

FI-110 Unit 2: Responding to the Fire

Unit Objectives:

- Understand the basics of fire detection, fire reporting, and dispatch of resources.
- Understand what observations should be documented while responding to a wildland fire.

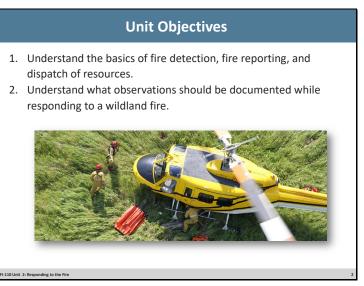
Unit at a Glance:

Topics	Method	Duration
Detection of a wildfire	Presentation	5 Minutes
Reporting of a wildfire	Presentation	5 Minutes
Dispatch of resources to a wildfire	Presentation	5 Minutes
On route observations to make	Presentation	5 Minutes
Practical exercise	Group activity	10 Minutes
Knowledge Check/review	Group Activity	5 Minutes
Total Unit Duration		35 Minutes

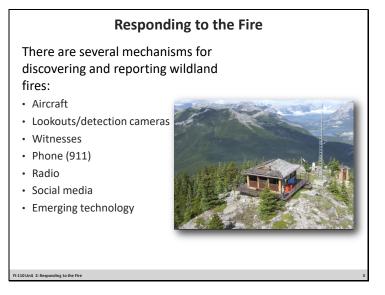
Materials:

- Computer, large monitor, or screen and projector.
- Notebook for participants.
- Ability to display images and video on large screen.
- White board or easel access for discussion or further explanations.

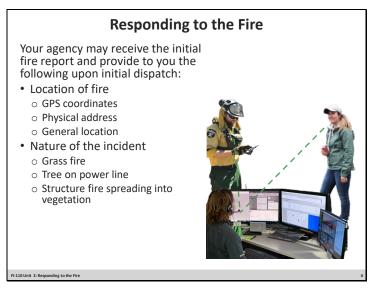




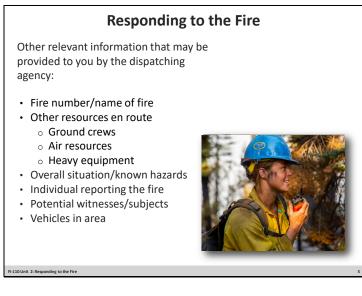
- □ Review unit objectives.
- The fire above burned 54 cabins at Turtle Lake, Saskatchewan, Canada.



• Emerging technology would include satellite imagery.



- The person who takes the initial fire report will vary from agency to agency. In many cases it will be a dispatcher who obtains this information.
- Your dispatcher is the communication link between the duty room and the fireline personnel in the field.
- Location of the fire:
 - o GPS coordinates: latitude and longitude values.
 - Physical address: 123 Birchwood Drive.
 - General location: this is a location type that may describe the fire along a road X miles north from a known location on east side of road. In some jurisdictions, this may also include a legal sub-division, e.g., township, range, section.
- As a first responder, it is your responsibility to ensure you have received as much of this information as possible prior to arrival on scene.
- Fire personnel should be aware of local agency policies related to obtaining personal information.
- This may help you find potential witnesses.



- This may help guide your initial approach on scene. You will likely need to fill in the gaps of this information.
- Other relevant information may include:
 - Name and phone number of person reporting the call for follow-up
 - Names of any witnesses present?
 - Email addresses of those reporting the fire?
 - If they know how the fire was started?
 - If any photos of the incident were taken?
- Examples of hazards may include:
 - Propane tanks
 - Down trees
 - o Down power lines
 - o Cattle on road
 - o Cannabis plantations
- You may ask the dispatcher if there are any other items the caller may have mentioned, such as evidence left on scene.

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Responding to the Fire

Other considerations you may have while en route:

- Other resources currently on site
- Weather conditions
- Jurisdiction
- How it was reported

 Public vs. agency
 Ground vs. air
- Time fire reported
- Values at risk



- On scene weather should be taken when possible.
- Values at risk:
 - Infrastructure
 - Recreation facilities
 - o Industry
 - Topography (fire location has already been provided)
- Public vs. agency resources: when a fire is reported, there may be more reliance on a fire reported by your agency's staff who are familiar with what they are observing vs. the public (i.e., accuracy of location, type of fire).

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Responding to the Fire Document the following details if the smoke column is visible:

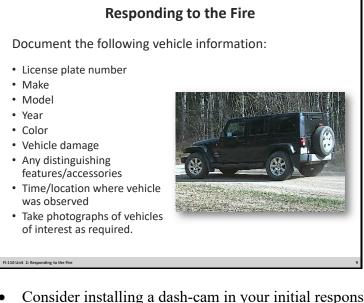
- Size
- Direction of drift
- Color

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- Volume
- Multiple columns
- Changes in any of the above



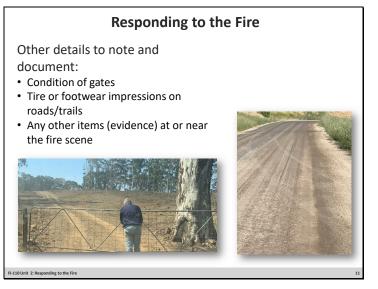




- Consider installing a dash-cam in your initial response vehicles/aircraft.
- Other items to note:
 - Number of occupants 0
 - Direction of travel 0
 - o Speed of travel

Re	esponding to the Fire
Document the follo	owing subject information.
Description: • Gender • Race • Height • Weight • Age • Clothing • Facial hair • Glasses • Eye color • Hair color	Unique characteristics: • Facial features • Deformities • Limp • Speech • Scars • Tattoos • Hairstyle
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- This information is helpful in identifying witnesses or persons of interest.
- Take photographs of persons on site or who arrive on site at other times.

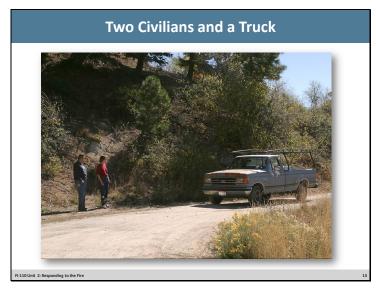


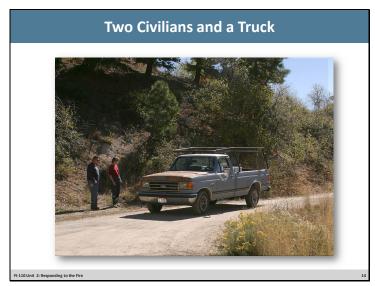
- Condition of gates:
 - Are they open or closed?
 - Are there fresh tire or footprint impressions near the gate?
- If you find evidence that you think is important to the investigator, be sure to advise them. Flag off, document, and protect.
- Photos of a burned paper-matchbook found near a scene and tire tracks from a suspected arson fire.

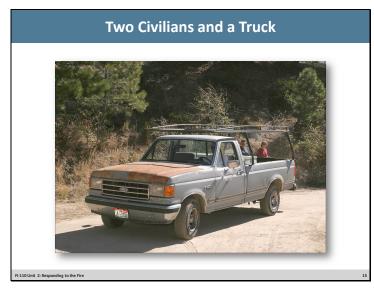
Practical Exercise

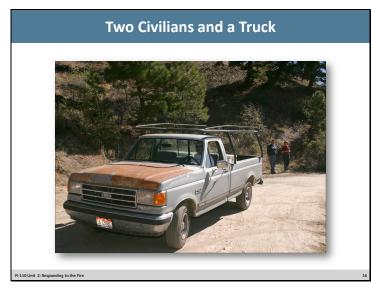
- 1. Your crew is travelling via truck towards a reported wildland fire that requires you to drive around a sharp curve.
- 2. Take notes on your observations and be prepared to discuss them as a class.

- □ Show the class the following six slides.
- Present to the class the following scenario: Your crew is travelling via truck towards a reported wildland fire that requires you to drive around a sharp curve. Be prepared to discuss your observations as a class.
- □ After the first slides are shown, stop the slide show, and have the class describe to you what they saw.
- Tell me what you saw.
- Tell me about the hikers.
- Get them to go into details about the truck and license plate.
- Tell me about the driver.
- For this exercise, we can do this as a group, or split the class into two sections. On an actual incident, we would interview each person separately.



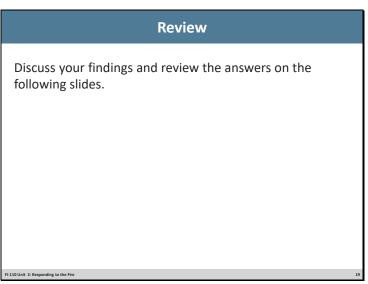


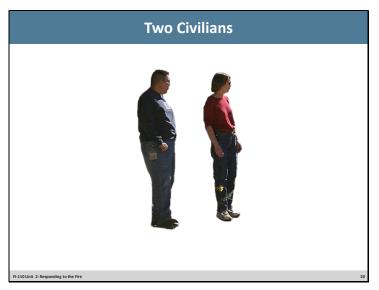




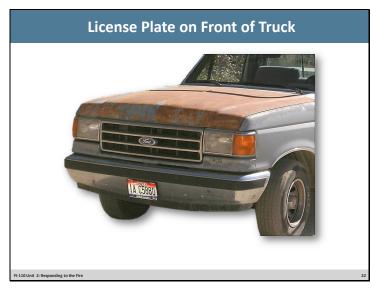


















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Review Unit Objectives

- Understand the basics of fire detection, fire reporting, and dispatch of resources.
- Understand what observations should be documented while responding to a wildland fire.

