

Purpose:

To guide the Valley Shore Fire Departments in bettering their communities in fire and emergency situations.

Mission Statement:

To carry out firefighting activities, fire prevention methods, firefighters training programs, and procedures and policies, fire defense evaluation, fire equipment standardization and procurement within the prescriptions of the law, in keeping with broad policies established by the governing boards and commissions, through regulations and rules promulgated by the operating officers of the corporate organization, with the main purpose of providing adequate and effective mutual aid systems, procedures, equipment and training among the member departments.

Article I - Name

The name of this organization shall be Valley Shore Mutual Aid, Inc. (VSMA).

Article II – Object of organization

See Mission Statement, SOP 100.

Article III – Membership

Section 1

The membership shall consist of the active Chief and other personnel as he may designate from his company or department. Member companies / departments shall be Chester, Clinton, Deep River, Essex, Guilford, Haddam, Killingworth, Madison, North Madison, Old Lyme, Old Saybrook and Westbrook.

Section 2

The membership can expand to only connecting towns to the above mentioned towns.

Section 3

A fire department wanting to join VSMA may submit a letter of application, and receiving a majority vote of members present, would be placed on a one-year probation period.

Section 4

Upon completion of one-year probation, this fire department would become a member by receiving a majority vote of members present.

Article IV – Officers

Section 1

Officers shall be President, Vice President and Secretary / Treasurer.

Section 2

All officers shall be elected at the annual meeting in January.

Section 3

Should a vacancy occur among the officers, an election will be held at the next meeting to fill the vacancy for the balance of the term.

Article V – Duties of the Officers

Section 1

President – It shall be the responsibility of the President to call meetings and preside at same time.

Section 2

The President shall appoint an auditing committee of three (3) members to audit the books of the Secretary / Treasurer and make report of such at the annual meeting.

Section 3

Vice President – The Vice President shall assume the duties of the President in his absence.

Section 4

Secretary / Treasurer – It shall be the duty of the Secretary / Treasurer to call the roll at all meetings, notify all departments of time and place of all meetings, keep a correct account of all proceedings and read same at next regular meeting.

It shall be his duty to receive all monies and pay all approved bills. He shall keep a correct account of all receipts and expenditures and render an accurate account at each regular meeting.

Article VI – Meetings

Section 1

The annual meeting will be held in January.

Section 2

Each department shall have but one vote.

Section 3

A quorum shall consist of a simple majority of the membership.

Article VII – Amendments

Section 1

All alterations or amendments shall be submitted in writing and read by the Secretary and shall be voted on at the next regular meeting. A two-thirds vote of the membership shall be required to adopt a proposal, alteration or amendment.

Section 2

All amendments or revisions to these By-laws shall be included in written call of any regular or special meeting called to consider the same.

Purpose:

Method to evacuate fire personnel from the building should conditions warrant immediate exiting.

Procedure:

1. Should Incident Command be notified of threatening or dangerous conditions, the OIC will notify sector officers of conditions and may announce the evacuation and instruct all apparatus on scene to blow their air horns for one long blast.
2. All apparatus will sound their air horns immediately.
3. All interior and roof personnel will leave the area of the building and return to personnel staging or accountability area.
4. All sector officers will quickly account for all personnel, as will staging areas, and report to the Incident Commander.
5. All incoming apparatus shall refrain from using their air horns within a 1-mile area of the incident scene to eliminate any confusion to the interior crews.

1.0. Purpose:

1.1. To standardize the response, responsibilities, equipment and operations of a properly trained and dedicated group of firefighters from each Fire Department within Valley Shore Towns for the purpose of rescuing and / or assisting firefighters who are in distress or trapped at an emergency incident.

1.2. This procedure also meets

- A. OSHA 29 CFR part 1910.134 (g) (3) (iii).
- B. NFPA 1500 Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health 6.5.2.
- C. NFPA 1561 Standard on Fire Department Incident Management Systems

2.0 Scope:

2.1. This standard operating procedure shall be utilized by all Fire Departments in Valley Shore Towns for the purpose of assuring the presence of a properly trained Rapid Intervention Team using either manpower levels from within their own jurisdiction or from a mutual aid response from surrounding jurisdictions.

3.0. Definitions:

3.1. A Rapid Intervention Team (**RIT**): Is a group of a minimum of 4 firefighters who are trained, equipped and immediately available for rapid intervention, and whose only or primary purpose is to locate, assist and rescue firefighters who are in trouble on the fire ground or in the IDLH atmosphere.

3.2. Team Leader: Shall be designated for each **RIT** team established at an emergency incident. The team leader shall report directly to the Incident Commander. The team leader will be the ranking officer or the senior firefighter of each team who shall be RIT trained.

- A. Upon arrival at the incident check in with the IC to verify the teams presence.
- B. Identify the radio frequency / frequencies being used.
- C. Advise the IC of the team's staging area.

4.0 Personnel and Training:

4.1. At a minimum, **RIT** members shall have completed the following training courses or programs in order to be designated for assignment to a **RIT**.

- Connecticut Certified Firefighter 1
- Certified as an interior firefighter
- Certified as Haz-Mat Operational
- Cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) certified

- Completion of training courses in specific techniques and procedures used by Rapid Intervention Teams within the fire service.
- Familiar with the types and operation of SCBA, pneumatic, hydraulic and gas powered rescue equipment used by other surrounding fire jurisdictions.
- The Chief of the respective department shall appoint members to the RIT team.

5.0. Communications:

5.1. The **RIT** will be dispatched by the appropriate dispatch center upon confirmation of a working fire or upon receiving multiple calls of a working fire or any other emergency deemed necessary by the Incident Commander (IC).

5.2. The dispatcher shall notify the assigned unit that they are the **RIT**.

5.3. The dispatcher shall notify the IC of the identity of the responding **RIT**.

5.4. Each **RIT** shall have a minimum of a portable radio for every two **RIT** members.

5.5. When a MAYDAY is declared the Incident Commander should consider moving routine fire traffic to an alternate CHANNEL.

6.0. Position:

6.1. Upon arrival the **RIT** leader shall report to Command and operate under the IC.

6.2. The **RIT** shall remain in contact (verbal or radio) with the IC at all times.

6.3 The IC may form additional **RIT**'s as needed depending on the scope and complexity of the incident.

6.4. The radio designation of each **RIT** formed shall be **RIT 1 RIT 2 RIT 3** and so on.

6.5. If the **RIT** is deployed an additional **RIT** shall be established immediately.

6.6. If reassigned by the IC to other than **RIT** distress duties, the **RIT** leader shall **inform** such superior of the designation, and request the dispatch of an additional **RIT**.

7.0. Duties:

- 7.1. The **RIT** shall determine the availability and location of ladders, lighting equipment, rescue tools ("Jaws of Life"), pneumatic rams, air bags, aerial, tower and portable ladders, and / or other tools and equipment which might be needed to perform distress duties.
- 7.2. At structure fires the **RIT** will stage a designated hoseline of sufficient length to reach any area of the structure if needed. The hoseline will be readily supplied with water from a designated source that is capable of maintaining the required water in the event of its operation. The **RIT** members shall be allowed to position and or ready ground ladders on the fire structure as a secondary means of escape for fire personnel and performs outside horizontal ventilation or PPV if required.
- 7.3. The **RIT** leader shall periodically perform a 360 degree walk around of the building / incident for size up purposes.
- 7.4. The **RIT** shall maintain a state of constant readiness and re-evaluation to react to the changing fireground conditions.
- 7.5. All radio transmissions will be monitored for any indications of members in distress. **(MAYDAY)**
- 7.6. If the IC utilizes the **RIT** for fire ground emergency operations, then another **RIT** shall be established

8.0 Reports:

- 8.1. If the **RIT** is used at any operation, the **RIT** leader shall forward a narrative report.
- 8.2. The report shall describe in detail the nature of the distress duties performed by the assigned **RIT**.
- 8.3. The report shall be forwarded to the Chief of the respective Department.

9.0 Tools and Equipment:

- All **RIT** members shall be in full turnout gear with S.C.B.A. and spare cylinders.
- A full emergency S.C.B.A. will be needed for a trapped firefighter. The RIT must determine model of the S.C.B.A. being used by interior / IDLH crews when responding Mutual Aid.
- Portable radio for every two **RIT** members.
- Thermal Imaging Camera
- Search rope (minimum 100 feet).
- Rescue rope
- Ground ladders
- Dedicated hose line (as mentioned in 7.2)
- Hand lights all team members
- Rabbit tool
- Set of irons
- Pike poles
- Power saws one each with different blades (metal, concrete wood)
- Fire Service Chain Saws

Team members should determine that the following equipment is on scene and staged as close to the scene as possible.

- Hydraulic rescue Tool
- Air Bags
- Air Chisel
- 110 / volt lighting
- Little Giant Ladder / closet ladder / attic ladder
- Cribbing
- Portable 110 flood lights
- Cord reels
- Sawzall
- PPV fan
- Ground ladders
- Stokes

Scope:

The purpose of this document is to formalize and establish an Incident Command System (ICS) Standard Operating Procedure for all Valley Shore Mutual Aid Departments.

Purpose:

The purpose of the Incident Command system is to provide for the safety of personnel operating at emergency incidents through improved management techniques and to enhance the use of resources and tactical effectiveness to meet the requirements of SARA Title III, Connecticut OSHA and the recommendations of NFPA 1500.

To meet these goals the Valley Shore Mutual Aid Departments shall implement the use of ICS appropriately at all incidents for which the Department has responsibility.

Procedure:

1. All Departments of the Valley Shore Mutual Aid Association will abide by and operate in accordance with this procedure at all emergencies to which they are dispatched. This will include fires, motor vehicle and other types of accidents, hazardous materials incidents, rescues and other emergencies when the Officer in Charge (OIC) deems necessary. It is recommended that for incidents at which more than one company is assigned a task, the ICS will be implemented.
2. Implementation and designation of Command: Command will always be established to specifically identify who will be in charge at the scene of an emergency and to ensure unity of command is maintained at all emergency incidents.
3. All 5 of the major functional areas must be assigned at every incident. Any responsibilities not assigned remain with the Incident Commander. The 5 major functional areas of the Incident Command system and their responsibilities are as follows:

Command: The emergency scene supervisor who has overall control of the incident. Handles all responsibilities not specifically assigned to other personnel. THE COMMAND FUNCTION IS ALWAYS ESTABLISHED.

Operations: The fire officer who is designated by Command as responsible for directing all tactical operations at the incident.

Planning: Person responsible for collecting record keeping information and evaluating incident status information. He / she predicts what is likely to happen and develops alternative strategies. The planning officer handles the ongoing size-up of

the emergency.

Logistics: The Logistics officer is responsible for providing supplies and support functions such as food, beverages, communications, medical, sanitary facilities, etc.

Finance: The Finance officer handles the financial and cost analysis aspects of the incident. Often handled by a town official.

4. The Command responsibilities also include Command staff positions of Safety Officer, Liaison Officer and Information Officer. The Incident Commander may delegate these positions, though they are not included in the span of control for Command.

Safety: The Safety Officer is responsible for evaluating conditions and operations and reporting this to the Incident Commander. The Safety Officer has the authority to halt or suspend any operations on the scene based on evaluation where imminent danger or conditions immediately dangerous to life & health exist. This action, and subsequent actions to correct the problem, must be reported to the Incident Commander immediately.

Liaison Officer: Assists Incident Commander in communication and coordination with other agencies operating at the incident.

Information Officer: Has the responsibility for working with the media and other agencies by formulating and releasing information.

5. Establishing Command: The first arriving fire officer, firefighter or unit will assume command of the incident and will communicate such to dispatch. If more than one incident is in progress or later dispatched on the same operating frequency (even if in another community), Command should be labeled. For example, "8-0 is Route 81 Command" or "3-0 is Command 3".
6. The first officer of firefighter will retain command until relieved by a senior officer. The senior officer may choose not to assume command but will still be responsible for the incident.
7. Once Command is established, dispatch and all units operating as part of the incident will refer to that function as Command, regardless of the rank of the Incident Commander.
8. Command having been established units should expect assignments from the Incident Commander or his designate.

9. Command Post: A formal Command Post may be established at any incident as deemed appropriate by the Incident Commander. Command will announce its location and shall be recognizable by all units either working or responding to the scene. Command normally will be located in or of the fire structure.
10. Scene and exposure identification: The following will be used for identification at all incidents:
- Side 1: The front (address side) of the building.
 - Side 2: The left side of the building when looking at the address side.
 - Side 3: The rear of the building.
 - Side 4: The right side of the building when looking at the address side.

Exposures will follow the same number pattern:

- Exposure 1: Front of the building.
- Exposure 2: Left side of the building.
- Exposure 3: Rear of the building.
- Exposure 4: Right side of the building.

If there are multiple exposures on the same side they shall be identified as 2/2, 2/3, 3/4, etc.

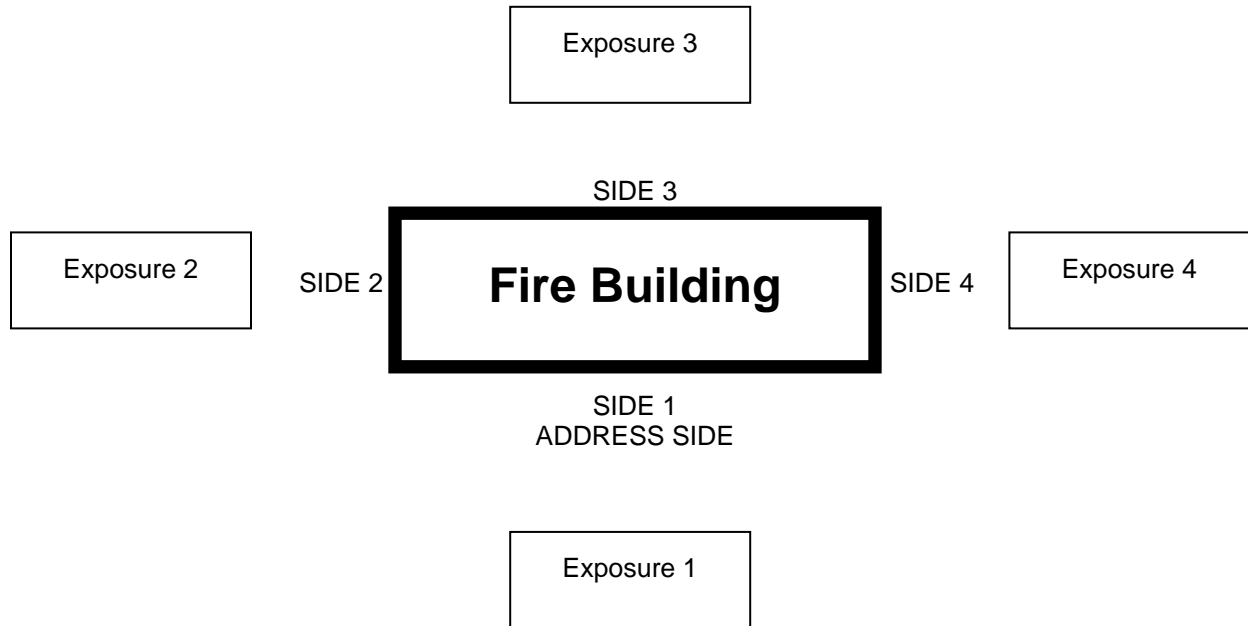
Designations of geographic areas and tactical assignments:

11. Structural Incidents: Personnel assigned as supervisors of any geographical areas (i.e. floors, basement, roof) will be identified by the name or number of the area. For example, first floor, second floor, basement, etc.
12. Personnel assigned specific tactical assignments (i.e. search & rescue, fire attack, ventilation, etc) will be identified by the name of the task assigned. Radio transmissions should be handled as simply as possible, such as:

“Command to ventilation”
“Search & rescue to interior”
“Water supply to Command”
“Basement to Command”

13. Non-structural incidents: When geographical areas are established on non-structural incidents such as wildland fires, searches, water rescues, etc, a letter sector designation (such as “A”, “B”, “C”, “D”, etc) shall be used. In addition to establishing the sector designations, specific boundaries must be defined.
14. Communications: First arriving units will give a complete on-scene report.

15. Communications will be in accordance with radio procedures for the Department. However, after Command has been established, all arriving units will communicate their arrival to dispatch and await orders from Command.
16. During the incident Dispatch should avoid communicating with any one other than Command.
17. Channels: Normal Fire Department frequencies will be used by Command or Command may assign alternate frequencies.
18. Staging: When the Incident Commander has not defined an assignment for on-scene or responding resources, staging shall be established.
19. When an incident is escalating or has not yet been stabilized, sufficient resources to meet the incident's potential development should be available in staging until the incident has been stabilized.
20. The Incident Commander or Operations shall establish staging by defining its location and communicating this information to dispatch. The dispatcher shall inform all responding resources of the location of staging.
21. If responsibility is not specifically assigned the commander of the first arriving company in staging shall be in charge of staging.
22. Resources in staging shall retain integrity (remain with their companies) and be available for immediate assignment.
23. Staging shall keep the Incident Commander or Operations advised of the resource availability whenever resource statuses change.
24. The Incident Commander or Operations shall request on-scene resources through staging and specify where and to whom those resources shall report.
25. Transfer of Command: Command may be transferred from the initial Incident Commander to a later arriving and / or Senior Command Officer. Transfer of Command shall take place on a face-to-face basis whenever possible to facilitate effective communications and feedback. If face-to-face communication is not possible, transfer of Command by radio may be conducted.
26. Dispatch will be alerted to the "Transfer of Command". Dispatch will announce the transfer of Command.



Purpose:

To establish a uniform system throughout the Valley Shore Mutual Aid system to ensure personnel safety during emergency operations accounting for all personnel at all times.

Scope:

This procedure should be utilized by each fire department within Valley Shore to assure proper tracking and accountability of all personnel at an emergency incident once implemented by an Incident Commander.

Procedure:

1. All responding emergency personnel shall arrive at scene and report to Personnel Staging unless otherwise instructed by the Incident Commander.
2. When personnel are assigned for a task in the hot zone, those personnel shall proceed to the point of entry. The firefighters will present one green (interior) ID card to the Point of Entry Officer.
3. The Point of Entry Officer will record and / or set time and track assigned tasks of these firefighters during their duration within the structure / hot zone.
4. All firefighters should attempt to exit out of the hazardous zone through the point of entry.
5. Should 20 minutes go by and a firefighter has not come out and is not accounted for, the Point of Entry Officer will notify the Incident Commander immediately.
6. The Incident Commander will contact all sectors for a Personnel Accountability Roll call (PAR). Should the Incident Commander learn after calling for a PAR that a member or members are still not accounted for, the Incident Commander will announce a MAYDAY call and implement the MAYDAY procedure.
7. It is important that all members of all departments be accounted for at all times. All departments should comply with the host department's accountability system.

Purpose

To establish a system to bring multiple tenders to a fire scene in a timely and efficient manner.

Procedures

1. Should the Incident Commander (IC) of any fire or emergency determine the need for large amounts of water he/she will notify its dispatch center and request the Tender Strike Team.
2. The Tender Strike Team can be requested in two different levels. Level I will bring the predetermined first designated 5 tenders. A Level II request will bring the predetermined 10 tenders.
3. Once dispatch is notified that particular dispatch center will tone the departments on the tender list. Should that dispatch center be unable to tone all departments it should notify Valley Shore or K-X to have the requested department dispatched.
4. The following pages include the pre-determined tanker response list used throughout Valley Shore Mutual Aid towns as well as other Middlesex County Fire Departments.

Town: Chester

Level 1	Level 2
1. Killingworth – 862	1. Westbrook – 463
2. Essex – 663	2. Durham – Tanker
3. East Haddam – 3-15	3. Lyme – Y14
4. Clinton – 962	4. South District – Tanker 30
5. Old Lyme – 38-2	5. Old Lyme – Tanker 38-1
WS: Killingworth – 851	WS: Essex – 657

Town: Clinton

Level 1	Level 2
1. Killingworth – 868	1. Killingworth – 862
2. Madison – 261	2. Chester – 765
3. Westbrook – 463	3. Old Lyme – Tanker 38-1
4. North Madison – 10-68	4. Old Lyme – Tanker 38-2
5. Essex – 663	5. Guilford – 163
WS: Killingworth – 851	WS: Chester – 763

Town: Deep River

Level 1	Level 2
1. Killingworth – 868	1. Durham – Tanker
2. Killingworth – 862	2. Clinton – 962
3. Essex – 663	3. East Haddam – 3-15
4. Westbrook – 463	4. Old Lyme – Tanker 38-1
5. Haddam – 2-13	5. Old Lyme – Tanker 38-2
WS:	WS:

Town: Durham

Level 1	Level 2
1. North Guilford – 164	1. Portland - 7
2. North Branford – Tanker	2. Chester - 765
3. Wallingford / N Farms – Tanker	3. Clinton - 962
4. Haddam – 2-13	4. Essex - 663
5. Westfield – 4	5. Madison – 261
WS: Middlefield 3	WS: Killingworth - 851

Town: East Haddam

Level 1	Level 2
1. Colchester – Tanker 1-28	1. Salem – Tanker 1-21
2. Haddam Neck – 3	2. Portland – 7
3. East Hampton – Tanker 2-12	3. Essex – 663
4. Lyme – Y-22	4. Old Lyme – Tanker 38-1
5. Haddam – 2-13	5. Chester – 765
WS:	WS:

Town: Essex

Level 1	Level 2
1. Chester – 765	1. Haddam – 2-13
2. Old Lyme – Tanker 38-1	2. Old Lyme – Tanker 38-2
3. Clinton – 962	3. East Haddam – 3-15
4. Killingworth – 868	4. Killingworth – 862
5. Westbrook – 463	5. Madison – 261
WS:	WS:

Town: Guilford

Level 1	Level 2
1. Madison – 261	1. Westbrook – 463
2. Durham – Tanker	2. Chester – 765
3. Clinton – 962	3. Old Lyme – Tanker 38-1
4. North Madison 10-6-8	4. Essex – 663
5. Killingworth – 868	5. Middlefield – 5
WS:	WS:

Town: Haddam

Level 1	Level 2
1. East Haddam – 3-15	1. Portland – 7
2. South District – Tanker 30	2. Westbrook – 463
3. Killingworth – 868 / 862	3. Essex – 663
4. Chester – 765	4. Clinton – 962
5. Durham – Tanker	5. Middlefield – 5
WS:	WS:

Town: Killingworth

Level 1	Level 2
1. Clinton – 962	1. Madison – 261
2. Chester – 765	2. Haddam – 2-13
3. Durham – Tanker	3. Guilford – 163
4. North Madison – 10-68	4. North Guilford – 164
5. Essex – 663	5. Westbrook – 463
WS: Chester – 763	WS: Durham 1

Town: Madison

Level 1	Level 2
1. Guilford – 163	1. Westbrook – 463
2. North Guilford – 164	2. Chester – 765
3. Killingworth – 868 / 862	3. Essex – 663
4. Clinton – 962	4. North Branford – Tanker
5. Durham – Tanker	5. Old Lyme – Tanker 38-1
WS:	WS:

Town: Middlefield

Level 1	Level 2
1. North Madison – 10-68	1. Portland – 7
2. Wallingford / N Farms – Tanker	2. South Kensington – Tanker
3. Killingworth – 862	3. North Branford – Tanker
4. North Guilford – 164	4. Killingworth – 868
5. Haddam – 2-13	5. Madison – 261
WS: Durham 1	WS: Cromwell Engine 8 or Engine 9

Town: North Madison

Level 1	Level 2
1. Killingworth – 868 / 862	1. Chester – 765
2. Madison – 261	2. Haddam – 2-13
3. Durham – Tanker	3. North Branford – Tanker
4. North Guilford – 164	4. Clinton – 962
5. Guilford – 163	5. Westbrook – 463
WS:	WS:

Town: Old Lyme

Level 1	Level 2
1. Essex – 663	1. Killingworth – 868
2. Chester – 765	2. Madison – 261
3. Clinton – 962	3. Salem – T-121
4. Lyme – Y-14	4. Guilford – 163
5. Westbrook – 463	5. East Haddam – 3-15
WS:	WS:

Town: Old Saybrook

Level 1	Level 2
1. Clinton – 962	1. Chester – 765
2. Essex – 663	2. Guilford – 163
3. Lyme – Y-14	3. Killingworth – 868
4. Old Lyme – 38-2	4. Madison – 261
5. Westbrook - 463	5. Old Lyme – 38-1
WS:	WS:

Town: Portland

Level 1	Level 2
1. East Hampton – 1-12	1. Haddam Neck - 3
2. East Hampton – 2-12	2. Marlborough Tanker
3. Glastonbury – 34	3. Middlefield – 5
4. Westfield 4	4. Haddam – 2-13
5. South District - Tanker 30	5. Durham – Tanker
WS:	WS:

Town: South District

Level 1	Level 2
1. Haddam – 2-13	1. Killingworth – 862
2. Durham – Tanker	2. Killingworth – 868
3. Middlefield – 5	3. East Hampton – T2-12
4. Portland – 6	4. Chester – 765
	5. North Guilford – 164
WS:	WS:

Town: Westbrook

Level 1	Level 2
1. Clinton – 962	1. Madison – 261
2. Essex – 663	2. North Madison – 10-68
3. Old Lyme – Tanker 38-1	3. Guilford – 163
4. Killingworth – 868	4. Lyme Y14
5. Chester – 765	5. Old Lyme – Tanker 38-2
WS:	WS:

Town: Westfield

Level 1	Level 2
1. Middlefield 5	1. North Farms Tanker (Wallingford)
2. Durham Tanker	2. South Kensington Tanker (Berlin)
3. South District – Tanker 30	
WS:	WS:
Level 3	
1. Haddam 2-13	
2. Portland 6	

Tanker Inventory

Unit #	Town – Station #	Tank Size (gallons)	Pump Size (gpm)
163	Guilford – 3	3,000	1,250
164	North Guilford – 4	3,000	1,250
261	Madison	2,500	1,250
463	Westbrook – 2	3,000	1,250
2-13	Haddam - 1	2,000	1,250
663	Essex – 1	1,800	500
765	Chester	2,100	500
862	Killingworth – 2	2,000	500
868	Killingworth – 1	2,000	500
962	Clinton – 2	2,500	500
T38-1	Old Lyme – 37	1,800	500
T38-2	Old Lyme – 39	1,800	500
T-121	Salem	2,300	1,000
T3-15	East Haddam – 1	2,500	500
T-128	Colchester – 1	2,500	500
T1-12	East Hampton – 1	1,800	500
T2-12	East Hampton – 2	1,800	500
T3-12	East Hampton – 3	1,800	500
PL7	Portland – 3	3,000	1,250
MF-5	Middlefield	2,500	500
WF-4	Westfield	2,500	1,250
D-Tanker	Durham	1,800	500
NB-Tnk	North Branford	1,600	500
NF-Tnk	Wallingford – N Farms	1,600	100
HN-2	Haddam Neck	1,600	500
T-30	South District	1,500	1,250
G-34	Glastonbury – 3	3,000	500
MB-Tnk	Marlborough	2,000	500
10-68	North Madison	3,000	1,500
Y-14	Lyme	3,000	1,250

Water Supply Engine Inventory

Unit #	Town – Station #	Pump Size (gpm)	Tank Size (gallons)	Supply Hose – Length	Supply Hose – Diameter
851	Killingworth – 1	1,500	1,000	2,800'	5"
763	Chester – 1	2,000	750	2,700'	5"
657	Essex – 2	1,500	750	2,000'	5"
651	Essex – 1	1,000	1,000	2,000'	5"
466	Westbrook – 1	1,250	1,000	2,000'	5"
HT-38-1	Old Lyme – 1	1,250	0	2,200'	5"
Durham 1	Durham – 1	1,250	500	3,200'	5"

Purpose:

To establish a uniform system throughout the Valley Shore Mutual Aid system to distinguish interior and exterior firefighters on the fireground or emergency incident.

Scope:

Each Fire Department within Valley Shore shall utilize this guideline. Each member shall have one or two personnel ID cards with their turnout gear.

Procedure:

1. All Personnel ID Cards will have the following minimal requirements:
 - Fire Department name
 - Emergency personnel's name
 - Medical or personnel information on individual firefighter will be optional to each individual department.
2. Valley Shore Mutual Aid will recognize four types of colored ID tags on the fireground:
 - Green colored card
 - Red colored card
 - Any colored card with a visible green or red dot
 - Blue colored card
3. At a minimum, all Valley Shore interior firefighters will meet the following requirements:
 - State of CT certified Firefighter 1
 - Physically classified / cleared for interior firefighting by the department's physician
 - Current SCBA certification. Has met the department's annual re-certification requirement
4. A green ID card or an ID card that has a green dot on it will recognize interior firefighters within Valley Shore.
5. A red ID card or an ID card that has a red dot on it will recognize exterior firefighters. These personnel would be all other personnel that are non-interior firefighters. This would include any Junior or Explorer firefighters.
6. A blue ID card will recognize firefighters trained to be part of a Rapid Intervention Team (RIT).

PURPOSE:

To establish a uniform procedure for response to and safety at an incident involving hazardous materials.

Background:

The following procedure will be followed during any response where the presence of HAZARDOUS MATERIALS is determined. The presence of hazardous materials will be assumed during all responses until it has been determined that none are present. The various clues available will be used: Shape of Containers, Placards and Labels, Colors or Markings, Shipping Papers, Color of smoke or discharge, Odors, Loud Noises, or any other indication of unusual conditions. Use the 8-Step process for decision making. (Figure 1200)

Procedure:

The following steps shall be taken once the presence of HAZARDOUS MATERIALS has been determined or is strongly suspected.

1. The scene shall be secured and no one, civilian or emergency response personnel, shall be permitted to enter. Anyone who has been in the immediate area of the Hazardous Materials shall be taken to a safe location and held for decontamination.
2. The officer in charge shall establish INCIDENT COMMAND.
3. Steps shall be taken to identify the product or products involved.
4. The Incident Commander shall appoint a knowledgeable SAFETY OFFICER. The Safety Officer shall have no other duties and shall have the authority to countermand any order given at the scene if it involves imminent danger.
5. Once the products involved have been identified, the characteristics of the products shall be determined. The primary reference shall be the DOT EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE. The HOT ZONE dimensions shall be determined from that reference. CHEMTREC shall be contacted through Valley Shore and at least one other current reference shall be consulted for further information. Three references, including at least one live source that are in agreement, shall be used in the decision making process.
6. Establish the Level of the Incident (Level I, II or III). The required level of protective clothing shall be determined from the references. An entry into the HOT ZONE with structural firefighting gear shall not be attempted unless CHEMTREC and at least two other references indicate this is adequate. No entries will be made without this

minimum level of protection. Fire gear will be taped at all openings. Latex gloves will be worn under firefighting gloves.

7. SCBA will be worn in the HOT and WARM ZONES until air sampling has indicated a lesser degree of protection is adequate.
8. The DEP will be notified through Valley Shore Communications, and requested to respond.
9. Decontamination will be set up in accordance with SOP 1201 prior to any entry into the HOT ZONE.
10. Equipment and personnel shall be staged at a safe distance from the scene to prevent exposure and contamination.
11. Crews shall work in pairs with a backup crew in an equivalent level of protection within visual contact of the working crew.
12. An ambulance shall be requested to the scene to standby for emergency response crew emergencies. This is in addition to any equipment required for victims of the initial incident.
13. An evaluation shall be made to determine if an entry should be made or not, based on hazards to emergency response personnel, and the chance of successful mitigation of the incident.
14. If the proper level of protective clothing is available, AND the hazards analysis indicates that action should be taken, AND sufficient trained personnel are available, the incident should be handled in the defensive mode by damming and diking spills at a safe distance or removing victims from danger areas. The response shall be conducted at the FIRST RESPONDER OPERATIONAL LEVEL.

SUBJECT: Decontamination procedures

PURPOSE:

To establish a uniform procedure for decontamination to be used in any incident involving hazardous materials.

Background:

The following minimum level of decontamination shall be established at any hazardous materials incident where decontamination is required. The decontamination procedure shall include a gross and a secondary wash down, removal of structural firefighters' clothing and SCBA, a final face wash and hands washing and medical debriefing. A final showering will take place off-site if deemed necessary.

Procedure: Set-up (see Diagram)

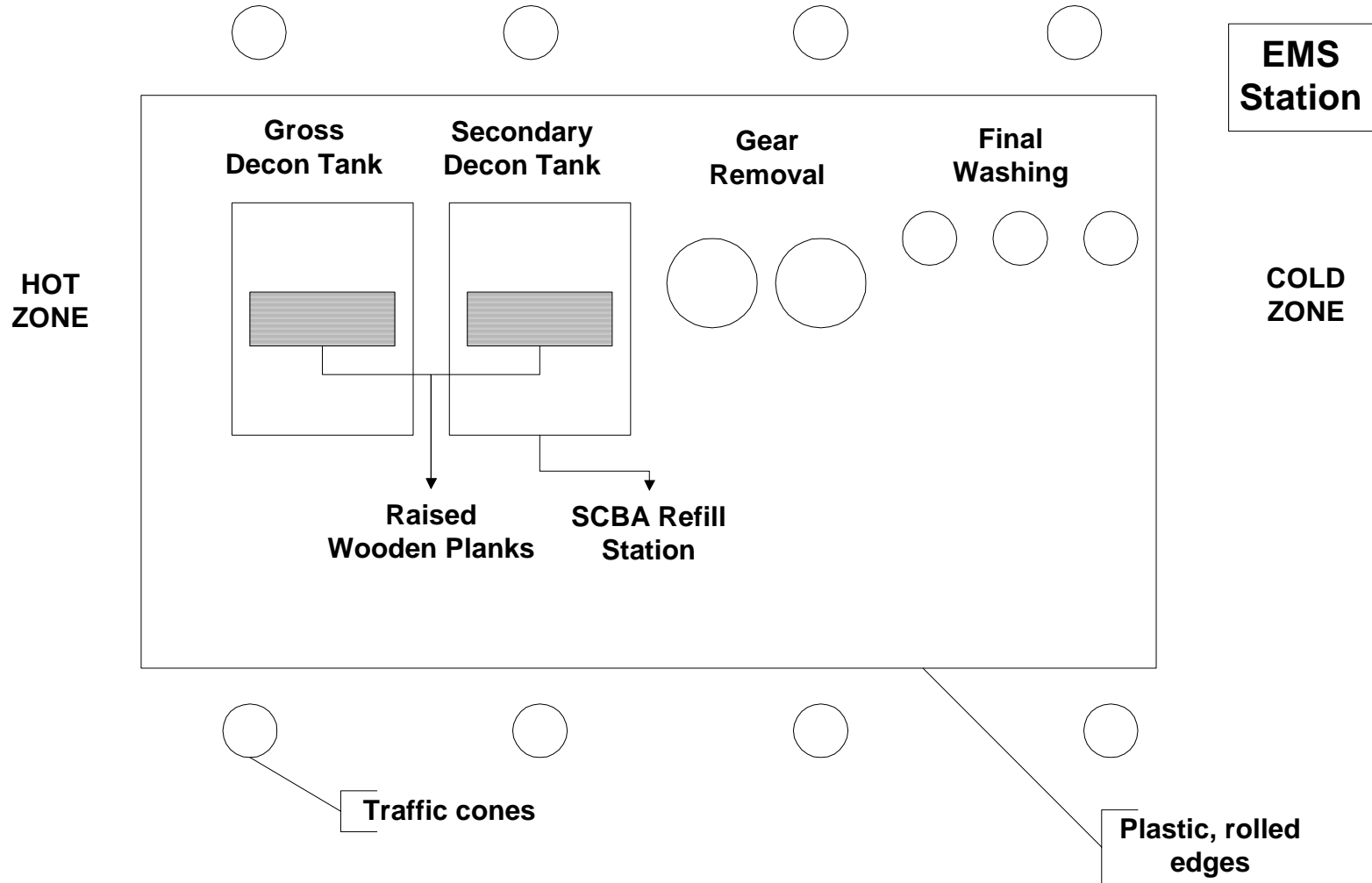
1. Identify the decontamination area with traffic cones. The area should extend from the hot zone to the cold zone and if possible run up hill from the hot zone so that any runoff will flow back to the hot zone.
2. All personnel operating in the warm zone and the decontamination team shall be in full protective clothing with all openings sealed with duct tape and SCBA.
3. Lay plastic the length of the decontamination area. The edges should be rolled up and taped to control runoff. If heavy runoff is anticipated, the slope is towards the cold zone and / or it is raining, additional diking will be required.
4. Set up two inflatable swimming pools, porta tanks or other similar equipment at the hot zone end of the area. The two tanks / pools should be adjacent to each other. If using a porta-tank use plastic to line the inside of the tank. Wood blocks should be placed in the tanks to prevent personnel from walking in contaminated water.
NOTE: The decontamination team should take the wind direction into consideration to prevent contamination of the decontamination team in control.
5. Long handled brushes and buckets should be provided for the gross decontamination tank.
6. A strong detergent solution should be prepared and brushes provided for the secondary decontamination tank.
7. Clean pails with a detergent solution should be provided for the last stage face and hands wash station.

8. Plastic bags should be set out for the collection of contaminated protective clothing.
9. An applicator (goose neck type) nozzle should be provided with an adequate water supply for the gross decontamination tank and a garden hose with nozzle for the secondary decontamination tank.
10. EMS personnel shall man the Medical Debriefing Station at the cold zone boundary. Vital signs shall be taken and recorded and all personnel informed of the signs and symptoms of the chemicals they have been exposed to. They should be informed to seek immediate medical attention if they exhibit any of the symptoms.

Procedure: Decontamination

1. Enter the gross decontamination tank and be washed down and brushed of any visible contamination. This includes the bottom of the boots.
2. Step into the secondary decontamination tank and be brushed down with detergent and rinsed off. Personnel requiring a full air bottle, who are re-entering the hot zone, will step out of the side of the tank. They will disconnect the mask and re-connect to a SCBA being held by an assistant. The bottle will then be changed and the mask reconnected prior to re-entry.
3. Those not re-entering the hot zone should step from the tank and proceed to the gear removal area. Removal of gear should proceed as follows:
 - Leave mask on while the SCBA is removed by an assistant.
 - Remove helmet, coat, boots and bunker pants and place in a plastic bag.
 - Remove outer gloves, leaving on latex gloves.
 - Remove SCBA mask
 - Remove latex gloves
 - Wash and rinse hands & face
4. Proceed to the EMS station for debriefing.
5. If further decontamination is indicated, the Incident Commander will acquire a vehicle, which will be lined with plastic, to transport personnel to a location for controlled showering. Runoff may need to be controlled during showering.

DECON STATION



Purpose:

To develop a standard definition of the requirements of interior firefighters and fire officers within Valley Shore.

Interior Firefighters

Standard:

At a minimum, all VS interior firefighters will meet the following requirements:

- State of Connecticut – certified Firefighter I
- Physically classified / cleared for interior firefighting by the Department's physician.
- Current SCBA certification (has met Department's annual re-certification requirement)
- All firefighters will be in compliance with ID guidelines set in place.

Identification:

- All VS firefighters meeting the above requirements will be identified by a green accountability tag.

Purpose:

To establish an emergency MAYDAY procedure.

Background:

Every firefighter has the potential for performing operations in a hazardous environment. A MAYDAY communications signal that alerts the fireground commander to life threatening situations is essential in ensuring the safety of crews that are operating in a hazardous environment.

Procedure:

1. The MAYDAY signal, "MAYDAY", will be transmitted by fire personnel who may be trapped, in imminent danger, in need of immediate assistance, or declared by the Incident Commander.
2. The Incident Commander shall re-broadcast the MAYDAY on the fireground frequencies, including the incident location. The Rapid Intervention Team (RIT) Team Leader should acknowledge the MAYDAY transmission to the Incident Commander and deploy the RIT.
3. Personnel who transmit a MAYDAY should, if at all possible, include the following information:
 - Location - floor, room, location by direction, side of the building. (side 1,2,3 or 4) THIS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ITEM OF INFORMATION THAT THE ENDANGERED FIREFIGHTERS SHOULD TRANSMIT.
 - special tools or equipment needed
 - hose line requirements.
 - other pertinent information.Upon confirmation of their MAYDAY transmission firefighters should activate their PASS alarms.
4. If the firefighters that transmitted the MAYDAY feel their transmission was not received they shall immediately re-transmit the MAYDAY.
5. Incident Commanders who have transmitted a MAYDAY resulting from a negative response to a status request or personnel accountability roll call (PAR) must make careful and calculated deductions as to the probable location of the "missing" firefighters.
6. Personnel noting a dangerous condition (potential collapse, etc) which may or has endangered personnel, shall report this condition to the Incident Commander. The Incident Commander, after evaluation, may declare a MAYDAY. Due to

communication failure members may be unable to contact the Incident Commander. They may then, at their discretion, declare a MAYDAY.

7. Upon receipt of a MAYDAY signal, all fireground activities underway shall continue. Members shall not exit the fire building unless specifically told to do so by the Incident Commander. Ongoing fire suppression activities should continue until directed otherwise.
8. After a MAYDAY signal is declared and confirmed by the Incident Commander, the following objectives shall take place, and if possible, in the following sequence:
 - a. The Incident Commander shall deploy the RIT to the area where the firefighter(s) was last reported.
 - b. The Incident Commander shall transmit a second alarm and have the entire assignment respond to the scene. The Incident Commander may or may not assign assignment to responding units on the second alarm while enroute. If the Incident Commander has not given an assignment to the enroute units and no staging area has been announced, the Company Officer shall place the apparatus in a position that would provide access to any position at the fireground. At all times the Incident Commander will assign the responsibility of an additional RIT team to one of the units responding on the second alarm.

All Companies responding to the MAYDAY, who have not been assigned a task by the Incident Commander, shall have the officer in charge report to the Command Post for assignment. Company personnel, including drivers, shall remain with their respective units in full protective equipment, including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus, hand tools and a spare air cylinder.
 - c. The dispatcher shall immediately dispatch two additional ambulances and paramedics to the scene. The dispatcher shall notify the Incident Commander that the additional ambulances are responding and inquire whether any additional ambulances are required.
 - d. The dispatcher shall determine from the Incident Commander if an additional Heavy Rescue or Aerial is required in addition to the units responding on the second alarm.
 - e. The dispatcher will notify the Chief of Department if not already aware of the incident.
9. Upon the issuance of a MAYDAY, all non-emergency radio traffic shall halt. The Incident Commander may issue the command to cease all radio communications or switch all other radio traffic to a different channel until the RIT has declared the MAYDAY back to normal fireground operations.

10. During the time period of a MAYDAY, it is imperative that all Fire Department members put forth their full effort towards bringing a safe ending to this type of incident. This will only be accomplished through calm, collective efforts by all personnel. Personnel must be prepared to respond to any command necessary to fulfill this mission.
11. It is imperative that radio communication at any fireground operation, especially with a MAYDAY situation, be kept to an absolute minimum allowing only essential transmissions. As stated previously, all fire personnel shall pay close attention to all radio communications.
12. Multiple channels should be utilized at a MAYDAY situation. The channel designated by the Incident Commander as the fireground channel shall be used by all personnel operating on the fireground unless specifically altered by the Incident Commander due to personnel declaring a MAYDAY.
13. The Incident Commander may direct the dispatch center to change the fireground channel to another frequency after a MAYDAY has been declared. This will allow for a dedicated channel for the endangered personnel. Once the fireground channel has been changed by the Incident Commander and announced by the Dispatcher, all fireground personnel shall switch to the newly designated fire ground channel as indicated by the Incident Commander. The Incident Commander shall assign fire personnel to monitor this channel.
14. Incoming personnel and staged personnel that have been dispatched to a MAYDAY shall utilize Fire ground unless another channel is assigned by the Dispatcher.
15. The Incident Commander may also request a "Command" channel. In this case, only Chief Officers shall utilize the Command channel. This channel shall be operated with the following understanding:
 - a. Operations and sector officers shall use the fireground channel. The Incident Commander shall assign fire personnel to monitor the command frequency. If Operations or Sector officers need to communicate with the Incident Commander they can utilize the Command Channel and return to the fireground channel after finishing the transmission.
 - b. If the Incident Commander needs to communicate with Operations or a Sector the Incident Commander shall notify Operations / Sector to switch to the Command Channel. Once on the Command channel, converse as necessary and when finished, Operations / Sector shall return to the active fireground frequency.
 - c. The Command Channel may be used for communication between the Incident Commander and dispatcher.

16. Definitions of radio channels:

FIRE GROUND CHANNEL - Channel to be utilized by all fire ground personnel. Normally TAC 1 unless changed by the Incident Commander or Dispatch Center.

MAYDAY CHANNEL - Once declared by the Incident Commander, this channel is to be only used by the endangered personnel. This channel shall be monitored by fire personnel appointed by the Incident Commander.

COMMAND CHANNEL -For Chief Officers only. This channel shall be monitored by fire personnel appointed by the Incident Commander.

17. It is important to remember that all incidents are unique. The primary tactics will have to be adapted to the existing conditions. The key to accomplishing the objectives of the Incident Commander shall be the discipline of the fire personnel.
18. Manpower at an incident involving a MAYDAY will normally be taxed to the utmost. It shall be of primary importance that, all personnel promptly obey the commands given by Officers.
19. Fire ground personnel shall be prepared to respond to complex and exacting directives. Fire conditions may be such that the Incident Commander may order multiple hand lines and fire streams may be placed into operation in various configurations, including but not limited to, exterior, tandem, and/or opposing attack profiles.
20. It is imperative to remember that not all possibilities can be specified. Therefore, the tactics used must be conducive to maintaining survivable conditions for the trapped or missing members.

PURPOSE:

To establish a uniform procedure for filling tankers using a manifold operation.

Procedure:

1. The fill site flow rate is 1,500 GPM minimum.
2. The engine sets up a standard drafting operation. If additional water supply is required portable pumps can be set up to supplement the engine's draft.
3. A 5" line (or appropriate lines / appliances to achieve 1,000 GPM) is stretched from the discharge of the engine to the fill site location.
4. A large (5-way) manifold is attached to the end of the 5" line at the fill site location.
5. A set of two (2) 3" lines, 50' in length, with 3" storz couplings on the end are attached to two (2) side by side 3" discharges on the manifold (see next page). Repeat this process for the remaining two 3" discharges on the manifold using a set of two (2) lines that are 100' in length.
6. One (1) 100' / 4" diameter line is attached to the center 5" discharge of the manifold (see next page).
7. Command will assign an officer / firefighter to oversee the Fill Site operation. If not specifically assigned by Command, the Fill Site engine will assume this role. The radio designation will be "Fill Site".
8. The Fill Site officer will coordinate the sequence in which incoming tankers are filled.
9. In general, one firefighter will be assigned to operate the manifold and one firefighter will be assigned to each line coming off the manifold. The manifold operator will ensure that only one tanker is being filled at a time. Additional tankers should be connected and ready for filling.

Tanker #1

Tanker #2

Tanker #3

