

6 Minutes for Safety & This Day in History

2010



Wildland Fire Safety Training Annual Refresher

6 Minutes for Safety

Purpose:

- “On a daily basis, address the high risk situation that historically get our people in trouble”

Content

- Hazards, 10&18, Command issues, weather, air ops, ATV safety, etc

6 Minutes for Safety

Icon use:



This icon indicates that the topic has a scenario to go with it



‘This day in History’ icon indicates that the topic is occurring on the anniversary of a significant event in wildland or aviation history

6 Minutes for Safety

Location, use and resources

- The website for 6 minutes and This day in history is:

<http://www.wildfirelessons.net/uploads/6mfs/home.html>

- The following slides will walk us through some ideas on how to use the resources

6 Minutes for Safety

- The home screen has a calendar with topics for each day.
- Simply click on the topic of the day

Search 6 Minutes For Safety

Today March 2010

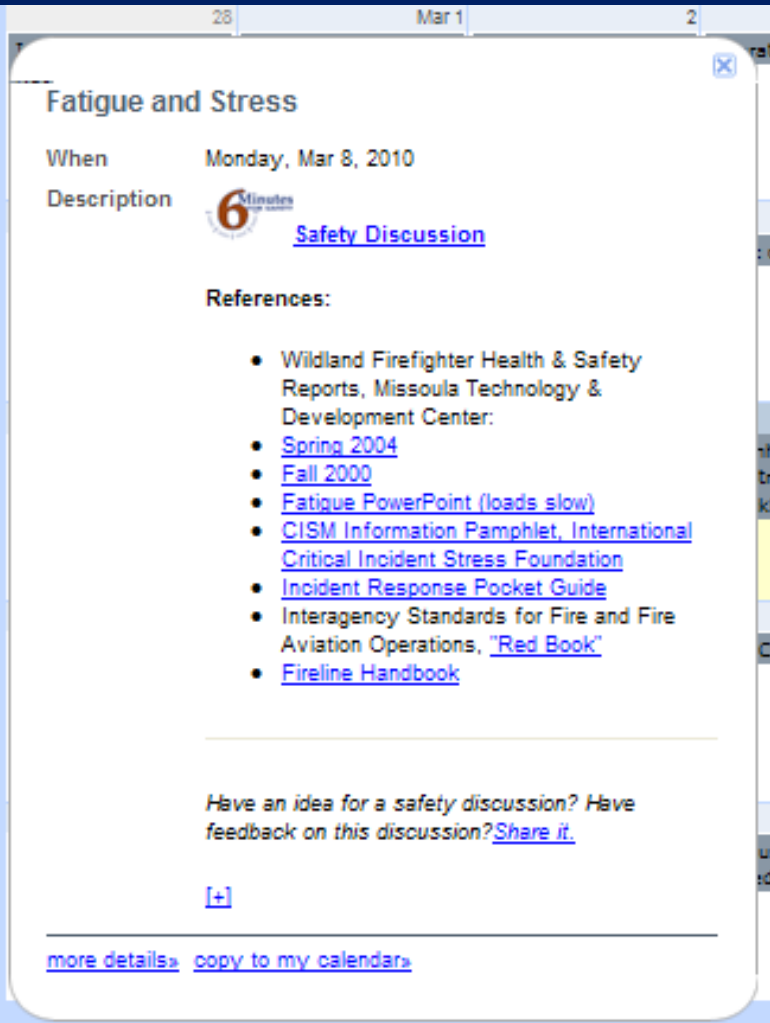
Print Week Month Agenda

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
28 In Country Not Seen in Daylight	Mar 1 On A Hillside Where Rolling Material Can Ignite Fuel Below	2 Hazard Tree - No Work Zone	3 Operational Briefings	4 Topic of Choice	5 No Communication Link	6 ATV - How to Properly Ride and Operate
7 Refusing Risk (Turn Down Protocol)	8 Fatigue and Stress	9 Retardant, Paracargo, and Water Drop Safety	10 Topic of Choice	11 Wildland Fires in/near Oil and Gas Fields	12 Taking a Nap Near the Fireline	13 Safety Zones - 1
14 Safety Zones - 2	15 Terrain and Fuels Make Escape to Safety Zones Difficult	16 Transfer of Command	17 Downhill Fireline Construction Checklist	18 Topic of Choice	19 Working with Helicopter Drops	20 Unburned Fuel Between You and the Fire
21 Thunderstorm Safety	22 NFDRS Pocket Cards	23 Uninformed on Strategy, Tactics, or Hazards	24 SAFECOMs	25 Helicopter Performance and Effectiveness	26 Initial Attack Fire Size-up Safety	27 ATV - Transport
28 Potentially Violent Personal Encounters	29 Instructions and Assignments Not Clear	30 Lookouts	31 Serious Injury Procedures	Apr 1 Mountain Flying	2 Hazard Tree Felling Secure Felling Area	3 Fire Shelter Deployment

Google Calendar

6 Minutes for Safety

- The discussion information comes up with references for additional review




The screenshot shows a calendar event window for 'Fatigue and Stress' on Monday, Mar 8, 2010. The event is 6 minutes long. The description includes a link to a 'Safety Discussion'. Below the description is a list of references, including reports from the Missoula Technology & Development Center, a CISM pamphlet, and various handbooks. At the bottom, there is a prompt to share the discussion and links for more details and calendar integration.

28 Mar 1 2

Fatigue and Stress

When Monday, Mar 8, 2010

Description  [Safety Discussion](#)

References:

- Wildland Firefighter Health & Safety Reports, Missoula Technology & Development Center:
- [Spring 2004](#)
- [Fall 2000](#)
- [Fatigue PowerPoint \(loads slow\)](#)
- [CISM Information Pamphlet, International Critical Incident Stress Foundation](#)
- [Incident Response Pocket Guide](#)
- Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations, "[Red Book](#)"
- [Fireline Handbook](#)

Have an idea for a safety discussion? Have feedback on this discussion? [Share it.](#)

[+]

[more details»](#) [copy to my calendar»](#)

6 Minutes for Safety



Today's discussion is from the
First Aid/Health Category.

Fatigue/Stress

Accumulated (Chronic) Fatigue is defined as fatigue from which normal rest does not produce recovery. Accumulated fatigue is often caused by extended periods of stress with inadequate recovery periods, which results in decreased productivity, compromised immune function, and reduced alertness. Fatigued workers perform poorly, behave carelessly, tolerate greater errors and become inattentive. Chronic fatigue often results in increased stress, which may present itself through certain behavioral and physiological indicators, such as those described below:

- Behavioral indicators
 - Decreased motivation and low morale
 - Increased irritability and depression

- Physiological indicators
 - Confused, poor problem solving
 - Poor abstract thinking
 - poor attention/decisions
 - poor concentration/memory
 - extreme emotional responses
 - social/behavioral changes

- Recommendations for chronic fatigue/stress are:
 - Take longer periods of rest/recovery
 - Ensure that workers are adequately rested before they begin work shifts
 - Provide periodic rest breaks to allow physical and mental recovery
 - Alternate between heavy and light tasks
 - Eat well-balanced meals regularly, with energy supplements during periods of high exertion
 - Maintain hydration
 - Ensure workers maintain good personal hygiene
 - Maintain high standards of physical fitness and work capacity
 - In extreme cases, personnel may need to be relieved of their duties

References:

Wildland Firefighter Health & Safety Report, Missoula Technology & Development Center
1) Spring 2004
2) Fall 2000
3) Fatigue Awareness PowerPoint

CISM Information Pamphlet, International Critical Incident Stress Foundation. www.icisf.org

Have an idea? Have feedback? Share it.

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[6 Minutes Home](#)

The safety topic is simple, concise and easy to incorporate into any number of settings

- Morning/ Afternoon Briefings

- Safety Briefings

- At the start of drills or hands on training

- In conjunction with PIA's or AAR's

- Post in conspicuous locations throughout the facility

Additional Features

'Search 6 Minutes for Safety'

The screenshot displays the '6 Minutes for Safety' website. A red circle highlights a search dropdown menu that is open, showing a list of topics. The dropdown menu is titled 'Search 6 Minutes For Safety' and contains the following items:

- Search 6 Minutes For Safety
- All
- Aviation
- Entrapment
- Environmental Factors
- Fireline Safety
- First Aid & Health
- Hazard Trees
- Motorized Operations
- WUI
- Miscellaneous
- LCES
- Scenarios
- This Day in Wildland Fire History
- Weather / Fire Behavior

The background of the website shows a calendar for March 2010 with various safety topics listed for each day. The text above the calendar reads: 'The Federal Fire and Aviation Safety Team (FFAST) encourages every fire program to become involved in Six Minutes for Safety. This is the first interagency safety initiative that, on a daily basis, addresses the high risk situations that historically get our people in trouble. The fire community continuously works to find new ways to keep our people safe on the fireline.'

The dropdown list allows the user to select from a topic list rather than a 'topic of the day'

This allows the 6MFS topic to be tied directly to content from other activities

drills

classes

AAR's

Etc

This Day in History

The screenshot shows the Wildland Fire Lessons Learned Center website. The main content area displays search results for 'This Day in History'. The search returned 14 results, with the first result being 'This Day in History - Anniversary of 1st Air Tanker Drop 1959'. The results are listed in a table with columns for the title, author, and date. The table includes the following entries:

Title	Author	Date
This Day in History - Anniversary of 1st Air Tanker Drop 1959	Kathy Komatz	2009 Posted: 04/20/09
This Day in History - Central Holmes	Kathy Komatz	2009 Posted: 02/03/09
This Day in History - Mann Gulch	Kathy Komatz	2009 Posted: 01/22/09
This Day in History - Mower BEAT accident	Kathy Komatz	2009 Posted: 02/12/09
This Day in History - Pepper Hill	Kathy Komatz	2009 Posted: 10/14/09
This Day in History - Badger Fire	Kathy Komatz and Stephen Romero	2009 Posted: 07/20/09
This Day in History - South Canyon #1	Kathy Komatz and Stephen Romero	2009 Posted: 01/12/09
This Day in History - South Canyon #2	Kathy Komatz and Stephen Romero	2009 Posted: 01/12/09
This Day in History - South Canyon #3	Kathy Komatz and Stephen Romero	2009 Posted: 01/12/09
This Day in History - South Canyon #4	Kathy Komatz and Stephen Romero	2009 Posted: 01/12/09

Selecting 'This day in wildland fire history' provides 14 reviews of significant events

Most include:

- Incident Summary
- Crew activities summary
- Lessons learned
- Maps & supporting visuals

This Day in History



Today's discussion is from "This Day in History"

"Lessons Learned" serve as brief summaries of powerful learning opportunities. You can use these summaries as a foundation and launch point for further dialogue and discussion. Apply these lessons learned to yourself, your crew, and your unit.

Tuolumne Fire Burnover - September 12, 2004 - California

Incident Summary: The Tuolumne Fire is reported by a Stanislaus lookout at 1233 hours. Dispatch initiates a standard response, including the dispatch of a helicopter with helitack crew. 1259 Air Attack (ATGS) arrives over fire and reports fire to be between 5-10 acres, spreading up-slope and up-canyon with a steady 3-5mph wind. The fire is burning near the bottom of the Tuolumne River Canyon, just upstream of a major river confluence at 1450' elevation in light, flashy fuels, predominantly oak leaf litter, light grass and mixed brush with an oak overstory consistent with Fuel Model 2. FDFM (Fine Dead Fuel Moisture) is 4-5% and live fuel moistures at critical stage. Temperature is 89-94, RH 18-24%, and there is no frontal or thunderstorm activity. The canyon is very steep, observed to be 80-120% slope. At approximately 1335 the helitack crew begins constructing downhill fireline. 10 minutes later they take emergency action when a sudden wind shift that causes a fire flare-up which overruns their position. Of the 7 person crew, 3 firefighters suffer minor injuries and one firefighter is killed.

September 12 - Summary of Activities

-1305 the helicopter arrives over the fire and drops the crew on a gravel bar 3/4 mile downstream of the fire. They hike from the LZ up-canyon to a dirt road that parallels the river and walk the road toward the right flank of the fire. The fire is burning both above and below the road.

-Their helicopter is directed to begin dropping water on right flank above the road.

-A local Division Chief is dispatched to the fire to be IC and drives past the helitack crew to the right flank. He observes a slow backing fire and returns to the location of the helitack crew, who are still hiking. Talking with the helitack captain, he does not identify himself as IC, announce a strategy or specific tactics. He does state that he wants the crew to find a safe anchor point but the crew understands him to want them to "anchor" the fire on the right flank, the road **down** to the river.

-1335 the crew arrives at the right flank on the road and looks for access to the river and safe access to the bottom of the fire.

-ATGS and IC decide to continue to use the helicopter on the right flank **above** the road. The helitack captain hears this exchange on the radio.

-ATGS receives a radio call about a spot fire and misses discussion about helitack crew working below the road. (In a post-incident interview, the ATGS will state that he thought the crew was above the road.)

-After scouting down the right flank about 70 feet, it is decided to construct indirect fire line downhill for 250 -

300ft to the river burning out from the road as they go. Safety zones are identified as down to the river, up to the road or into the black. All crew members agree with the plan and inform their helicopter pilot.

-An engine is assigned to support the helitack crew. The crew is not notified that the engine was assigned to support them and that it was close by.

-1340 firefighters located about 30ft down the line from the road remark that the burn out is pulling in nicely. There is a "flutter" in the wind and the 3 firefighters closest to the road are told to grab backpack pumps just in case.

-1345 a sudden wind shift causes the fire to flare-up, change direction, and overrun the crew. 30 seconds later one crew member is dead. No fire shelters are deployed.

Lessons Learned Discussion Points

-During size-up, what fire behavior did the personnel observe? If you were at a fire in a similar setting, what local terrain features and other factors might lead you to distrust the fire behavior seen? (IRPG pg 4)

-It is common for people to have communication problems. On an incident where these issues can easily compromise anyone's life safety, what are you going to do to minimize communication errors-- as a crewmember? Crew boss? Pilot? IC?

-Your crew has been dispatched to this fire. How will you handle the "Lookout" aspect of LCES? It is common to hear that "everyone on the crew is a lookout." Discuss what each person must do to make this an effective alternative to the "traditional" lookout.

These are also good concise documents that can be easily used in a variety of settings

*This fire had an Air Attack and a helicopter. Discuss how aerial resources can be used as additional lookouts and sources of information. What are some downfalls to using them in this role?

*Downhill fireline construction was one option for engaging this fire. If you and your crew are sizing up this fire, what are some other tactics that might work? When your crew is in this position where downhill line construction appears to be the best option, how will you mitigate risk and ensure the safety of yourself and crew? (IRPG pg 8)

Fire Line Construction Prior to Flareup



References

- Incident Response Pocket Guide
- http://wildfirelessons.net/documents/Tuolumne_2004_Full_Report.pdf

"This Day in Wildland Fire History" is a collaborative project between "8 Minutes for Safety" and the Wildland Fire Lessons Learned Center.

http://www.wildfirelessons.net/documents/TDHH_Tuolumne_2004.pdf

Activity

- Log into the 6 Minutes for Safety website
<http://www.wildfirelessons.net/uploads/6mfs/home.html>

Select a topic and review it with your crew

- How can you incorporate the safety message into your organization or operation?
- Does the topic relate to an experience or personal lesson learned that would benefit your crew?

Summary

- What:
 - 6 minutes for Safety
- Where:
 - <http://www.wildfirelessons.net/uploads/6mfs/home.html>
- Why:
 - Concise, easy to use safety information
- When:
 - Daily if possible, but whenever training time allows

This presentation is complete

**Have a Safe and
Effective 2010
Wildland Season!**