



Firefighter Survival

Takeaways from September 19th Drill



"Don't panic, stay calm"



Calling Mayday



Wall Breaching
Maneuvers



Hoseline to Safety



Labeling a structure



Calling Mayday

Recognize the need for help *early* allows for more expedient assistance

L	Location	(Where are you?)
U	Unit	(What apparatus assigned to?)
N	Name	(Who are you?)
A	Assignment/Air	(What were you doing?)
R	Resources	(What do you need?)



Example

Calling the Mayday

F/F: "Mayday, mayday, mayday. Firefighter down"

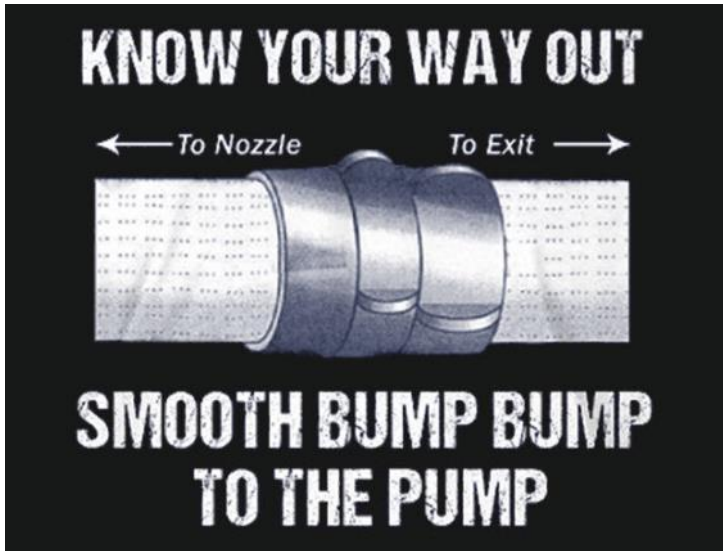
IC: "All units, radio silence! Emergency traffic
Firefighter down go ahead with your mayday"

F/F: "This is Firefighter Smith from Engine 11. I was assigned fire attack on the second floor. There was a minor collapse and I have been separated from my crew. My leg is injured and I am running out of air. I am now on the first floor."

After the Mayday is Transmitted

- ▶ *Remain calm*
- ▶ *Activate pass device (Assure device is off when transmitting on radio)*
- ▶ *Monitor and control your air*
- ▶ *Look for exits (illuminate if possible)*
- ▶ *Stay low*
- ▶ *Never give up – help is on the way*

—斧— *Hoseline to Safety* —斧—

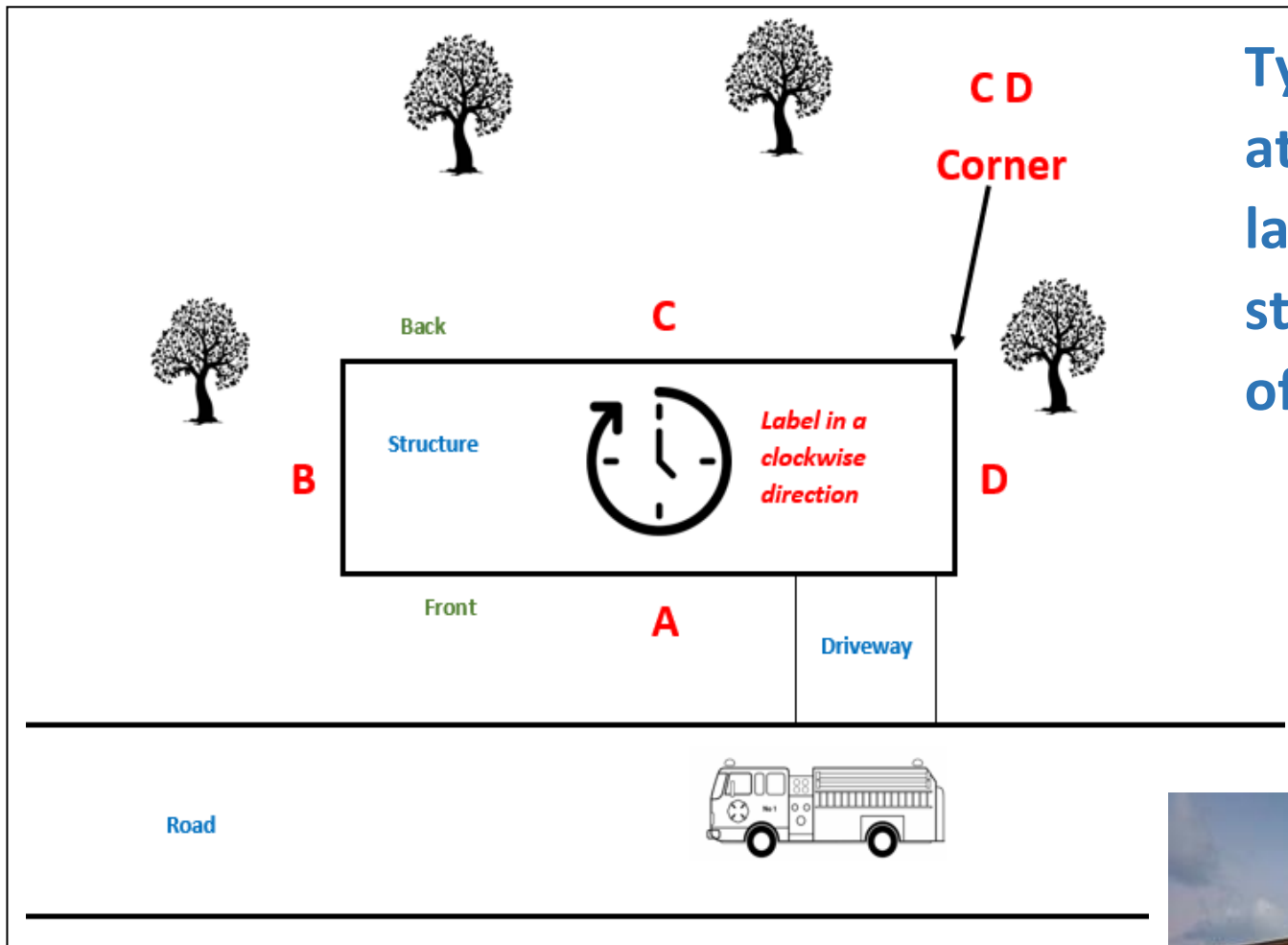


You are operating inside a fire building when suddenly you discover that you are lost, disoriented, and separated from your crew. As you attempt to locate a wall or a window, you come in contact with a hoseline. Which way is out? If you locate the coupling, you can determine which direction leads to the exit.

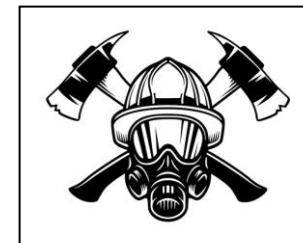


Straddle and keep positive contact with hose at all times.

Labeling a Structure



Typically structures at a fire scene are labeled clockwise starting at the front of the building.



In some odd cases the entrance (front of a building) is on a corner. In this case be sure to ask command at or before arriving at the scene.



— Wall Breaching Maneuvers



Be sure to keep whatever hand tool you bring in with you.

The first step is to find an interior wall to breach. Once there, take a hand tool and penetrate the wall with the tool at a low level on the wall. Once through, push the tool far into the hole you created to make sure nothing solid is blocking the wall that would be hard to overcome, such as a bathtub, built-in cabinets, or major appliances

Be sure to make sure the floor is solid with your tool before going through the wall.

The first method is the backward swim method. This involves having the firefighter sit on the floor with his/her back toward the wall opening. Place the SCBA bottle valve on the sill, and move the bottle into the space between the wall studs. Once ready, put one arm through the hole. Fall to the left or right side of the body, and wiggle (swim) through.



The second method is to go head first (swim) through the studs, keeping tight to one stud and wiggling through. The best way to avoid the sticking point of the self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) bottle is to keep it high on your highest shoulder, which may include loosening a shoulder strap to accomplish this. Once the first sticking point is through, the rest of the maneuver usually works pretty well with some wiggling.



The third method is the low-profile maneuver, where the firefighter removes the SCBA and harness from his body and sends it through the wall first without letting go and then follows it with his body. Again using the swim method you wiggle your way through.





B

Back

C

Structure



Label in a clockwise direction

C D

Corner

D

Front

A

Driveway

Road

