

Fire gases Risk of long term
exposure on
firefighter's health

Nikola Tramontana
Primorsko-goranska County Fire Dep.

Šapjane v 24,04,2012.
Croatia

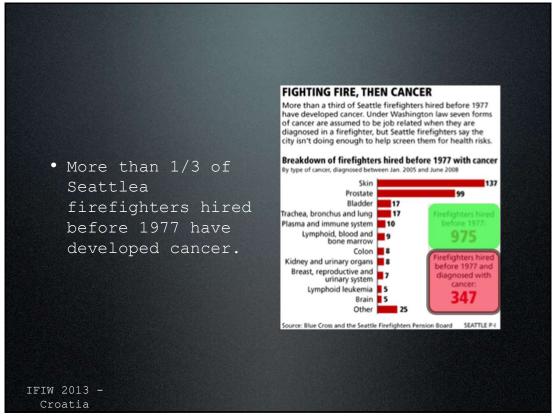


- Offensive attack,
- BA sometimes available but rarely used,
- Protective clothing (leather, woolen cloth scarf)
- Aluminium helmet,
- Single-layer leather gloves,
- Clearing of fire lasted for hours (without

protective IFIW 2013 -Croatigipment)







The modern fireground is one of the deadliest environments in the world.

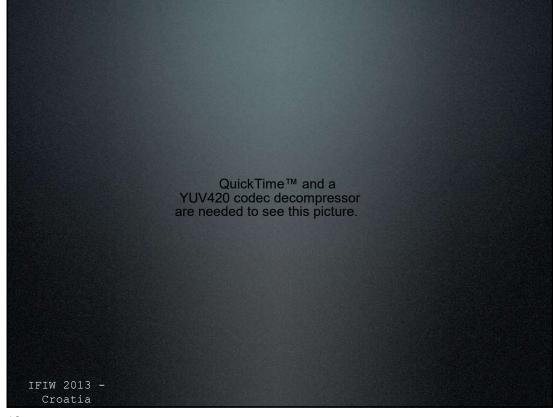
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QuickTime™ and a
YUV420 codec decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

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It is a combination of forces and factors that can kill, cripple, or maim in a matter of seconds.



What is the smoke?

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• The smoke the combustion products consist of solid and liquid particulates and gases.

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• The smoke is the result of incomplete combustion and pyrolysis of combustible substances in the fire.

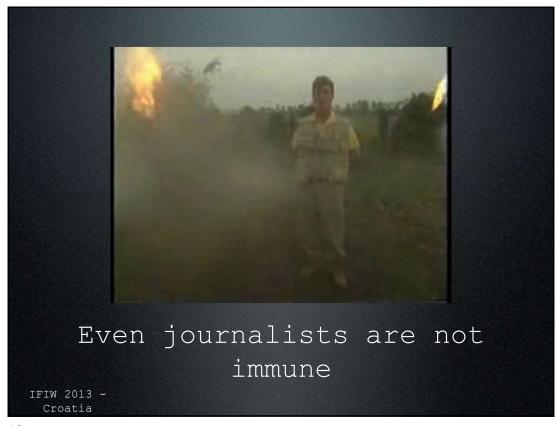
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Combustion products

- Health risks associated with exposure to smoke inhalation and toxic substances released by combustion in a fire are evident.
- Smoke is generally "cocktail" of different substances and gases and it changes depending on the temperature of the burning material and burning.

IFIW 2013 -Croatia QuickTime™ and a AVC Coding decompressor are needed to see this nicture • This is an example of the Quickline "and a rapid effected to see this picture. On the exposed persons



QuickTime™ and a decompressor are needed to see this picture.

 Smoke from burning combustible material is toxic and contains dangerous levels Hydrogen Cyanide (HCN) and carbon
 IFIW 2013 Monoxide (CO).

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Cancirogenic substances in smoke

Asbestos

 There is still present in many buildings

Arsenic

By the end of 2004. used in the wood processing industry

Formaldehyde

Combustion products,

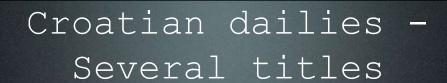
Benzene

disinfectants, cleaning agents It is found in the exhaust of diesel vehicles in the production of paints, plastics,

Cyanide

detergentages cyanide is a product of combustion of plastics

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Buknuli su odloženi drveni željeznički pragovi koji su inače vrlo zapaljivi, a požar je zaprijetio i okolnim kućama u Kistanjama, tvorničkoj zgradi i drugome. Požar se brzo širi zbog bure koja puše.

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požar se u početku činio bezazlenim, no ubrzo se proširio Gore željeznički pragovi pomognut jakom burom.

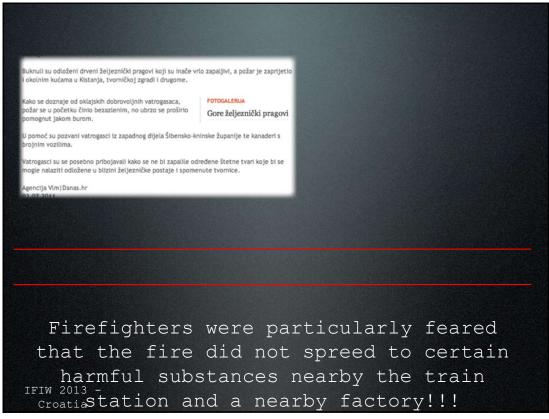
U pomoć su pozvani vatrogasci iz zapadnog dijela Šibensko-kninske županije te kanaderi s

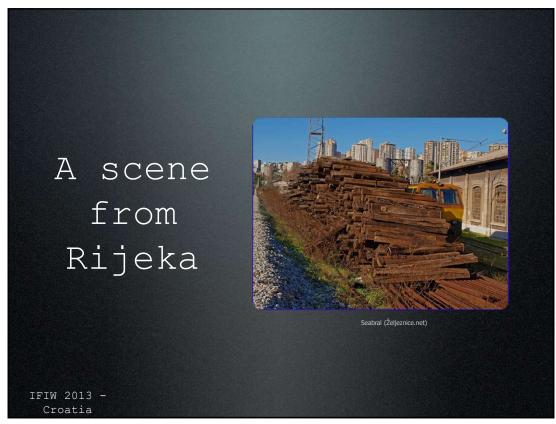
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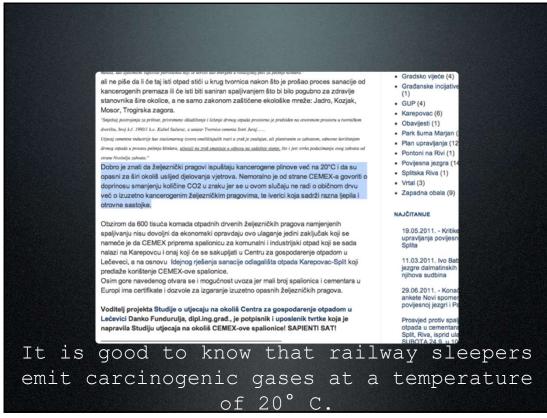


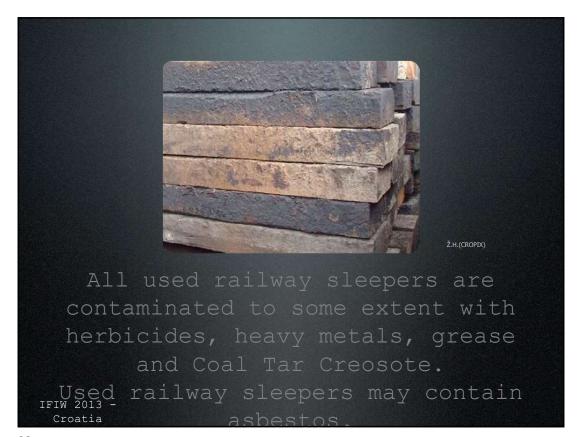
The fire near the train station -

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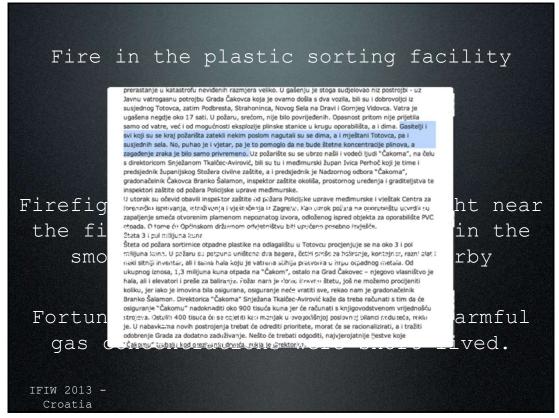












Gaseous products formed during combustion of most organic materials can be classified into two main categories based on their toxicity

- Asphyxiants Irritants

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Asphyxiants

- Carbon monoxide (CO) & Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- · Carbon monoxide works as an asphyxiant by reducing the blood's ability to carry oxygen.*
- DO NOT FORGET LACK OF OXYGEN

reducing the blood's ability to carry oxygen.

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• Exposure to hydrogen cyanide (AC) can be rapidly fatal.



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Cyanide Producing Materials

- Hydrogen cyanide is produced by incomplete combustion of nitrogen and carbon containing substances (-C≡N)
 - Natural Fibers (wool, silk, cotton, paper)
 - Synthetic polymers (nylon, polyurethane)
 - Synthetic rubber
 - Melamine (resins for molding, laminating, etc.)

- Synthetic polymers found extensively in structures
- Insulation
- Carpets
- Bedding (mattresses and pillows)
- Building materials
- Materials can burn up to 2-3 times hotter and faster than natural materials
- Quicker flashovers increase speed of HCN release

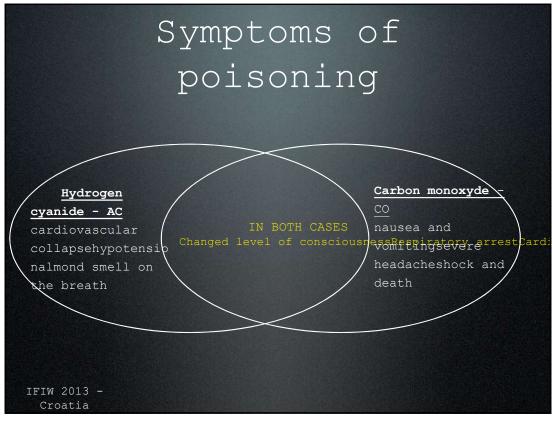
• Hydrogen cyanide has wholebody (systemic) effects, particularly affecting those organ systems most sensitive to low oxygen levels: the central nervous system (brain), the cardiovascular system (heart and blood vessels), and the pulmonary system (lungs).

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Routes of exposure

 Hydrogen cyanide (AC) can affect the body by inhalation, skin contact, ingestion, or eye contact.

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 Patients exposed to low concentrations of cyanide have nonspecific symptoms i.e. nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and irritation of the digestive tract while higher concentrations or prolonged exposure causes cardiac dysfunction and central nervous system dysfunction, and death.

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Just for example...

- Small amounts are present in the environment and in our blood.
- Normal levels of whole blood are between 0 to 20 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dl).
- Cyanide levels as low as 50 µg/dl in the blood have proven to be toxic, and blood cyanide levels of 250 - 300 µg/dl fatal.
- Symptoms of cyanide poisoning mimic the signs and symptoms of a myocardial infarction.

Irritants*

- The sensing irritants that affect the eyes and upper respiratory tract
- Pulmonary irritants.

Depending on the amount and nature of the origin of combustible materials at the same time they are present in almost all fires.

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The fact is that firefighters perform unprotected fireground operations all the time.

- Irritating gases formed during combustion are usually divided into two groups compared to their chemical composition:
 - inorganic
 - organic

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Organic irritants

- They are formed during the incomplete combustion of organic fuels origin:
 - wood, petroleum products, natural polymers and food products



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• Irritants, depending on whether easy or difficult soluble, causing an irritating reaction.

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• Easily soluble irritants immediately react with the mucous membrane of the eye or upper respiratory tract and cause symptoms of choking and coughing.

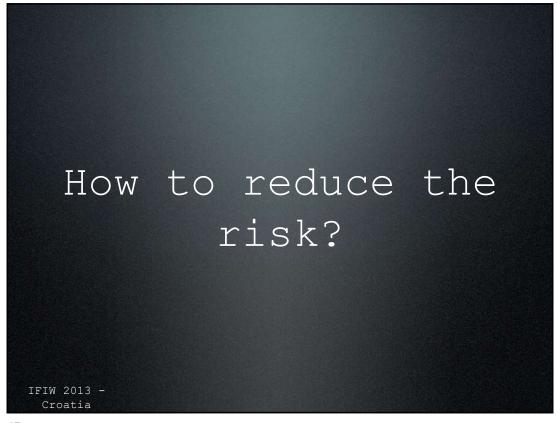
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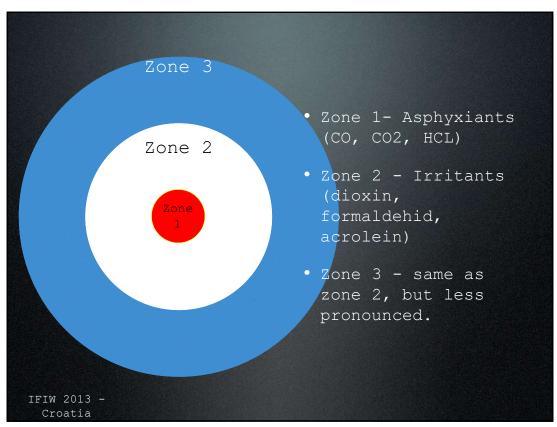
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• Hardly soluble irritants cause much milder almost imperceptible stimulus symptoms that do not warn the person of danger until the gas builds up and dissolved in sufficient quantity in the deepest airways - bronchi and alveoli.

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We must change our behavior

- For some time we do it in everyday life:
 - smoking
 - alcohol
 - fatty food

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And in the Fire Service has undergone changes

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- Safety at Work
- ordinances,
- · changing social mores,
- "New blood"
- higher education and teamed with science,
- LEADERSHIP!

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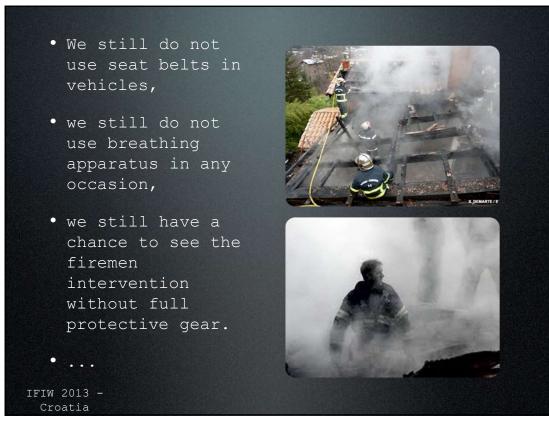
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Today's Fire Service?

- Far better training for firefighters.
- Vehicles and equipment are incomparably improved.
- Personal protective equipment provides a much higher level of protection.
- We have been informed about the risks and dangers.

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RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE EVERY FIRE SERVICE

- Increase education of firefighters and civilians about the risk of cyanide poisoning from fire smoke.
- Support the use BA and protective clothes
- Support blood testing for cyanide of firefighters and fire victims.

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