moderate to heavy smoke conditions the TIC allows a crew to quickly check a smoke filled area to determine the presence of fire or possible victims. Personnel should utilize basic rescue techniques while using the TIC (i.e. search under beds, in closets, under obstructions, etc).

The camera has a tendency to inspire overconfidence because it allows crews to "see" in an environment that in reality has no visibility. The firefighters must remember to use basic firefighting fundamentals, such as following and keeping in contact with walls, staying low in heat and smoke and operating with a hand line or tagline. These and other fundamentals are to be utilized even while using the TIC. All personnel must understand the camera could fail and an escape route must be easily located.

The thermal imaging camera can also be utilized in the size-up and overhaul phases of fires. It must be remembered the camera cannot penetrate most

construction materials including drywall, plaster and lathe, concrete, glass or plastic. Water cannot be penetrated by the TIC. A heat detector is still the primary tool for locating areas or objects that have a higher temperature than their surroundings.

THERMAL IMAGING CAMREA USES:

Provides safer navigation in a space where there is zero visibility due to smoke.

Allows personnel to "see" in a zero visibility atmosphere allowing them to augment traditional firefighting and rescue techniques. The time necessary for completing a primary search can be cut by almost half by utilizing a TIC properly.

Enables suppression crews to execute a faster, more effective interior attack. The TIC helps identify the shortest route to the fire, locate holes in the floor and allows obstacles to be located and identified efficiently.

Reduces fatigue of interior crews because of more efficient attack and rescue.

Allows a Rapid Intervention Team to quickly locate a downed firefighter.

May be used to determine the fluid levels within a container or "see" liquid differences on water during a hazardous materials incident.

May be used as a search tool to locate lost persons in open wilderness areas.

Useful for size-up tools for initial engine company.

CHECKS:

The camera shall be checked by-weekly after fire meetings.

The camera should be inspected for cleanliness. If any part of the camera is dirty a clean rag dampened with mild soap may be used to clean it.

The camera must be completely dry before storing it in its case.

The battery must be checked and changed if it is less the ¾ full.

The camera should be turned on and checked, then returned to the off position.

Any problems should be reported to an officer of the department.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-1 00.24 - Equipment Marking System

Date: 12-05-11

PURPOSE:

To distinguish Uintah Fire Department's equipment from other agency's equipment.

RESPONSIBILITY.

All department firefighters have a responsibility to follow this policy.

POLICY:

A county-wide equipment marking system has been developed to distinguish each fire agency's equipment from another's.

The marking system consists of a reflective metallic sticker that contains the respective agency's name; and optionally a unit inventory control number. All agency equipment should be marked with these stickers.

Company Officers shall ensure that equipment is marked (with an assigned sticker) and accounted for. Missing equipment shall be reported to the Chief.

Driver/Engineers shall account for all equipment on the vehicle they are responsible for. Missing equipment shall be reported to the Chief.

Following use, equipment shall be returned to its assigned apparatus. If equipment is found that belongs to another Department or District, arrangements shall be made to return the equipment (without delay) to the agency in which the equipment belongs.

PROCEDURE:

UFD will use the aforementioned stickers to identify each piece of equipment that is used on their vehicles. The stickers will be placed in a conspicuous location on each assigned tool, appliance or piece of equipment.

An inventory record shall be kept on all marked equipment. There should be enough available stickers to replace those which are worn or missing. When new equipment is ordered, they will be marked and inventoried prior to placing equipment in service. Replacement stickers shall be ordered through the Chief.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-2001 - INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

Date: 1-23-05

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this procedure is to assure smooth operations at an incident with the highest amount of personnel safety.

APPLICATION:

This procedure shall apply to situations that by virtue of the size of the fire, complexity/potential of the occupancy or the possibility of extension require a strong, direct, overall command from the start.

RESPONSIBILITY:

It is the responsibility of all personnel to follow this procedure. It is the Training Officer(s) responsibility to assure that all personnel receive training in the Incident Command System (ICS). It is the responsibility of each member to have a general working knowledge of the ICS.

PROCEDURES FOR USE:

1. The first arriving member or apparatus shall give initial size up information:

    A. Unit arriving on the scene.
    B. Building description (Masonry block, wood frame, single story, multi-story, etc.)
    C. Conditions observed at the scene (smoke showing, flame(s) showing, fully involved, etc.)

D. Exposures
E. Additional requests for aid (rescue, additional pumpers power/gas company, etc)

2. At this point the member can exercise the command options, which is to commit to firefighting and advise the incoming unit to assume (establish) command, or to assume (establish) command and name it.

3. The member assuming (establishing) command will announce this over the radio, to dispatch, and name the command.

    A. Engine/Brush 91 arriving on scene (give size up information) and Engine/Brush 91/92 will assume "Uintah Command".

COMMAND RESPONSIBILITIES:

The five (5) initial and on-going tasks listed below are Command responsibilities and stay with Command whether the initial member remains in Command, or Command is transferred to an arriving Officer.

INITIAL:

1. Assume an effective command position.
2. Transmit a brief initial radio report.
3. Rapidly evaluate situation.
4. Develop an attack plan.
5. Assign units as required.

ON-GOING:

1. Provides continuing overall Command and progress reports until relieved by a ranking officer.
2. Assigns positions consistent with fireground procedures of this department.
3. Reviews and evaluates attack efforts and revises attack plans as needed.
4. Requests and assigns additional units as needed.
5. Returns units to service and terminates Command.

TRANSFER OF COMMAND:

The first arriving Officer will assume Command if a ranking Officer is not in Command. This does not preclude the option of the first arriving Officer having another Officer arriving with him, or close behind, take command. This will be confirmed by both parties via radio.

The Captain or Assistant Chief will automatically assume Command in cases of complex tactical situations.

Assumption of Command is discretionary for the Fire Chief.

The actual transfer of command will be regulated by the following:

1. Arriving ranking officers assuming command will communicate with the officer being relieved, preferably face to face.

2. The person being relieved will brief the Officer assuming Command indicating the following:

    A. Situation Status:

        i. Fire extent, location, conditions and extension.
        ii. Effectiveness of control efforts.

    B. Deployment and assignment of operation personnel.

    C. Need for additional resources at that time.

3. The person being relieved should review the tactical control operations with the ranking officer in complex situations. This provides the most effective framework for command transfer because it provides the location and status of resources without confusion.

Command Officers should eliminate all unnecessary radio traffic while corresponding, unless such communication is required to insure that Command functions are initiated and completed.

Command is transferred only when the outlined communications steps have been completed. Arrival of a ranking officer on the incident does not mean that Command has been transferred.

All officers will exercise their command prerogatives in a supportive manner that insures a smooth transition and effective on-going functions.

Dispatch will be notified by radio that: "Command is being transferred to state name and position of person."

Command SHOULD NOT be transferred more than three (3) times.

EXPANDING THE SYSTEM:

The Incident Commander can fill any ICS position that he/she feels is warranted by the situation. These can include, but are not limited to

- Safety Officer
- Information Officer
- Liaison Officer
- Operations Chief
- Logistics Chief
- Planning Chief
- Directors
- Staging Area Manager
- Water Supply Unit Leader
- Division Supervisor
- Group Supervisor
- Task Force Leader
- Strike Team Leader
- Medical Unit Leader
- Rehab Unit Leader

INCIDENT COMMANDER:

The Incident Commander (IC) is responsible for the overall management of the incident. The IC many have an aid or a runner.

The IC will:

1. Assume (establish) command.
2. Initiate the Incident Command System according to incident needs.
3. Delegate positions appropriate for the size of the incident.
4. Request additional resources, if needed.
5. Verify that the PAR (personnel accountability) system is being utilized.
6. Determine incident objectives which in turn will be the foundation for the Incident Action Plan.
7. Coordinate and approve the action plan.

During the fire operations, the IC is the designated person to talk with dispatch. Radio communication with dispatch, the IC will always use the command name given for the incident.

SAFETY OFFICER:

The IC has the ultimate responsibility for the safety of all personnel at the incident. On complex incidents, the IC will need to have someone specifically monitoring safety aspects of the incident, because the IC will be too busy to give attention to all details.

The Safety Officer (SO) has the responsibility to identify potentially hazardous situations and mitigate any imminent danger to personnel. The SO has the authority to stop or make alterations to action plans that would place personnel in imminent danger.

When activated, the Safety Officer will:

- Report to the IC.
- Receive a briefing and any special instructions necessary to fill the position.
- Obtain information concerning the incident area and identify potential hazardous situations.
- Review strategy and tactics for safety factors and advise the IC accordingly.

- The Safety Officer has the authority to immediately suspend any
- activities being conducted in an unsafe manner or due to hazardous conditions.
- Observe operations for proper safety procedures and precautions by all personnel.
- Monitor the conditions of personnel for signs of exhaustion and fatigue,
- Investigate all accidents which occur within the incident area and complete proper reports for the IC.
- Assist the IC with the personnel accountability tag board.

Radio Identification: Safety Officer.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER:

Command will establish a Public Information Officer (PIO) when

needed. When activated, the Public Information Officer will:

- Report to the IC.
- Receive a briefing and any special instructions necessary to fill the position.
- Prepare an initial incident information release and brief any new media personnel present.
- Continually act as official liaison between the IC and news media. Locate a news media briefing area in a secured area away from the Command Post and other incident activities,
- Any information concerning cause of fire, suppression activities, number of personnel or apparatus, deaths or injuries can be given to
- the media ONLY through the IC.

Radio Identification: Information Officer

LIAISON OFFICER:

An IC requesting assistance from other agencies will provide a Liaison Officer to assure coordination.
When activated, the Liaison Officer will:

- Report to the IC.
- Receive a briefing and any special instructions necessary to fill the position.
- Identify cooperating/assisting agencies and corresponding agency representative.
- Act as the point of contact between the IC and the cooperating agencies.

Radio Identification: Liaison Officer

OPERATIONS CHIEF:

The Operations Chief (Ops Chief) will be responsible for the direct management of all incident tactical activities. The Ups Chief will assist the IC with the Incident Action Plan.

When activated, the Ops Chief will:

- Report to the IC.
- Obtain a situation briefing from the IC.
- Assist in the formulation of the Incident Action Plan.
- Provide continuous supervision of the operations staff.
- Appoint Operations staff as needed (i.e. Division or Group Supervisor). If subordinate positions are not assigned, the Ops Chief retains the responsibility for the functions of those positions.
- Assign personnel in accordance with the Incident Action Plan.
- Determine need for immediate and anticipated resources.
- Keep IC informed of any special conditions or actions.
- Request periodic progress reports from Division and Group Supervisors.

Radio Identification: Operations (Ups) Chief.

STAGING AREA MANAGER:

The Staging Area Manager is responsible to the Ops Chief for all radio traffic regarding staging. The radio traffic should be on a separate radio frequency than operations.

The Staging Area Manager should pick an area for staging that is away from the emergency scene in order to provide adequate space for assembly and for safe and effective apparatus movement. Apparatus should be able to respond to the scene with three (3) minutes from appointed staging area.

When activated, the Staging Area Manager will:

- Coordinate with LEO to block streets, intersections and other access required for the staging area.
- Insure that all apparatus is packed in an appropriate manner.
- Maintain a log of apparatus and manpower in the staging area and a log of all specialized equipment that will be required at the scene.
- Review with Command what resources must be maintained in and coordinate the request for those resources.
- Assume a position that is visible and accessible to incoming and staged apparatus and manpower.

Radio Identification: Staging Area Manager

WATER SUPPLY UNIT LEADER:

The Water Supply Unit Leader is responsible to the Ops Chief. Water Supply Unit Leader is responsible to keep and adequate amount of water on land to supply the fire ground operations.

He/she will coordinate the tanker shuttle to assure continuity of water supply. If needed, he/she will contact the Ops Chief and request additional resources.

When activated, the Water Supply Unit Leader will:

- Report to the Ops Chief.
- Receive a briefing on the Incident Action Plan and any special instructions necessary to fill the position.
- Obtain from the Ops Chief information on current and anticipated water supply needs.
- Request resources from the Ops Chief based on anticipated needs.
- Provide continuous supervision of water supply operations.
- Assume a position that is visible to incoming apparatus.
- Provide easy access and egress for incoming apparatus.
- Keep the Ups Chief informed on current water supply and advise when it is getting low.

Radio Identification:. Water Supply.

DIVISION SUPERVISOR:

Division Supervisors are responsible to the Ups Chief. Division Supervisor is responsible for the operations in their specified division. Division are set by geographic location.

When activated, the Division Supervisor will:

- Report to the Ops Chief.
- Receive a briefing from the Ups Chief on the Incident Action Plan and any special instructions necessary to fill that position.
- Provide continuous supervision of operations in his/tier
- Request additional resources from the Ups Chief.
- Give periodic progress reports to the Ops Chief.
- Advise the Ups Chief of changing conditions that may place personnel in danger.

Radio Identification: Division Supervisor.

GROUP SUPERVISOR:

The Group Supervisor is the same as the Division Supervisor except that

Divisions are set by geographical locations and Groups are set by area of operations. So Divisions will be North, South, etc.

Groups will be ventilation, interior, etc. If there is more than one group in the same area, they will be identified by Interior Group A, Interior Group B, etc.

REHAB UNIT LEADER:

The Rehab Unit Leader is responsible to the Ops Chief. The Rehab Unit is responsible for the rehabilitation of personnel operating at the incident.

When activated, the Rehab Unit Leader will

- Report to the Ops Chief.
- Receive a briefing from the Ops Chief and any special instructions to fill that position.
- Assure that a rescue unit is in the Rehab area.
- Assure that the following is done:

I. Vitals are taken.
2. Area for personnel to sit and rest.
3. Personnel rest for at least fifteen (15) minutes.
4. If person's vitals are not in the good range they will not be allowed to return to the scene until they return to normal. Once they return, they will not actively fight the fire.
5. Guarantee transport for personnel in need.
6. Make sure plenty of fluids are available.

Radio Identification: Rehab Leader.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-300.1 - Code of Conduct

Date: 09-15-12

PURPOSE:

Any organization must be guided by rules of ethical an. conduct. This policy establishes standards of conduct expected of all employees.

APPLICATION:

This application applies to ALL fire department personnel.

RESPONSIBILITY:

It is the responsibility of all department personnel to follow the rules and regulations set forth in this SOP. These regulations are intended to supplement other instructions, rules, regulations and orders.

DEFINITION:

Consistent with Utah Law and with the department rules and regulations, this Standard Operation Procedure is designed to give notification and define rights and responsibilities of members with regard to conduct and to provide for an objective defmition of unacceptable conduct; to assure compliance with public law and to assist in the effective management of the Uintah City Fire Department.

FIREFIGHTERS:

It is the responsibility of each firefighter to comply with the policies and procedures contained herein, and in the Standard Operation Procedures manual of the department.

- Violations of ordinances, laws, rules, regulations or conduct unbecoming of a department member, may subject offending firefighter to disciplinary action, including termination. The action taken will depend upon the seriousness of the offense, the. firefighter's past record and the consequences of the violation.

- Any firefighter who is or becomes the principle party of any criminal investigation, or charged with a misdemeanor or felony, must report such action to the department Chief or Chief Officers.

- Firefighters may be disciplined for their conduct when such action adversely affects the efficiency, harmony, good working relationships, fellow employee's conduct and/or cause the public or fellow firefighters to lose confidence in the offending firefighter.

DEPARTMENT CHIEF AND/OR CHIEF OFFICERS:

- It is the department Chief and Chief Officer's duty to make reasonable efforts to ensure that employees observe the ethical standards set forth in this policy.

- It is the department Chief and Chief Officer's responsibility to actively support, enforce and adhere to the requirements of the department and its policies and procedures.

- Officers will diligently discharge administrative responsibilities, maintain professional competence and assist other firefighters in , the performance of their duties.

- • The department Chief and Chief Officers will take action regarding any illegal or unethical conduct of which they may become aware, initiating appropriate disciplinary measures against a firefighter for such conduct. This will be conducted in a timely manner.

- The department Chief will inform the Chief Officers of any illegal or unethical conduct committed by a firefighter. The Chief will discuss these issue(s) with the Fire Officers and will ask for their recommendations as to the appropriate disciplinary action to be taken.

- The Chief (with the recommendations of the Fire Officers) will then make a decision as to what course of action will be taken. The Chief will then inform the Chief Officers of his action.

- Decisions could be, but are not limited to, suspension, inactive
  status, temporary leave, or termination from the department.

- The firefighter will then be informed, either by mail or direct contact, as to what decision has been made.

- If the firefighter is placed on suspension, inactive status or temporary leave, the department reserves the right, following the outcome of the offense, to determine if offending firefighter will be reinstated or terminated from the department.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-300.2 - PROBATIONARY FIREFIGHTER

Date: 06-28-12

PROBATIONARY FIREFIGHTER RULES & REGULATIONS PURPOSE

To outline the basic rules and regulations pertaining to all applicants who desire membership in the Uintah City Fire Department.

APPLICATION:

This procedure shall apply to ALL Probationary firefighters applicants.

RESPONSIBILITY:

Probationary applicants have the responsibility to follow these procedures.

DEFINITION:

The application process is a multi-stepped function that requires time to complete all steps.

Those desiring membership can apply by filling out an application for Membership from and submitting it to the Chief. A current valid Utah Drivers License must be shown at the time you submit the application.

Following application submission, the applicant may be asked to appear before a panel consisting of current Fire Officers to present yourself as a potential member. Following this meeting, your name may be moved forward to become a potential member, or may be rejected, depending on the decisions of the Officer Panel and Chief. Applicants will be notified of the department's decision.

We will then conduct checks, contact references and make a decision whether to move your application forward.

If approved to move forward with membership, your name will then be presented to the Uintah City Council during the monthly fire department report for discussion and consideration.

PROCEDURES:

Upon completion of this process, the candidate will be required, as per Uintah City Policy, to submit to a drug test screening. Failure to comply with this test, or failure of the test itself, will automatically result in removal of applicants name for membership.

At the next regularly scheduled training meeting, you may be called upon to present yourself to the general department membership as a potential member. This is your time to tell the membership a little about yourself. You might consider telling them who you are, what prompted you to consider applying for membership and any experience you have and other information you believe may be helpful. You should consider this a job interview because Uintah Fire is a member-led department and ultimately, the membership decides who becomes a member.

If approved, at this stage, you will join the department as a probationary member for a period of six (6) months. During this probationary period the applicant will adhere to the following rules and regulation.

PROBATIONARY MEMBER REQUIREMENTS:

- Adhere to all rules and regulations set forth for the department. These are contained in the SOP Manuel and the Uintah City Charter.
- Have a current, valid Utah State Drivers License and proof of insurance on your personal vehicle.
- Attend at least 75% of scheduled training meetings. If a conflict with work or family arises, candidate must visit with the Chief, and together they will negotiate a resolution.

- All applicants, probationary firefighters and members shall conduct themselves in an orderly and professional manner at all times while wearing Fire Department clothing and while in the duties of a Uintah Fire Department member.
- Obey all orders while serving at an emergency scene.
- Treat fellow department members with courtesy and respect.
- Show courtesy and respect while interacting with surrounding department members during training meetings or on emergency calls.
- During probationary period, applicants will become certified to drive and operate fire apparatus, operate communication equipment and gain an understanding of ICS (Incident Command System).
- During the probationary period, applicants are not allowed to use any communication equipment of the departments until certified to do so by one of the Chief or Deputy Chiefs or for training purposes. All communication will be orderly and professional.
- During the probationary period, applicants are not allowed to drive any department vehicles or use any emergency lighting on said vehicles until certified to do so by one of the Chief or Deputy Chiefs.
- During the probationary period, applicants are not to be issued a key or codes to the station. Applicants are not allowed inside the station unless accompanied by a department member.
- Remember, during the probationary period, a candidate may be released from the department for any reason as deemed by the Chief.
- The probationary period of an applicant may be shorten based upon applicants attitude and willingness to participate and goes the extra mile by seeking extra training opportunities with the officers of the department and becoming proficient on equipment, radio communications and the incident command system or if the situation arises where it become necessary after all prerequisites have been considered. The decision to shorten the probationary period will be determined solely by the Chief,

<u>UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT WILL:</u>

- Provide applicant with a complete set of firefighter turnouts, which will consist of a coat, pants, boots, helmet, hood and gloves. These may consist of older/used turnout sets, if a new set

is not available.

- May provide applicant with a pager for emergency notifications. If a pager is not currently available, the applicants name and phone number will be entered, by Weber County Dispatchers, into the CAD system, allowing for emergency calls to be paged directly to cell phones.
- Provide applicant with a copy of "Essentials of Firefighting" book as a training and resource guide.
- Provide opportunities and resources to become certified on equipment and radios and to learn the incident command system.
- Provide biweekly training meetings on current firefighting procedures.
- Will accept suggestions and comments from applicant for training meeting ideas.
- Provide candidate with a copy of the Standard Operating Procedures Manuel for the department.

Ownership of all property, given to the candidate, remains that of the Uintah City Fire Department. Any property lost or destroyed (outside of normal conditions) becomes the responsibility of the applicant and replacement costs may be assessed.

Following the probationary period (six (6) months), the Chief and Company Officers will meet to discuss the applicant's performance and status. They may also speak with other firefighters concerning applicant's performance during the probationary period.

If officers decide that the member has performed all tasks in accordance to the department rules and regulation, and has shown a desire to continue his/hers level of training and education, the candidates name will be presented to the department as a full time member.

If the officers decide that the member has not completed probation, two options will be presented to the candidate:

- Provide the probationary member with a list of issues or behaviors that they need to address, then extend their period of probation, or.
- Terminate his or her probationary membership with the department.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-300.3 - YOUTH FIREFIGHTER PROGRAM

Date: 01-10-05 Revised 09-10-06 Suspended:

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this procedure is to advise all personnel of the requirements, Capabilities, and extent of use for the Youth Firefighter Program.

APPCLIATION:

This procedure will apply to ALL personnel and youth Firefighters.

RESPONSIBILITY:

It is the responsibility of each youth firefighter to follow this procedure. There is no deviation from this procedure.

DEFINITION:

The Youth Firefighter Program has been implemented to encourage youth, under the age of 18 years, to participate in training and to become familiar with the fire department in general. The intended purpose of this program is to encourage, through association and training within the department, younger men/women to become volunteer firefighters with Uintah Fire when they reach the appropriate age.

The Youth Firefighter Program will be administered under the following guidelines:

- Youth applying shall be between the ages of 15 — 18 years

- Applicants must be in good physical condition. Anyone with special medical conditions must first meet with, explain their condition to, and have approval from the Chief or Deputy Chief prior to participating in this program.

- Applicants must be drug and alcohol free. NO EXCEPTIONS

- Youth will be allowed to participate in active training on a limited
- basis. Their level of involvement will be determined by the department Chief, Deputy Chief and/or Training/Safety Officers, at each training meeting.

- Youth must have a signed wavier from their parents giving permission to participate with the department and to waive all liability from Uintah City, Uintah City Fire Department and the Chief Officers of said department in case of any injury or accident Parental approval is also required for youth individuals to ride inside fire apparatus.

- Youth applicants are not allowed to participate in live fire training exercises.

- Youth can participate on grass fires, only when partnered with an adult firefighter. This team is to remain together at all times.

- Youth can participate on structure fires only to the extent of being an aid to help change SCBA air bottles, pulling equipment off the apparatus, aid in pulling hose lines from engine, etc. They will NOT be allowed to work inside of, or in close proximity of a burning structure.

- Youth firefighters will not be allowed to drive any firefighting apparatus. They also will not be allowed any use of radio• communication, emergency lights/sirens or P.A. equipment on the fire apparatus.

- Youth firefighters will not respond to fires during school hours, nor shall they wear or carry any paging device provided by the department while attending school.

- Youth firefighters shall not be allowed a badge, or any personal identification, identifying them as members of the fire department.

- Assigned turnout gear will only be worn while participating in actual fire situations.

- Youth firefighters WILL be required to perform and act on a professional level while participating in department activities.

- Youth firefighters will not be given the combination, nor have a key, to the fire station doors. Can only be inside the station when a full time firefighter is present.

- Youth firefighter's participation in parades is limited to U-Day events only.

- Youth firefighters must understand and adhere to all rules and regulations set forth in the City of Uintah Fire Department Standards, and to all Uintah Fire Department SOP's. Copies are available from the department Chief.

- Personnel files, with training and participation records, will be kept on each youth participant.

- Participation in this program is voluntary. No monetary payments will be given until youth participants have reach the age of 18, fulfilled all application requirements, and has been accepted as full active members of this department. Participation in the youth firefighter program does not automatically guarantee full membership at the age of 18. Violation of above standards may result in termination from this program.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-300.4 - General Conduct/Rules and Regulations

Date: 07-07-2011

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this procedure is to outline the basic standards of general conduct expected of all Uintah Fire Department Members.

APPLICATION:

All members shall abide by the standards of personal conduct outlined within this SOP. All Fire Department members are expected to operate in a highly self-disciplined manner when representing the department.

RESPONSIBILITY:

Every member of the Uintah City Fire Department is responsible to regulate his or her own conduct in a positive, productive and mature manner.

ALL MEMBERS SHALL:

- Follow the operations manual and written directives of both the Uintah City Fire Department and the City of Uintah Policy Manuel.
- Use their training and capabilities to protect the public at all times, both on and off duty.
- Attend training meeting and other scheduled departmental training events to develop the necessary knowledge and confidence with other department members to be able to fulfill your duties and responsibilities as assigned.
- Work competently in their positions to the cause that all department programs operate efficiently and effectively.
- All members shall conduct themselves in an orderly and professional manner at all times while wearing Fire Department clothing and while performing the duties of a Uintah Fire Department member.
- Be managed in an effective manner by being considerate and follow instructions in a positive, cooperative manner.

- Always conduct yourself in a manner that reflects good order within the department.
- Keep yourself informed so you can do your jobs effectively and maintain firefighter certification.
- Be concerned and protective of each member's welfare.
- Operate safely and use good judgment.
- Obey the law.
- Be careful of department equipment and property.
- Be civil and respectful to their officers, each other and to the public.

ALL MEMBERS SHALL NOT:

- Engage in any activity that is detrimental to the department.
- Engage in a conflict of interest to the department or use their position with the department for personal gain.
- Use alcoholic beverages, debilitating drugs or any substance which could impair their physical or mental capabilities while on duty.
- Engage in any sexual activity or sexual harassment while representing the department.
- Steal
- Engage in horseplay.
- Be permitted to make derogatory remarks to anyone about fellow members or officers of the department which may subject them or the department to ridicule. Any such matter should be brought to the attention of the Chief or Chief Officers.
- Make a false official report, make false statements or gossip about a members or business of the department that would cause discredit to the department or fellow firefighters.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-500.1 - COUNTY WIDE MAY-DAY OPERATIONS

Date: 12-01-11

PURPOSE:

To identify the actions that should be taken in the event a firefighter becomes lost, trapped, injured, down or endangered within an IDLH (Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health) environment.

APPLICATION:

This application applies to ALL fire department personnel.

POLICY:

The term MAYDAY shall be used anytime personnel find themselves in a life threatening or potential life-threatening situation as outlined and/or defined in the SOP.

MAYDAY Situations:

A list of "Mayday Situations" is being provided as a basic guidepost for when a MAYDAY shall be called. However, as a basic guideline, any life-threatening or potential life-threatening situations shall serve to warrant a MAYDAY declaration. That said, any firefighter in an lDLH environment, on SCBA, must utilize "MAYDAY, MAYDAY" to announce that they are in any of the following situations:

- Tangled, pinned or stuck; low air alarm activation.
- Fall through roof.
- Tangled, pinned or stuck and do not extricate self in 60 seconds.
- Caught in flashover.
- Fall through floor.
- Zero visibility, no contact with hose or lifeline. Do not know direction to exit.
- Primary exit blocked by fire or collapse, not a secondary exit in 30 seconds.
- Low air alarm activation, not an exit (door or window) in 30 seconds.
- Cannot find exit (door or window) in 60 seconds,
- Anytime SCBA in compromised.
- Any situation not covered above where a firefighter feels their life is in danger.

Division/Group Leaders, fellow firefighters, or other personnel operating on the fire ground that find or suspect that a fellow firefighter is in any of the above "Mayday Situations", or suspect any other life-threatening conditions have occurred, shall make a MAYDAY declaration.

Mayday declarations shall follow the Procedures as outlined in this SOP, as well as other fire service "best practices" regarding procedures for firefighter survival when lost or trapped.

Command will use the term "Emergency Traffic" to announce a Mayday; however for other emergencies not involving a Mayday, "Emergency Traffic" shall also be utilized.

A firefighter reporting MAYDAY will have priority over all other radio traffic. All firefighters operating on the fire ground will use radios for immediate critical information only. Once a Rescue Branch is established, Command should move all personnel that are not directly involved in rescue operations to a different fire ground radio channel to keep the victim's radio channel clear (note: a Rescue Branch should be instituted prior to switching channels so that sufficient personnel and structure exists to manage both channels and all fire ground operations).

Division/Group Supervisors must not delay the reporting of a MAYDAY, or their inability to complete a PAR check. For firefighters that are missing, command and division/group supervisors must always assume the missing firefighter is lost in the building until the firefighter can be accounted for.

During Mayday Operations, Officers and firefighters will continue with assignments as given by Command. They will not redirect their activities without the knowledge or consent of the Incident Commander.

Any incident involving a firefighter rescue operation, or a near-miss, shall be reported to the Chief/Deputy Chief for investigation. The Incident Commander that was in charge of the incident shall conduct a critique of the rescue operation or near-miss situation.

Note: the portable radio is the preferred method for Mayday transmissions. This ensures that the IC, Dispatch and other fire ground operators receive the Mayday message.

OratIggergency.13llt_tom

The Orange Emergency Button creates a squawk tone that alerts Dispatch of a potential emergency. Upon activation, the firefighter's radio moves to channel 16 and opens the mic for 10 seconds, allowing an open transmission to the Dispatch center.

Activation also "locks" the user to the emergency channel (channel 16) allowing only the activator and the dispatcher to communicate with one another (other units cannot transmit on this frequency during activation). As long as the radio remains in emergency activation mode, this channel will remain locked and unusable to others on the channel. Therefore. the Orange Emergency Button should only be used as a last resort.

An example of a last resort usage is a firefighter who becomes lost or trapped and who has been unable to contact Command (provide a Mayday declaration after two (2) attempts on the assigned fire ground channel. The Orange Button will allow the user to have an interrupted audience with a Dispatcher, but will at the same time, limit their ability to communicate with others on the fire ground. Following the use of this feature, the radio must be turned off, then back on to return the radio to the fire ground channel. This

will allow Command, RIT and other fire ground managers to communicate with the lost or trapped firefighter.

If the Incident Commander is notified of Orange Emergency Button activation, they are to make every attempt to identify the reason for the activation and rectify the situation as appropriate (whether due to real emergency or accidental activation) and reset the radio (by turning the radio off, then back on) in order to free up fire ground incident communications. In the meantime, the IC shall monitor channel 16 for emergency transmissions between the lost or trapped firefighter (activator) and the dispatch center.

PROCEDURES:

Firefighter's Actions

In the event of a Mayday declaration, the following actions should be taken by the firefighter(s) that are endangered.

- Rectify any immediate life-threatening situations.
- Notify Command using "Mayday, Mayday". If unable to receive acknowledge, from Command, after two (2) attempts, the firefighter shall activate the "Orange Emergency Button" and follow the steps outlines in this SOP.
- Activate their PASS device (if not already activated).
- Take actions to self-evacuate and /or merge with RIT or other crew members (follow hose lines out, search for any available exit, etc).
- If unable to self-evacuate, seek a safe refuge away from the fire.
- Assume a horizontal position to stay low and maximize audible affects of the PASS device.
- Take actions to conserve air.
- Shine flashlight towards the ceiling and create tapping noises to assist rescue efforts.
- Make every attempt to communicate with Command and RIT.
- Provide a LUNAAR report as listed below.

The firefighter reporting a MAYDAY shall contact the Incident Commander and as able provide the LUNAAR report. The acronym L.U.N.A.A.R provides the critical information that should be reported.

L - Location (be specific about location and/or surroundings).
U - Unit
N - Name
A - Assignment
A - Air supply
R - Resources needed for extrication

Division, Group, Unit Leaders Actions:

- Rectify any immediate life-threatening situations
- Notify Command using "MAYDAY, MAYDAY). Give the LUNAAR report and any additional information needed to facilitate the rescue.
- Maintain fire ground discipline. Don't forget firefight and work with Command to facilitate all needed fire ground efforts related to suppression or rescue operations.

Incident Commander's Actions:

The rescue of trapped or lost firefighters in a burning building is especially time sensitive. There is a very narrow "window of survivability" for a firefighter who is low on air or possibly trapped by approaching fire. Therefore the Incident Commander should always be listening for the declaration of "MAYDAY, MAYDAY" and be prepared to record any information that comes with the declaration.

The Incident Commander shall gather the information related to the Mayday declaration and immediately ask the Dispatch Center to initiate "EMERGENCY TRAFFIC."

As able, established or appropriate, the IC should provide the following additional information (or subsequent to) the Emergency Traffic Declaration: LUNAAR information, RIT being advised to continue

operating on the radio channel that the Mayday was declared on; additional information from the initial Emergency Traffic communication.

Command must also restructure the strategy and Incident Action Plan (IAP) to include an LMMEDIA ___ IE priority rapid intervention team (RIT) rescue effort.

The following checklist (not all inclusive) shall be followed during a mayday declaration.

1. Acknowledge the MAYDAY by declaring "EMERGENCY TRAFFIC" and announcing that there is a declared Mayday.
2. Attempt to obtain/verify "LUNAAR" report from initiator or Group/Division Leader,
3. Deploy a RIT to begin rescue operations. (See SOP 500.2 Two-in Two-out and RIT")
4. Request additional resources and establish staging.
5. Adjust the incident action plan to a high priority rescue by: implementing appropriate incident management structure, establishing protection zones, implementing medical/triage, providing additional ventilation, etc.
6. Establish a new IUT to back up crews involved in the rescue operation. Two firefighters for each rescuer should be on standby outside the entry point(s).
7. Coordinate with the Accountability Officer and initiate PAR's to determine which firefighter(s) is/are missing.
8. Establish a Rescue Branch to coordinate rescue activities and assign a Chief Officer (as available) to the Rescue Branch.
9. Move personnel that are not directly involved in the rescue operations to a different fire ground radio channel. This will allow the person involved in the Mayday event to have radio priority and keep that channel clear of excess traffic.
10. 0pen doors/windows of structure to provide escape routes for endangered firefighters and access points for RIT.
11. Reinforce firefighting positions. Utilize large handlines (2 'A").
12. Set high-intensity lighting at points of egress.
13. Ensure Fire Dispatch is monitoring all radio frequencies for emergency transmissions.
14. Withdraw uninvolved crews (those not victims or assigned as rescuers) from affected area.

15. Ensure personnel continue to operate within the Incident Action Plan and not attempt rescue operations without direction.
16. When the rescue operations are complete, Command will declare the emergency situation over and return to normal operations.
17. A firefighter rescue operation is a stressful event whether it is successful or not. CISM shall be activated to conduct defusing/debriefing as necessary.

Dispatch Responsibilities:

1. Monitor all radio frequencies for emergency transmissions.
2. If the Incident Commander doesn't acknowledge the Mayday transmission within five seconds, Alert Tone 2 (Warble Tome) will be used and dispatch will advise "Emergency Traffic".
3. Assign additional channels as requested by command
4. Document all information in the comments of the call.

Definitions:

MAYDAY - For the purpose of this policy, a Mayday is a distress Signal used by a firefighter who, while in an IDLH Environment and on air, finds himself or herself in a Life-threatening or potential life-threatening situation (lost, trapped, downed or injured) that requires the Firefighter to either be rescued and/or immediately Removed from the environment.

UINTAH FIRE DEPARTMENT

UFD-500.2 - COUNTY WIDE TWO-IN, TWO-OUT AND RIT

Date: 12-01-11

PURPOSE:

To establish policy and procedures for the "Two-In, Two-Out provision of OSHA Respiratory Protection 29 CFR 1910 and NFPA 1500.

To establish countywide policy and procedures for the establishment of Rapid Intervention Teams (RIT).

APPLICATION:

This application applies to ALL fire department personnel.

POLICY:

It will be the responsibility of all Uintah operational members to comply with the Two-In, Two-Out and RIT regulations as set forth in the NFPA Standards, OSHA Regulations and within this SOP

It will be the responsibility of the Incident Commander (IC) to comply with and ensure compliance of the Two-In, Two-Out and RIT with all members under their command.

It will be the responsibility of Company Officers and/or Division/Group Supervisors to ensure compliance of this procedure on the fire ground.

Two-In, Two-Out

Interior structural fire fighting, where the fire is at or beyond the incipient phase, requires at least four members on the scene.

Entry into the structure shall require a minimum team of two firefighters.

All firefighters engaged in interior structural fire fighting must use self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

The fire fighting team, upon entering the structure, must remain in visual or voice contact with one another at all times. Radio communications do not qualify.

Before a fire fighting team enters the structure during the initial stage, at least two standby fire fighters must be outside the IDLH atmosphere for assistance or rescue. These personnel form the Initial Rapid Intervention Team (IRIT) and shall be in full turnout gear and have immediate access to a SCBA. They will be responsible for maintaining a constant awareness of the number and identity of members of members operating in the hazardous area, their location and function and time of entry. At least one IRIT member shall remain in radio, visual, voice or signal line communications with the inside team.

Nothing in this procedure is meant to preclude firefighters from performing emergency rescue activities before four members arrive on the scene. A structure may be entered before four members arrive on the scene where there is a known rescue and immediate action can prevent the loss of life or serious injury.

Anytime interior structural fire fighting is conducted with four members on the scene this action must be documented in the fire report and forwarded to the Fire Chief or Deputy Chief.

BIT:

At a "working incident" and once a second interior team is operating in the IDLH atmosphere, the incident is no longer considered in the initial stage and a BIT IS REQUIRED.

At a minimum, a RIT shall consist of at least four (4) personnel (made up of any combination of companies) and shall:

- Have a secondary water source (as available) and a back-up hose line.
- Obtain a RIT bag and prepare its contents for possible deployment.
- Don full turnouts and self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and be in a ready position outside the IDLH atmosphere.
- Monitor the fire situation and have appropriate equipment, back up hose line, portable radio and maintain communications with the Incident Commander.
- Conduct a 360 and take steps to familiarize themselves with crew locations and assignments, the building layout (access and exits, hazards, special circumstances, etc.) and as appropriate, ready the building ("soften") for any potential rescue.
- Develop a rescue plan and relay this to all team members.

RIT teams shall take this position and responsibility seriously. RIT is an active position requiring an ongoing size-up and preparation/planning for any potential rescue of fire personnel.

RIT Bag

All Uintah FD RIT bags shall contain at a minimum:

Equipment Bag

- 10' Webbing Loop (2)
- 8' Webbing Loop (2)
- 4' Webbing Loop (2)
- Hand Saw
- Hack Saw
- Side Cuts
- Channel Locks
- Furbur Tool
- Utility Knife
- 100' Rope Bag
- Carabineers (2)

Air Supply Bag

- 125 Rope
- Carabineers (4)

- SCBA Mask — Large
- 15' Low Pressure Supply Hose
- Two Stage
  Regulator
  Flashlight
- One-Hour SCBA
  Bottle Hand Tools
- Axe
- Haligan
- A Hand Line

PROCEDURES:

In the initial stages of an incident, the standby members shall be designated and dedicated as an Initial Rapid Intervention Team (IRIT).

Note: One IRIT members shall be permitted to perform other duties Outside of the hazardous area, such as Apparatus Operator, Incident Commander or Safety.

The Incident Commander will assign the interior firefighting team and standby members. Upon declaration of a "working incident" and assigning a second company into an IDLH, the Incident Commander shall institute a RIT.

The RIT members shall:

- Obtain a secondary water source, as available, and a back-up hose line.
- Don full turn-outs and SCBA.
- Locate a RIT bag and move it to a location where the items can be deployed. The shall then:
  - Quickly remove and inventory the contents of the bag.
  - Assign MT equipment to individual members
  - Ensure each member is familiar with the purpose of the assigned equipment
- Conduct a 260, focusing on:

    - Layout of building, including means or avenues of ingress/egress (access and exits, hazards, special circumstances, etc.).
    - Crew locations and assignments.
- Monitor the fire situation and have appropriate equipment and maintain communications with the Incident Commander.
- Develop a rescue plan and relay this to all team members.

The Incident Commander is responsible for deploying the RIT team entry into the structure. The deployment will typically follow a Mayday declaration and receipt of the LTJNAAR report, as per SOP 500.1.

Additional Resources

The responding company officers shall assure that the appropriate automatic aid agencies have been paged, while confirming receipt of page or notifying dispatch of response.

Additional mutual aid may be requested by the Company Officer or a responding Chief Officer if information received warrants additional firefighters.

Rescue Operations:

In the event of a Mayday, the Incident Commander shall follow SOP protocols as outlined.

Command should consider establishing a Rescue Branch to coordinate rescue activities. Such activities include:

- Develop as assign search areas/grids based on information regarding location and situation of missing/lost firefighter(s).
- Deployment of RIT to the best access point (based on LUNAAR).
- Establish protection zones around endangered firefighter(s).
- Request additional resources required to perform rescue.
- Ensure back-up crews are in place.

Firefighting crews will continue with the assignments as given by Command. They are not to redirect their activities without the knowledge and consent of the Incident Commander.

The Rescue Branch Manager should consider using crewmembers that were with the missing or trapped firefighter(s) as part of the rescue team or as an intelligence resource to help identify the possible location of the lost/trapped firefighter(s).

The RIT should consider the following when searching for missing/lost firefighter(s).

- LUNAAR information as received by the IC or crew members.
- Identify fans, lights or other equipment that may have been used by missing firefighters.
- Develop information of firefighter's possible location by speaking with crewmembers, following hose lines Or other identifying landmarks.
- Implement a coordinated search and rescue plan.
- Identify immediate hazards that could endanger RIT members.
- Assign one member of RIT crew to listen for and locate sounds generated by a lost/trapped firefighter(s): SCBA, PASS, portable radio, etc.
- RITs must be cognizant of their own safety and limitations. Additional resources should be requested as needed to affect the rescue(s).

DEFINATIONS:

BIT - (Rapid Intervention Team) — A rescue crew available to perform assistance or rescue activities to the interior structure firefighting team(s). Multiple Rapid Intervention Teams may be necessary when there are multiple interior structural firefighting teams.

TWO-IN, TWO-OUT - UFD adheres to the following definition of Two-In, Two-Out. NFPA 1500 (2007 Edition) 8.53 states: "In the initial stages of an incident where only one crew is operating in the hazardous area at a working structural fire, a minimum of four individuals shall re required, consisting of two individuals working as a crew in the hazardous area and