



Fire Protection Training

Procedures Handbook 4300

FIREFIGHTER SAFETY

TOPIC: Fireline Hazards

TIME FRAME: 30 Minutes

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION:

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE:

Condition: A written quiz

Behavior: The student will describe different types of hazards and the procedures to follow when hazardous conditions are encountered

Standard: With a minimum of 70% accuracy

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- Roll of black and yellow hazard tape

REFERENCES:

- CDF, Health and Safety Handbook (1700)

PREPARATION: Fire is not the only hazard encountered on the fireline. Firefighters must be alert to recognize other potential hazards and employ the proper procedure to protect themselves and others from injury or death.

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FIRELINE HAZARDS

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

I. GENERAL SAFETY

A. Yellow and Black Flagging Tape

1. Used to flag any life threatening hazard condition
 - a. Not limited to electrical hazards
2. CDF vehicles shall carry a minimum of two rolls
3. Not to be used for anything but marking life threatening hazards
4. Do not enter area that has been flagged

Show roll of tape.

B. Any Hazard Observed Should Be Communicated to Supervisor and Co-workers Immediately

1. Eliminate hazard if safe to do so.
2. Flag off area if needed.
 - a. Minimum of 25' radius
3. Avoid night work if visibility is a factor.
4. Minimize number of personnel in danger area
5. Shout warning as needed
6. Anticipate escape routes
7. Brief next shift

Move rocks, logs, cover, make berms, fall trees, etc.

Only **required** workers

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PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">8. Proceed around danger area one person at a time9. Stay out of area until danger has past.10. Watch your footing11. Be alert12. Construct line to avoid hazard areas	<p>Rocks, limbs, etc.</p> <p>Dozers, powerlines, etc.</p>
<p>II. HOLES, DROP-OFFS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Mine Shafts B. Wells, Cisterns, Septic Tanks, Cesspools<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Around structures, old foundations.C. Gullies, Washouts, Cliffs, Drop-offs D. Burned Out Stumps, Roots<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Roots can be some distance away.<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. White ash, ground depressions.b. Very common in logged over area that is a few years old.	<p>Where would mines be found?</p> <p>Steep country, construction projects</p>
<p>III. FALLING, AND ROLLING MATERIAL</p>	

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PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>A. Weak or Dead Trees (snags)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Susceptible to fire which weakens further2. Catfaces may indicate weakness<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Pass side opposite the lean <p>B. Weak or Dead Limbs (widowmakers)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Large tree limbs<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Walk around outside driplineb. Constantly look up <p>C. Logs in Steep Country</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Logging areas especially. Fire can loosen2. Fire may undermine support <p>D. Loose Rocks, Slide Areas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Kicked loose2. Dozer working above<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Never work directly below dozers3. Fire burns through holding material4. Air drops <p>IV. POWERLINES</p> <p>A. Down or Sagging</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Immediately notify supervisor, Incident Commander, or ECC	<p>Define terms as needed</p>

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PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>C. Thorns</p> <p>D. Branches or Roots</p>	<p>Protective clothing Eye protection</p> <p>Tripping hazards</p>
<p>IX. OTHER HAZARDS</p> <p>A. Local Hazards</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Discuss known or suspected hazards in your local area.2. Encourage discussion by students of their experiences	

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SUMMARY:

Fireline hazards can be grouped into a variety of categories. Some categories are more lethal than others, but all have the potential to seriously injure or kill an unwitting victim. In order to avoid injury, it is important that all firefighters seek out potential hazards and effectively reduce the potential for harm associated with them. Depending on the character of the hazard and your level of responsibility and training your action may range from marking and pointing out the hazard to actually rendering the hazard safe.

EVALUATION:

A written quiz.

ASSIGNMENT:

To be determined by instructor(s).