

November 19, 2020

Fire Chief Julie Downey

Battalion Chief Chris Abramczyk

Battalion Chief Dan Moran



### First Clean Cab Engine arrives to Davie Fire Rescue!



## Clean Cab Engine Design











### Clean Cab Engine Design



#### Increased lighting

- lighted handrails
- LED headlights & scene lights
- Traffic diverting lights on both sides

360 cameras

Backup sensors

**Setcom Wireless headsets** 



## Bunker Gear Redesign

- Waist band
- Legs, neck, groin area
- This will reduce exposure at the neck, waist, and extremities.
- Chevrons were added to increase visibility and safety while on the scene of vehicle accidents



### **Available Support**

- Care 24 (United Healthcare) 1-888-887-4114
- Town of Davie Employee Support Services (EAP)
- NSU PHd student assigned
- DFR Chaplaincy Program
- Peer Group Support Members
- DFR Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) Teams
- Firefighter Support Help line

Phone numbers housed on Target Solutions Frequent Links

Employee Assistance Program (EAP) (888) 887-4114 United Healthcare/Optum's 24/toll-free help line. Emotional-support resources and information are available online at <a href="https://www.liveandworkwell.com">www.liveandworkwell.com</a>.

Fire/EMS Helpline (888) 731-3473 Confidential 24-hour helpline for Firefighters/EMTs	Safe Call Now (206) 459-3020 Confidential Comprehensive 24-hour Crisis Referral Service for Public Safety Employees www.safecallnow.org
National Suicide Prevention Lifeline (800) 273-8255 24-hour confidential help line www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org	Station House (855) 525-HELP (855) 525-4357 Substance Abuse Program for Fire Responders Located in Boynton Beach www.stationhouseretreat.com



Fire Chaplain Mark Coleman (954) 536-7770

#### **Davie Peer Group Members**

Dwight Alnor Aneel Mehra
William Anderson
Ronney Behnam
Brent Edghill Mark Vezina
Kelly Barreto-Frie Brian Walker

Chaplain Liaison Vincent Muller

#### Fire Chaplain Forest Willis (252) 339-0285

#### Mental Health Resources

#### Validated Public Safety Mental Health Providers

Debbie Rode, LMHC Carlos Plasencia, LMHC Laurence Miller, Psychologist Patrick McCaghren, LCSC Brandy Bang, Psychologist 12555 Orange Dr, #267 Davie 33330 10406 Taft Street, Pembroke Pines 33026 1599 NW 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue, #206 Boca Raton 33486 10400 Griffin Rd, #101 Cooper City 33021 7469 NW 4<sup>th</sup> Street Plantation 33317 (954)471-5286 (954)436-3880 (561) 275-5135 (954)436-8326 (954)792-0772

## Health & Safety



# Limit Your Exposure to Cancer



Cancer is the most dangerous and unrecognized threat to the health and safety of our firefighters. Even with our top quality PPE, you are still exposed to unknown risks penetrating our gear. Firefighters are at greater risk than the public in many cancers.

Testicular cancer (2.02 times greater risk)

Multiple myeloma (1.53 times greater risk)

Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (1.51 times greater risk)

Skin cancer (1.39 times greater risk)

Prostate cancer (1.28 times greater risk)

Malignant melanoma (1.31 times greater risk)

Brain cancer (1.31 times greater risk)

Colon cancer (1.21 times greater risk)

Leukemia (1.41 times greater risk)

Breast cancer (preliminary study results)

Steps you can take to limit your exposure:

Use SCBA from initial attack to finish of overhaul.



Limit idling of apparatus when possible to avoid diesel exhaust.

Complete a gross decon of PPE to remove as much soot and particulates as possible at the scene. Do the hood swap after every exposure.

Use personal wipes to remove as much soot as possible from the head, neck, jaw, throat, underarms, and hands immediately in rehab.

Change your clothes and wash them immediately after a fire.

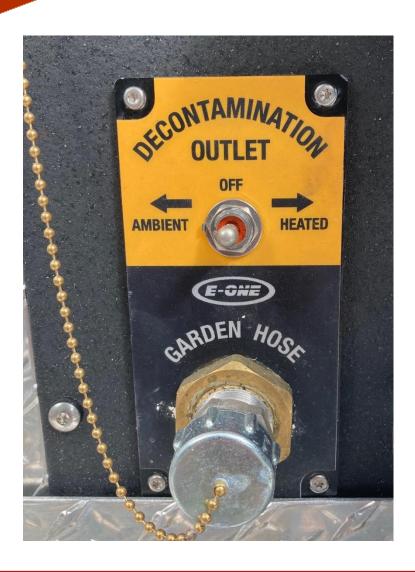
Shower within an hour after a fire.

Use sunscreen for any time period where you are exposed to the sun.

Bag your contaminated PPE after the fire and seal it before placing into the cab. Thoroughly decon the gear at the station before going in service.

Do not take contaminated clothes or PPE home or store it in your vehicle.

Keep bunker gear out of living and sleeping quarters.



## Firefighter Decon



#### **ON-SCENE DECONTAMINATION GUIDE**



#### **Decontamination Procedure**

Step 1: Driver (or person assigned by IC) establishes a decon area – Connects expandable decon hose to pump panel, cracks discharge open to fill collapsible hose, then brings bucket (with decon soap, brush and wipes) to decon area. Bring blower nearby to allow crew to blow off dry contaminants. Deploy a tarp next to decon area (or one tarp for decon and a separate one for gear drop if soft ground.) Hand wipes should be in gear drop location along with a box of medical gloves.

Step 2: Crew exits structure and immediately reports to decon area. \*Remain on air\* If multiple crews exit at same time, priority is given to crew with lowest air. Use blower to decon from dry contaminants. Next use the expandable hose to give a quick wash down from the collar down. Loosen straps, then rotate, and spray again from airpack top to bottom of boots. \*If this is final time exiting structure, decon soap can also be used during this process.\*

Step 3: Helmet is removed and then come off air. Hood is removed with personnel holding breath as it moves past over the face. Immediately use wipes: hands 1st thoroughly, new wipe, nose and mouth, new wipe, eyes, new wipe, neck and skin.

If possible, DE should bring station boots to this location to allow crew to walk safely to rehab. If not possible, use a
tarp for a secondary gear drop (for bunker pants/boots) near rehab.

Step 4: Report to rehab with NO PPE on. Follow rehab policy/protocol for procedure.

#### Returning to Service

Step 1: Hood Swap with Battalion Chief.

Step 2: Decon helmet, SCBA and mask, then mount back onto apparatus.

Step 3: Place gear inside of a clear heavy-duty bag, then tie a knot on the bag or use drawstrings to secure it. Tape can be used to seal any small openings from bag. Gear is transported in the bag back to station where a more thorough decon can occur and possibly gear ways fixeded.

Step 4: "Shower within an hour." Priority is to complete a personal decon in department showers within one hour from clearing the fire scene. Clean uniforms at station, do not bring them into your personal vehicle or to your house.



KEEP THIS GUIDE WITH THE DECON BUCKET



## Health & Safety

### **On-Scene Decon**

- A formalized process for removing carcinogens from our gear and skin that requires a culture shift.
- The on-scene decon culture is still growing and slowly becoming "the norm."



### On-Scene Decon Process

- Driver establishes decon area: Collapsible hose with adapter, Green Bucket with wipes, brush, and cleaning spray.
- Crew exits the fire and reports to decon.
- Personnel with lowest air go first if multiple crews exit at same time.
- Personnel remain on air and rinse each other from collar down.
- Gear is removed. No gear enters rehab.
- Use wipes: Nose, mouth, eyes, neck, and then other exposed skin.
- Bag the gear for thorough decon at station.
- Hood Swap with BC.



### On-Scene Decon – Challenges

Culture Change! **This was normal.** -----> We've changed before, it's time again.



Getting from gear drop location to rehab.

### Dubunking myths:

- Complete water saturation adds 3 pounds to our gear.
- "I'm going to get steam burned!!!"

PBCFR Decon Burns



### **COVID-19 Prevention Initiatives**

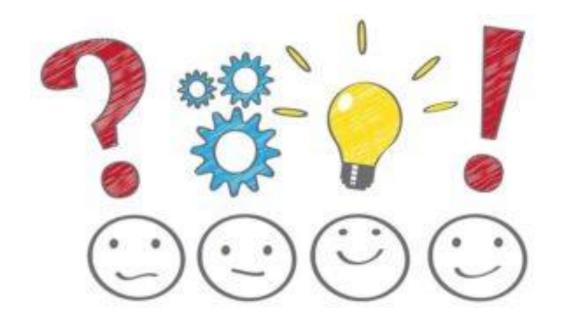
- Station wellness stations
- Electrostatic machines at all stations
- Electrostatic handheld machines on all rescues
- All Town buildings have wellness check stations and electrostatic machines



## Active Shooter Hostile Event Preparedness



## Questions









Fire Chief Julie Downey
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