



MFS

- Established 1862
- 20 Metropolitan stations
- 16 Regional stations
- 1042 operational firefighters
- 95% South Australian population







South Australian Country Fire Service SACFS

- 425 volunteer brigades
- 13,500 volunteers
- 95% South Australia's land area

Structural Firefighting Training (CFBT) MFS

•1999 Roadshow

2000 Recruit CFBT

•2005/6 CFBT In-service course

- all full time firefighters

2012 Updated recruit presentation - SFT

•2013 Beverley incident

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service

Structural Firefighting Training (CFBT) MFS

• 2014 SFT In-service course

• 2015 Regional SFT theory

• 2016 SFT In-service course

2017 Regional SFT practical

On going recruit training

Structural Firefighting Training (CFBT) MFS

- 3 Full time Station Officers
- 26 Instructors
- State Training Centre Brukunga
- Mobile facility











Beverley

- 13th April 2013
- · Residential structure fire
- 12 Appliances
- 52 personnel on scene
- \$100,000 (AU) damage
- 2 firefighters injured



Situation

- Structure
- · Off duty firefighter first on scene
- Initial information from occupant
- 360 and initial primary search
- · Opened door to room of origin
- FBI

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service

Response - First Alarm

- A class risk
- 3 GP pumps
- 1 Aerial
- BA tender
- On shift Commander
- On call Safety Officer

Conditions on arrival of 1st appliance

- Thick black smoke issuing
- •Informed of 'persons reported'
- Front doors locked
- •Rear door open

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service

Incident action plan

- Upgrade alarm
- Objective search and rescue
- Strategy offensive
- Tactics
 - BA crew, HP line, rear door, RHS
 - · BA crew, HP line, rear door, LHS
 - BA crew, force entry, front door



South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Timeline 1533 Initial call 1541 First appliance arrival 1542 BA crew 1 deployed - RH search 1543 BA crew 2 deployed - LH search 1549 BA crew 3 deployed - front door SE



Timeline

1550 BA crew 2 request ventilation

Denied as seat of fire not confirmed

Unknown PPV fan activated

NE front door forced open

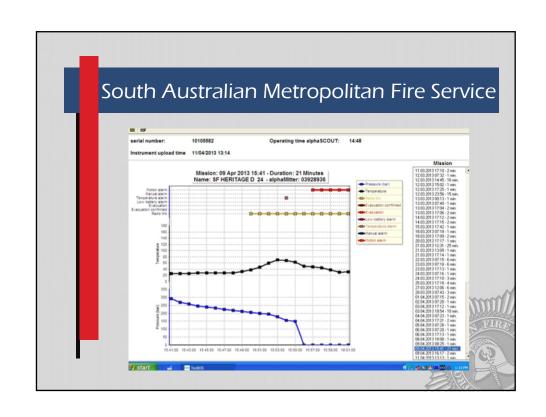
1552 BA crew 1 attempt cooling and

decide to evacuate



South Au	stralian Metropolitan Fire Service
Timeline	
1553	1 member of BA crew 1 exits alone
	then re-enters
1554	BA crew 1 and 2 exit rear door
	2 firefighters injured
1604	Fire extinguished, primary all clear
1610	2 injured firefighters transported to
	hospital





Injuries

D.H.

- Full thickness burns to large portions of both arms
- Burns to lower abdomen
- · 8 months rehab
- · Not able to return to full duties

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service

Injuries

B.G.

- Burns to upper torso, shoulders and upper arms
- 1 month rehab
- Returned to full operational duties

Contributing factors

- Door to room of origin opened prior to fire crews arriving
- Fire behaviour
- Low neutral plane
- Poor visibility
- High temperature

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service

Contributing factors

- TIC not utilised
- · Crews standing while advancing
- · Duration of interior activities
- Heat soaking of PPE
- Disorientation on evacuation
- Frequency of training

Supporting information

"Burn injuries can occur at relatively low skin temperatures.

Discomfort or pain will be experienced at temperatures of about 7° C above core body temperature (about 44° C), second degree burns will occur with skin temperature about 18° C above core body temperature(about 55° C), and instantaneous skin destruction will occur at 35° C above core body temperature (about72° C)."

 ${\it Lawson\,R.\,J.,\,Thermal\,Performance\,and\,Limitations\,of\,Bunker\,Gear.\,Fire\,Engineering,} \\ {\it August\,1998}$





Recommendations

- Limit operational duration
- Larger diameter hose lines
- Communications
- Effective rehab

Recommendations

- Training
 - TIC
 - Tactical Ventilation
 - Structural Firefighting Training





