Golden Valley Fire District

Daily Quick Drills

Volume 12 , Numbers 1-10

The daily quick drill is designed to assist the company officer in delivery of a quick review of a department policy or procedure. Reviews of basic firefighting, ems and special response situations should be referenced to appropriate SOG's.

Golden Valley Fire District **JPR PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENT** **Company Training Program**	DESCRIPTION: This JPR Training Guideline follows the format identified in NFPA 1001/1002, Standard for Firefighter Professional Qualifications. Knowledge, skill, performance and topic description are referenced from the Certified Firefighter Basic, Advanced, & FAE Instructor Reference Manual. Other materials are referenced as needed.

JPR Duty Area : Apparatus Driver/Operator **Subject: Aerial Master Stream Operations**

Job Performance Requirement:

A. Produce effective master streams, given the sources specified in the following list, so that the pump is safely engaged, all pressure control and vehicle safety devices are set, the rated flow of the nozzle is achieved and maintained, and the apparatus is continuously monitored for potential sources: **1)Internal tank water 2)Pressurized source** 3)Static source **4)Transfer from internal tank to external source (***Static source is not included in this JPR evolution)

B. Deploy and operate an elevated master stream, given a master stream device and a desired flow, so that the stream is effective and the device is operated safely.

GVFD # FAE	Skill / Knowledge / Performance / Topic Description	NFPA # 1002	Standard	Validated
	Position a fire dept. pumper to operate at a fire hydrant utilizing EACH existing pumper connection, given a pumper, a length of intake hose, an appropriate fittings or tools, so that the intake hose can be connected, without kinks, to the pump connection without repositioning the vehicle.	3-2.1	Pass/Fail *Recommend less 120 sec.	√
	Flow of handlines or master stream device during hook-ups is discretionary or by instructor order.		Pass/Fail	√
	The FAE shall change water supply from the apparatus water tank to an external source, given a pumper with an operating fire attack line of 1 ½" or larger so that the flow of water to the attack line is not interrupted and the proper pressure is maintained.	3-2.1	Pass/Fail	√
	The Fire Apparatus Engineer/Pumping Apparatus Operator/Driver shall have knowledge of the capabilities and limitations of aerial devices related to reach, tip load, angle of the inclination, and angle from chassis axis; effects of topography, ground and weather conditions on safe deployment, and use of the aerial device.	(*4-2.1*)	Pass/Fail	√
	The Fire Apparatus Engineer/Pumping Apparatus Operator/Driver shall have knowledge of the aerial apparatus hydraulic systems, manufacturer's specifications for stabilization, stabilization requirements, effects of topography and ground conditions on safe stabilization.	(*4-2.2*)	Pass/Fail	√
	The Fire Apparatus Engineer/Pumping Apparatus Operator/Driver shall have knowledge of the aerial device hydraulic systems, hydraulic pressure relief systems, gauges and controls, cable systems, communication systems, electrical systems, emergency operating systems, locking systems, manual rotation and lowering systems, stabilizing systems, aerial device safety systems, system overrides and the hazards of using overrides, safe operational limitations of the given aerial device, safety procedures specific to the device, and operations near electrical hazards and overhead obstructions.	(*4-2.3*)	Pass/Fail	√
	The Fire Apparatus Engineer/Pumping Apparatus Operator/Driver shall lower the aerial device using the emergency operating system so that the aerial device is safely lowered to its bedded position.	(*4-2.4*)	Pass/Fail	√
	The Fire Apparatus Engineer/Pumping Apparatus Operator/Driver shall have knowledge of nozzle reaction, range of operation, weight limitations.	(*4-2.5)*	Pass/Fail	√
	The FAE shall have knowledge and demonstrate the ability to utilize aerial ladder for window rescue operations, roof access and for master stream operation		Pass/Fail	√

GENERAL TASK STATEMENT:

- Perform hydrant hook-up operation, relay operation and supply an aerial master stream device with 500+ gpm at tip
- Discuss how to spot aerial ladder for master streams, window rescue, and roof access operation

Prerequisite Knowledge	Prerequisite Skills
• Hydraulic calculations • Safe operation of fire pump • Problems relating to water main types and sizes • Private water supply systems • Soft sleeve hose use • Applications of various appliances and hose tools • Safe operation of aerial apparatus	• Apparatus operation & driving • Spotting hydrants for various intakes • Soft suction hose deployment • Hydrant opening procedures • Hose appliance uses • Operation of various intake valves and pump operations • Set-up and use of aerial master stream devices

Validation Synopsis

1. Perform hydrant hook-up operation using various intake positions on apparatus assigned.
   -**Pumping Evolution should be completed in 4 minutes or less**

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JPR Duty Area: Operations: FF1 Subject: NFPA 1410 EVOLUTION #9

Job Performance Requirement: Using the number of personnel normally assigned to perform initial operations at the scene of an emergency incident, personnel shall perform the operations assigned to complete the outlined evolution so that attack and supply hoselines are properly charged to specified pressure delivering the correct gpm, and that any equipment or ladders if required are deployed and placed into service safely within the time standard specified by the NFPA 1410 standard.

GVFD #	Skill / Knowledge / Performance / Topic Description	NFPA #	Standard	Validated
	Required performance for master streams shall consist of laying one or more supply lines and placing a master stream appliance in operation	5-1.1	Pass / Fail	
	Master stream evolution shall be performed by the first arriving unit(s) staffed with the average number of personnel that ordinarily respond	5-1.2		
	Total flow requirement shall be a minimum of 500 gpm	5-2.1	Pass/Fail	
	Demonstrate use of nozzles on a pumper. ***Aerial Master stream***		Pass / Fail	
	Demonstrate hydrant to pumper hose connections for forward and reverse hose lays. *Use 5" supply line for forward and reverse lead outs.*		Pass / Fail	
	Demonstrate proper procedure for making hydrant connection with LDH		Pass / Fail	
	Demonstrate connecting a supply hose to a hydrant and fully open and close hydrant. *Same as 2-6.25 except for charging and shut-down of hydrant*		Pass / Fail	
	Perform outlined evolution as described in 4 minutes or less		Pass/Fail	√

GENERAL TASK STATEMENT:

- Reverse lay from aerial apparatus equipped with elevated master stream using one engine with minimum flow of 500 gpm, supply engine shall be positioned on hydrant 300' from aerial ladder.

Prerequisite Knowledge	Prerequisite Skills
• Job assignments per department sog • Types of hose lead out options • Operation of master stream devices • Proper flow rates • Aerial ladder set up procedures, angles & elevations	• Hose lead out • Pump discharge pressure • Operation of hydrants • Aerial ladder set up

Validation Synopsis

1. Perform evolution in 4 minutes of less
    a. Aerial master stream must flow at least 500 gpm
    b. Aerial ladder should be set up to at least 50% of overall height and at an angle of at least 60 degrees.
    c. Supply line from hydrant (reverse lead out with LDH)
    d. Supply engine must be on hydrant pumping to aerial ladder
        - May use tank water to begin operation (from both units), no flow interruption is allowed except when transferring from tank to hydrant supply

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JPR Duty Area: Apparatus Driver/Operator Subject: Annual Pumper Service Testing

Job Performance Requirement: Perform the specified routine tests, inspections and servicing functions in the following list in addition to those contained in 2-2.1, given a fire department pumper and it's manufacturers specification, so that the operational status of the pumper is verified. *(3-1.1, 1002)*

1. Water tank levels 2. Pumping systems 3. Foam systems

GVFD#	Skill / Knowledge / Performance / Topic Description	NFPA #	Standard	Validated
	Identify the requirements that the pump be tested for certification in accordance with 1901	3-1.1	Pass/Fail	
	Identify the requirements that the pump be tested for acceptance	3-1.1	Pass/Fail	
	Identify the requirements that the pump be tested for delivery	3-1.1	Pass/Fail	
	Identify the following: -Frequency and requirements for pump service tests -Duration (time) of service tests -Agency responsible performing service tests -Equipment required for performing service tests -Lift height required for service tests	3-1.1	Pass/Fail	
	Identify when dry vacuum test is given, the purpose of the test, methods of testing, duration of test, testing variations	3-1.1	Pass/Fail	

GENERAL TASK STATEMENT:

- Perform an annual pumper service test

Prerequisite Knowledge	Prerequisite Skills
• Manufacturer specifications and requirements • AHJ policies and procedures • Documentation procedures	• Ability to use hand tools • Identify system problems • Correct any deficiency • Use of test equipment •

Validation Synopsis

1. Perform annual pumper service tests
   - Engine speed check
   - Vacuum test
   - Hard intake hose test*
   - Pumping tests 100% 75% 50% capacity
   - Pressure control test
   - Gauge and flowmeter tests*
   - Tank to pump flow test

Golden Valley Fire District **JPR PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENT** **Company Training Program**	DESCRIPTION: This JPR Training Guideline follows the format identified in NFPA 1001, Standard for Firefighter Professional Qualifications 1997 Edition. Knowledge, skill, performance and topic description are referenced from the Certified Firefighter II & III Instructor. Other materials are referenced as needed.

JPR Duty Area: Apparatus Driver/Operator **Subject: Operations; Relay Pumping**

Job Performance Requirement:

GVFD #	Skill / Knowledge / Performance / Topic Description	NFPA #	Standard	Validated
	Demonstrate the loading of large diameter hose as illustrated in IFSTA	3-12.4a	Pass / Fail	
	Demonstrate the proper procedure for making hydrant connections with intake hose 4 1/2 or larger	3-19.1	Pass / Fail	
	Demonstrate a hand lay of 300 feet or more of 5" supply line	3-12.7	Pass / Fail	
	Given a series of fireground situations, mentally calculate correct pump discharge pressure, gpm, friction loss and nozzle pressure using formulas specified by the a/h/j		Pass/Fail	√
	Perform relay pumping evolution so that intake residual pressure on engine being supplied does not do below 20psi		Pass/Fail	

GENERAL TASK STATEMENT:

- Perform relay pumping operation between two engines. Residual pressure at either engine not to go below 20psi.

Prerequisite Knowledge	Prerequisite Skills
• Operation of fire pumps • Friction loss calculations • Maximum hose lead out lengths • Hydrant operations	• Operating valves and controls • Hose intake and discharge connections • Radio communications

Validation Synopsis

1. Perform relay pumping operation in tandem pumping scenario so that proper gpm's and pressures are maintained without >20psi residual pressures.
   - Evolution will require several changes +/- in flow requirements
   - Evolution to be performed to satisfaction of officer/instructor in charge

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JPR Duty Area: Prevention, Preparedness, Maint. **Subject: Prefire Planning (Bldg. Const.)**

Job Performance Requirement: Prepare a pre-incident survey, given forms, necessary tools, and an assignment, so that all required occupancy information is recorded, items of concern are noted, and accurate sketches or diagrams are prepared and the firefighter has an understanding of the effects of fire on various types of building construction features.

GVFD #	Skill / Knowledge / Performance / Topic Description	NFPA #	Standard	Validated
	Identify the procedures for preparing a pre-fire plan.		Pass/Fail	
	Demonstrate preparation a pre-fire plan that includes diagrams or sketches of a building to record the location of items of concern. (4-22.1)	4-22.1	Pass/Fail	√
	Identify types of floors, doors, windows, roof, and the construction features of various types of buildings: mobile homes, prefab. Const., modular, geodesic dome, log homes, agricultural type buildings, ordinary, fire resistive, non-combustible, lightweight, etc.		Pass/Fail	

GENERAL TASK STATEMENT:

- Complete pre-fire surveys with attention to building construction characteristics and the possible effects of fire on those building construction features

Prerequisite Knowledge	Prerequisite Skills
• Categories of building construction • Construction features in common structures • Utility identification • Department preplan procedures	• Sketch requirements • Detect hazards and special considerations

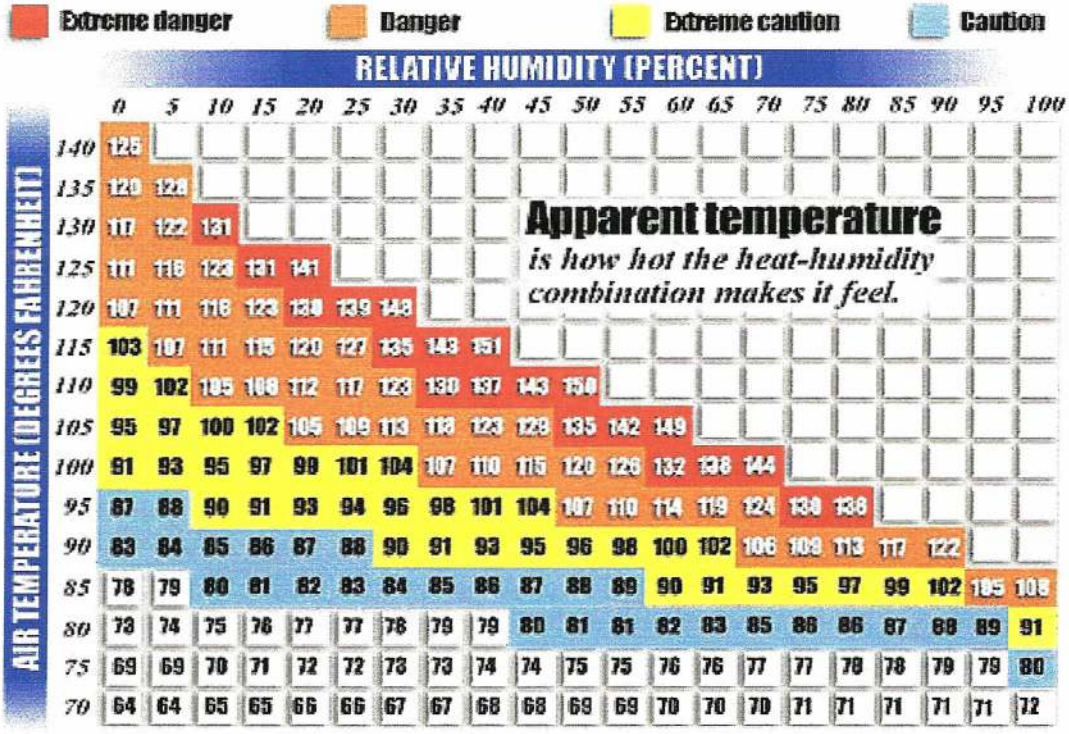
Validation Synopsis

1. Complete pre-fire surveys of assigned buildings with attention to building construction features.
2. Complete appropriate paperwork per department procedures.

Golden Valley Fire District
Daily Quick Drills

Volume 12, Number 1

Rehab Profiles



Review Concepts on Rehab Profiles.

Consider the effects of heat on the body in encapsulated conditions such as wearing protective clothing.

What are the vital signs protocols used to determine ability to safely return to work in extreme conditions.

Guidelines for RELEASING Personnel from Rehab for Assignment	Guidelines for TRANSPORTATION of personnel to hospital (After 30 minutes in Rehab)
✓ Gear should be removed ✓ Rehydration with at least 24 oz of water ✓ Minimum of 15 minutes in Rehab	❖ ANY emergency condition shall be treated and transported as soon as possible
VITAL SIGNS • Systolic B/P less that 180 • Diastolic B/P less than 100 • Heart rate less than 110 • Oral temperature less than 100.6 *Any personnel who exceed these limits must stay in Rehab an additional 15 minutes.*	VITAL SIGNS • Systolic B/P greater than 200 • Diastolic B/P greater than 110 and symptomatic • Diastolic B/P less than 110 and symptomatic • Heart rate above 140 or less than 60 with hypotension • Oral temperature greater than 100.6

General Considerations
• Mentally prepared to return
  ○ Oriented
  ○ No C.I.S. symptoms
• Turnout gear in good condition
• SCBA refilled/checked
• Entire crew prepared and ready
	Procedure
	• Crew is considered to be out of service until manpower is evaluated by SSO
	• Notification of the patients immediate supervisor by SSO
	• Treat/transport per system SOG

Release to scene through Staging • Return PASSPORT to company officer	

Know your hydration!

Golden Valley Fire District
Daily Quick Drills

Volume 12, Number 2

Means of Egress

Egress: (defined)

1. The action or right of going or coming out
2. A place or means of going out : **EXIT**

A primary function of the company officer in all operations is to always consider your emergency egress (exit) from the area of operation. This should include 2 ways out if possible with all obstructions cleared away.

Discuss potential egress problems in these photos. What should be done about it?

Golden Valley Fire District
Daily Quick Drills

Volume 12, Number 3

360 Size-Up

Division A

Division C

When conducting a size-up, it is imperative that a complete 360 degree view of the building be taken whenever possible. Identification of walk-out basements or changes in building size may be identified. These features may drastically change your tactical approach to the incident.

*Review your department procedures for conducting a size-up.
*Discuss your views of these 2 structures and the hazards identified on each side of the buildings.

Golden Valley Fire District
Daily Quick Drills

Volume 12, Number 4

Glass Block Windows

VENTILATING GLASS BLOCK WINDOWS

Glass block windows can hinder ventilation and rescue efforts. These windows are designed to provide security and they present a challenge when Firefighters need to remove them for ventilation or rescue purposes. The best method for removing glass block windows is described below.

EYE PROTECTION is a must, in addition to normal Structural Firefighting PPE.

1. First, remove the bottom row of glass blocks by breaking the center of each block of glass and then knocking out the mortar joints **(Figure 1).**
   - Use a sledgehammer, axe, halligan bar, or other similar forcible entry tools.
   - A sideways swinging motion works best with the hand tools.
2. Second, break a column of glass blocks down one of the sides **(Figure 2).**
   - With the bottom row and a side column removed, the window has lost its binding strength, which will allow for easier removal of the remaining blocks of glass.
   - Be careful – as the remaining glass blocks may fall.
3. Lastly, remove the remaining glass blocks by striking them inward (if it can be done safely and not hit anyone inside) or by pulling them out with tools or the hooks of a stripping ladder **(Figure 3).**
   - Work from the bottom row upward so that gravity works in your favor.
   - The glass blocks will fall away as they are knocked loose.

Tips for Removing LARGE Glass Block Windows

- When removing LARGE Glass Block Windows, break a side column and only part of the bottom row initially. This will allow for more manageable sections to be removed at a time.
- Once the first section is cleared out, more of the window may be removed by continuing again with the removal of the bottom row of the next section.
- Some larger glass block windows will have reinforcing wire embedded into the mortar in every other row. DO NOT leave these bands of wire exposed. Either cut them or remove the entire row of glass blocks and the wire. Otherwise, they will create an exit hazard that may cut or trap a Firefighter or civilian trying to escape.

Heat's Effect on Glass Block Windows

- The process of fusing tow molten halves of glass together to make each glass block creates a vacuum inside the block. When the glass block is broken the sound of air rushing in can be heard, a "POP" noise. This noise is often mistaken for the block exploding, which is not the case.
- Glass blocks have a minimum fire rating of 45 min. and can go up to 90 min, making them a very effective firebreak.

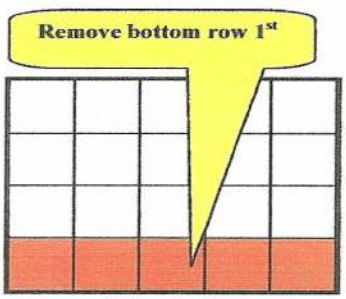


Figure 1

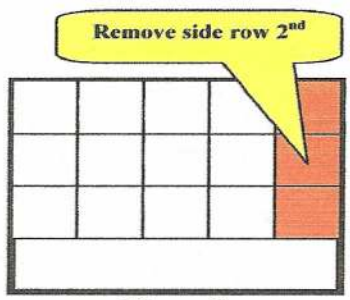


Figure 2

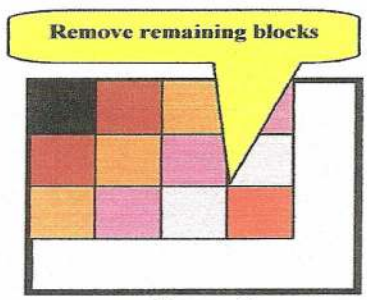
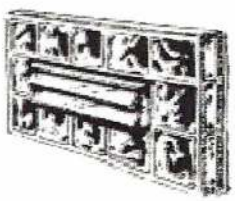


Figure 3



Golden Valley Fire District
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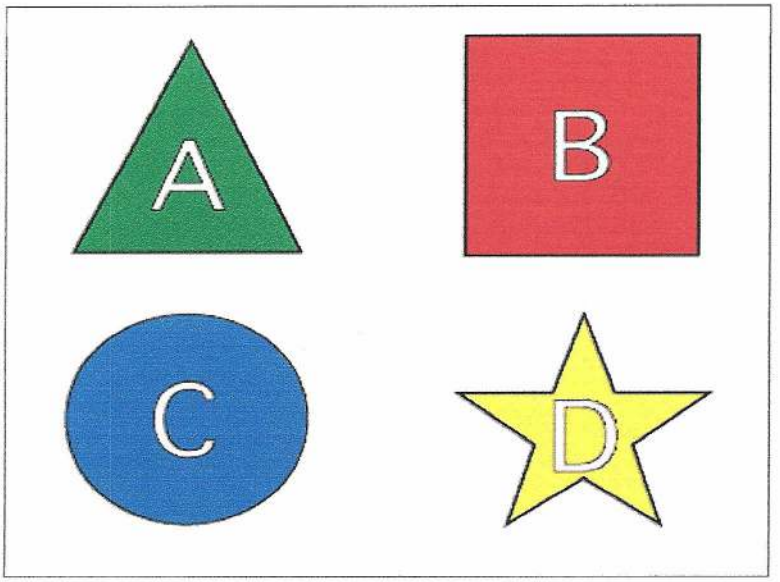
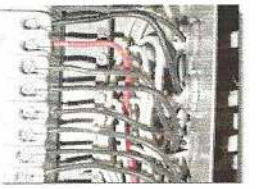
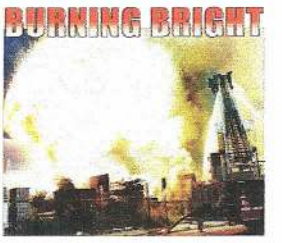
Classes of Fire







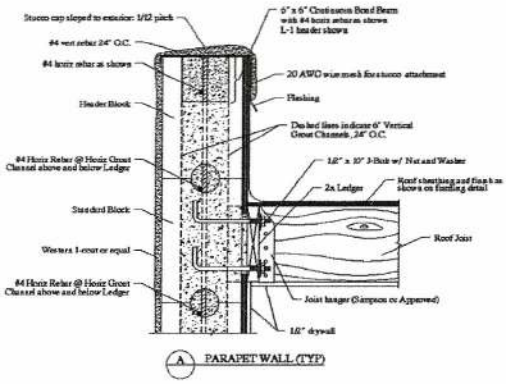
Complete the table

Class	Type of Materials	Extinguishing Agents	Special Hazards
A			
B			
C			
D			

Golden Valley Fire District
Daily Quick Drills

Volume 12, Number 6

Parapet Roof



A parapet roof (or parapet wall) is an extension of a wall above the roof line of a structure. They vary in size and height and pose a significant safety hazard for access and egress from the roof.

Some parapets can hide fire or allow it to communicate along it's length.

Remember: A parapet wall is usually free-standing once it is above the roof line and will collapse without warning.

Identify any structures within your still district that have a significant parapet wall. This will mean that you will not be able step off your ladder (ground or aerial) onto the roof.

How will you access the roof?

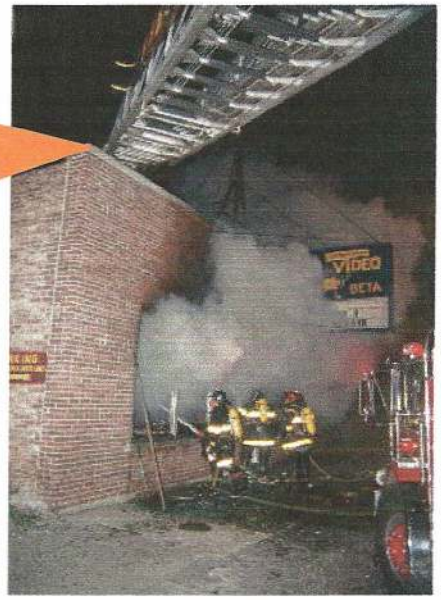
Can fire travel within the parapet?

What is the collapse danger zone?

Golden Valley Fire District
Daily Quick Drills

Volume 12, Number 7

Positioning Aerial Ladders



Review positioning of aerial ladders near buildings.

Ladders should not be placed on the structure.

What could result in either of these photos if firefighters attempt to climb a supported (resting on building or roof) ladder?

What additional considerations must be made when positioning your aerial ladder device near a roof or structure?

What is the general accepted practice for the distance between the bottom of the aerial and the roof surface?

What climbing techniques can be used to limit the bouncing of the ladder?

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Daily Quick Drills

Volume 12, Number 8

Water Rescue Response

1. You arrive to find a neighbor who witnessed a swimmer in a local lake who has disappeared under the water. What are your **initial actions** as first responders at the awareness level?

2. What are your concerns regarding scene security and safety? How would you begin the rescue or recovery operation?

3. How would you notify a trained and equipped rescue team for this situation? Are there any other procedures at the department level that must be completed for this incident?

4. What actions can you take while the trained and equipped rescue team is responding and assembling on the scene?

5. What support activities can the first-in companies perform to assist the trained and equipped rescue team during the incident?

6. Review all surface water rescue and recover equipment available to your department.

7. ***Repeat this scenario with a conscious swimmer in the water calling for assistance, the swimmer has fallen out of a capsized boat.***

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Volume 12, Number 9

Ground Ladder Evolution

Complete the following ground ladder raising evolution.

Ladder Raise Options

Flat Raise
Beam Raise
Parallel Raise

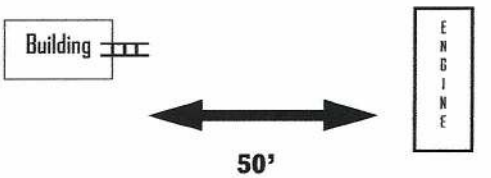
Target Objectives

1 story roof
2nd story window
2 story roof

Objective: To safely place ground ladders into service using the appropriate ladder for intended target and the number of personnel who are normally assigned to that unit.

Evolution Description:
This evolution shall consist of removing the appropriate ladder from the apparatus and properly positioning and raising the ladders to a target objective. The method used to raise a ladder shall be consistent with the method(s) normally used by the department with the number of personnel normally assigned to that unit.

Ladder Used	Recommended # of FF
• One straight ladder	One
• One extension ladder (24')	Two
• One extension ladder (35')	Three



Evaluation Criteria:
√ Ladders raised and set properly
√ Were the correct angles used for placement of the ladders
√ Was the halyard tied correctly
√ Was the evolution conducted safely
Time begins at signal from the evaluators signal of "go" and concludes when the ladder is ready to be climbed.

Recommended Maximum time: Complete in less than 2 minutes from bedded position on apparatus.

Reference: NFPA 1410, 2000 Edition; Training for Initial Emergency Scene Operations

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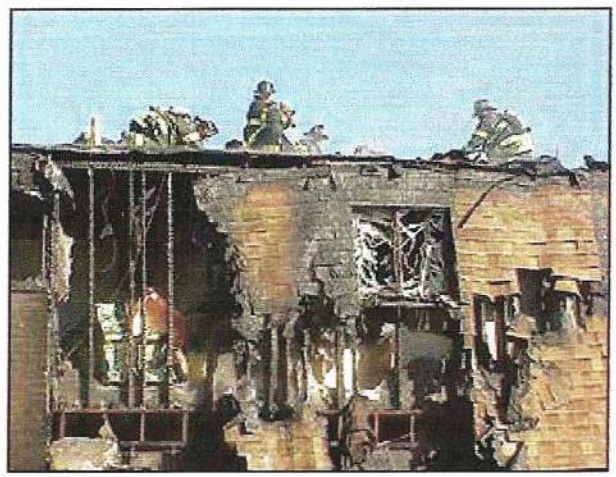
Daily Quick Drills

Volume 12, Number 10

Overhaul



Discuss how overhaul would be completed in these scenes.

- What tools and equipment are necessary to complete the tasks?
- What safety considerations do you have for these operations?
- What levels of PPE are required for overhaul at these scenes?
- List or identify the areas that must be overhauled on these structures.
- What considerations should be given during overhaul for fire investigators who will also work here?