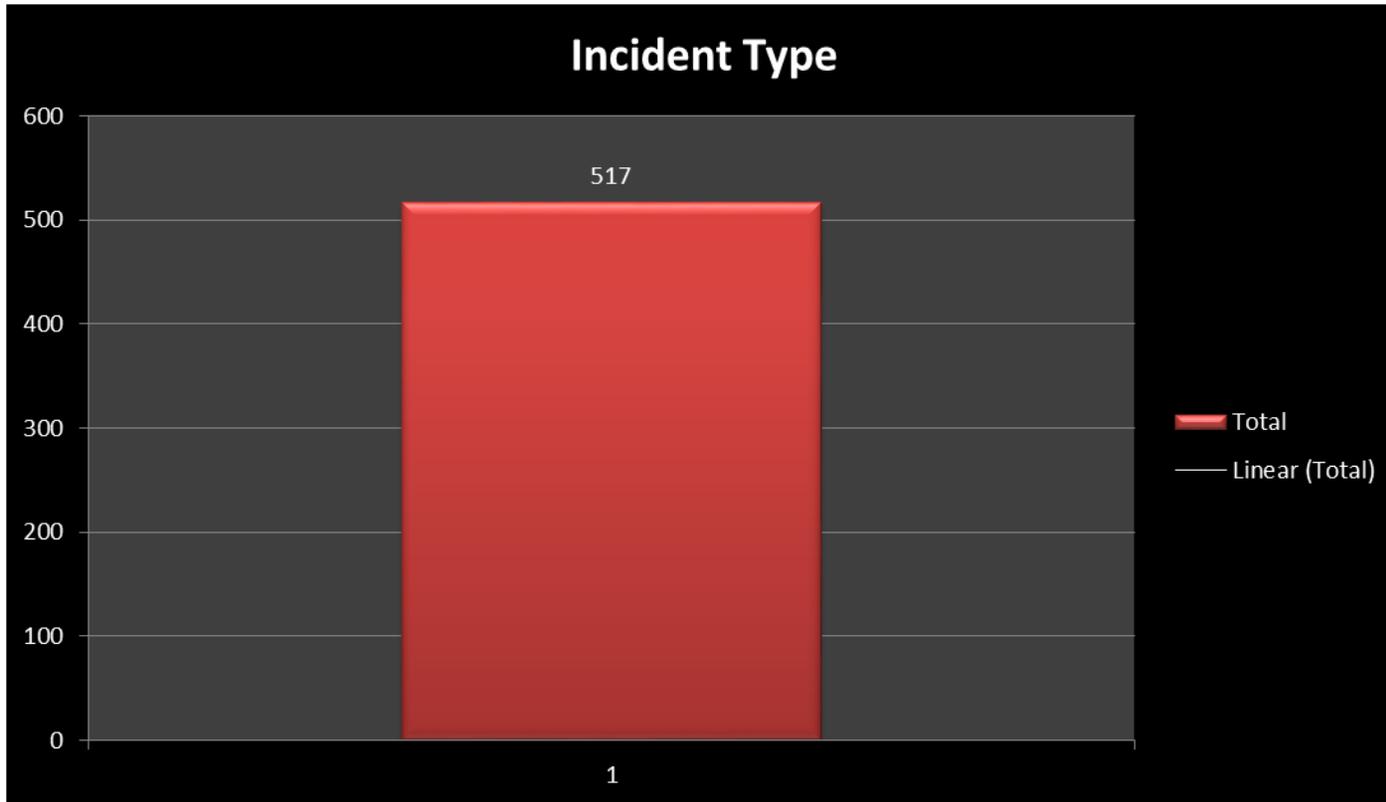




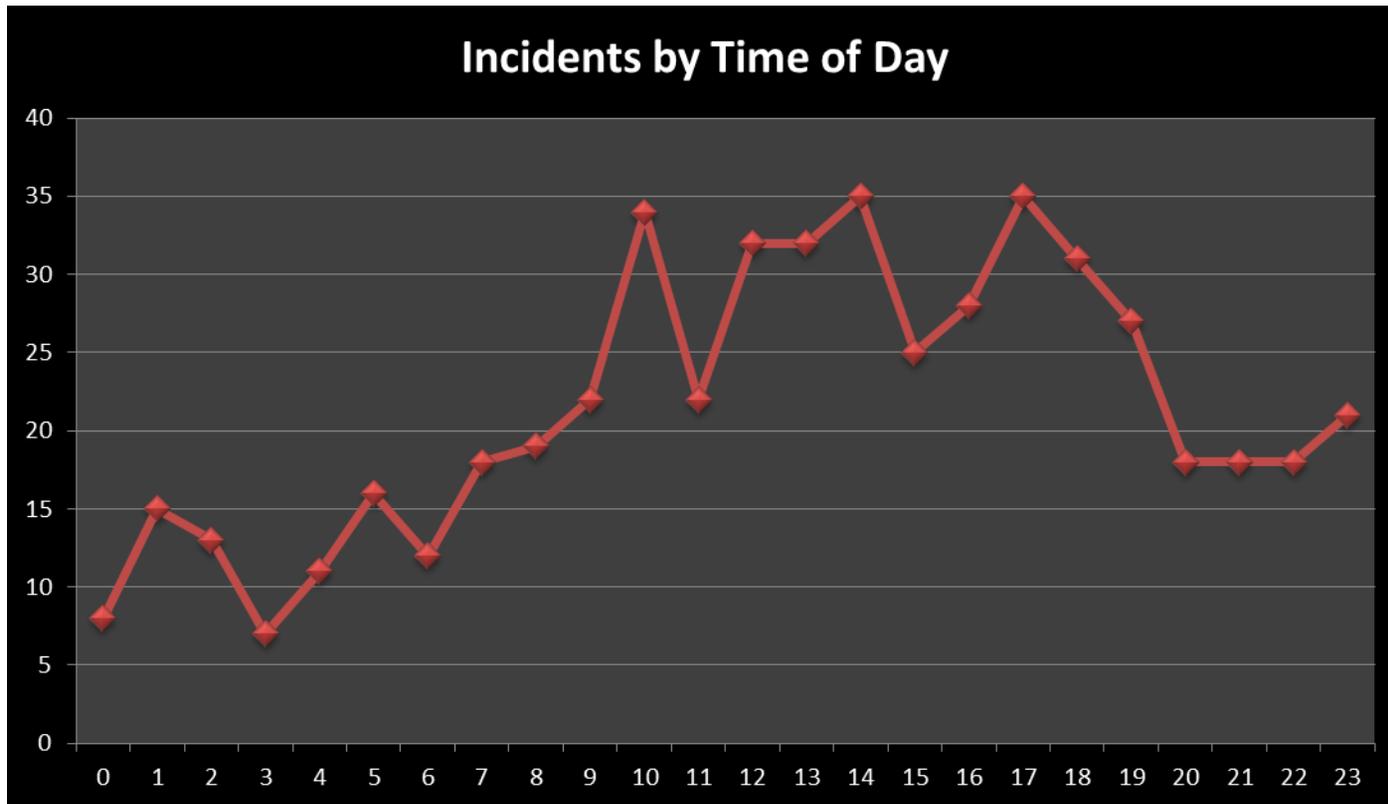
Casper Fire-EMS Activity Report January 31, 2015

Incident Report:





**Casper Fire-EMS
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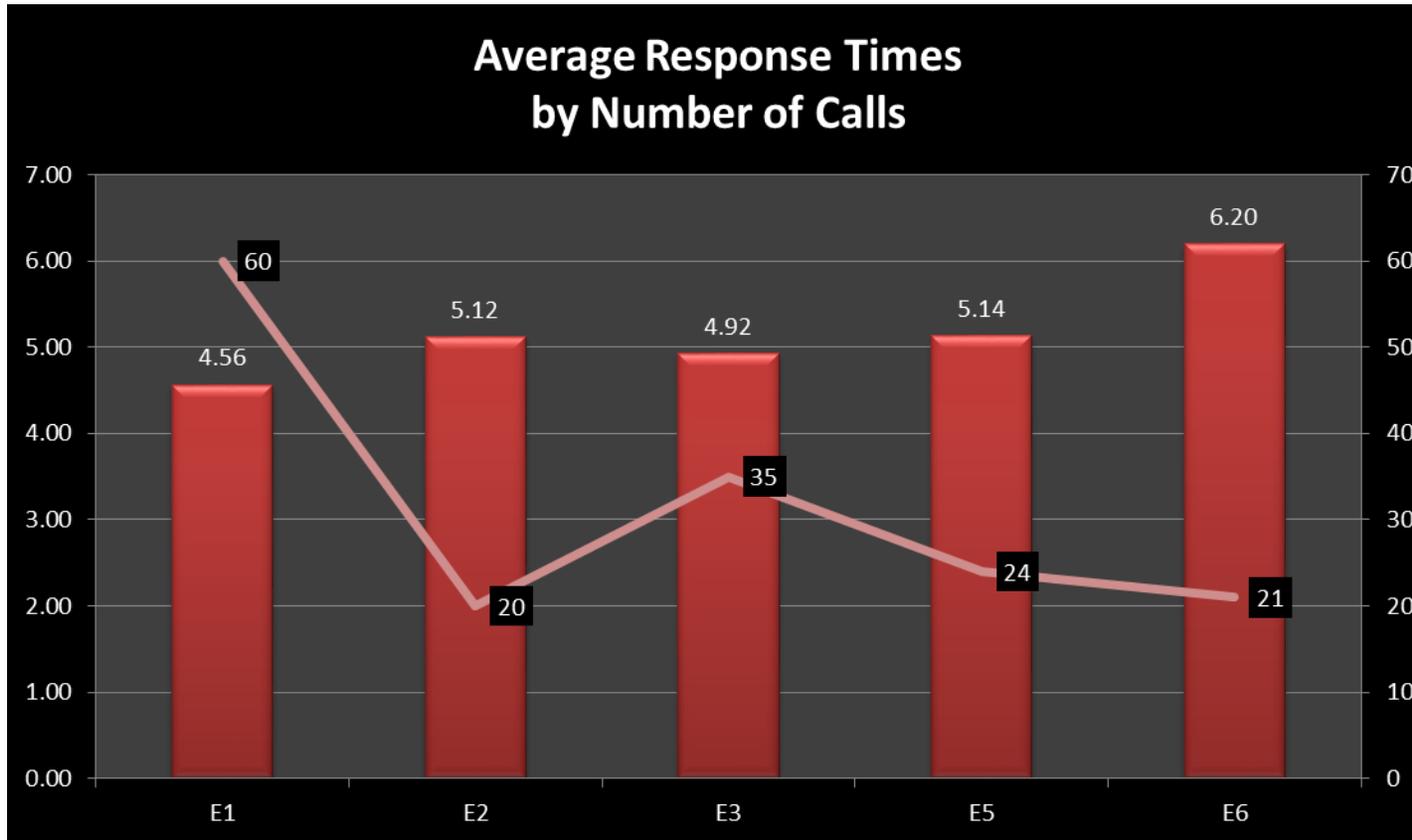
Incidents by Day of Week





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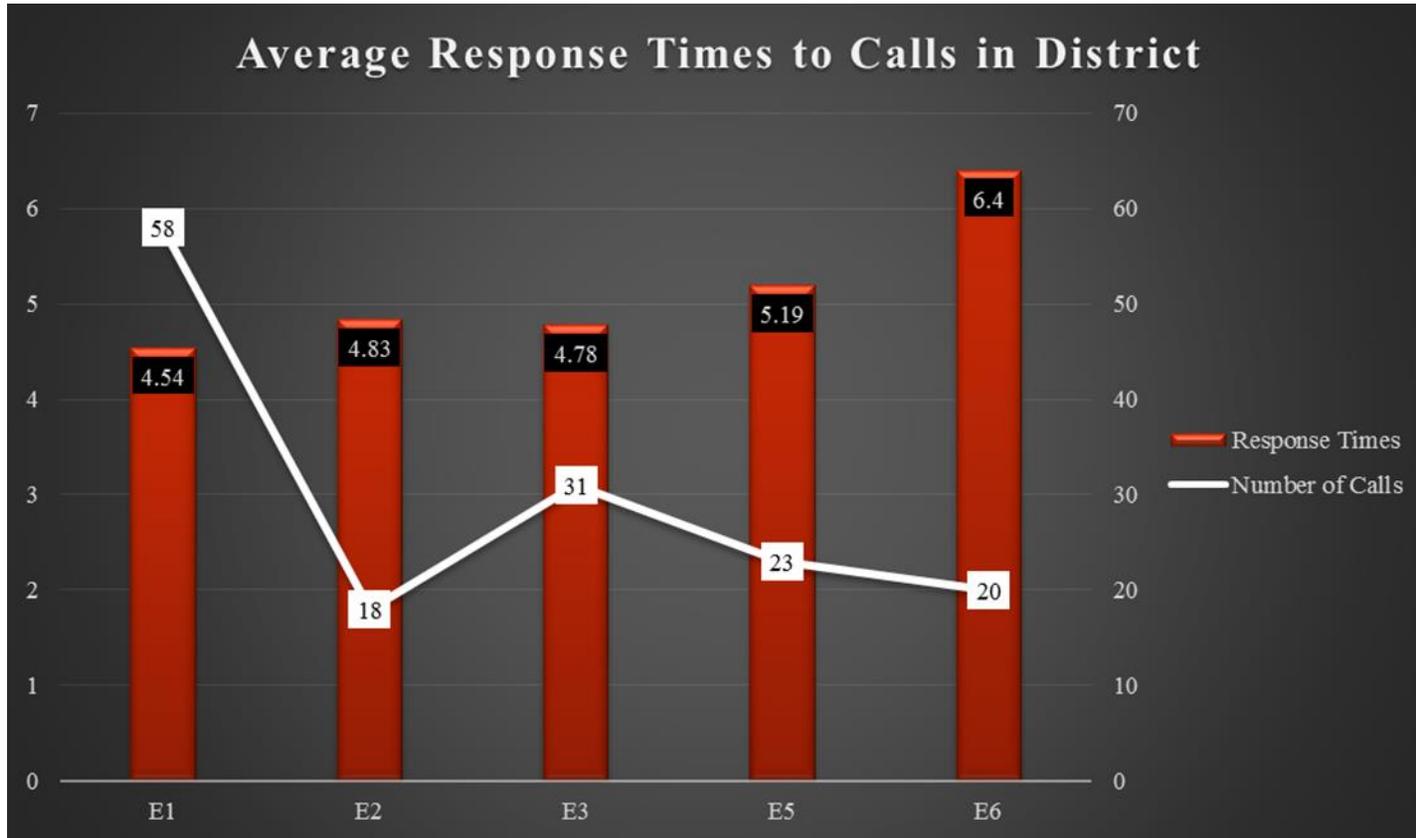
Unit Report:



First arriving CFD engine running emergent only



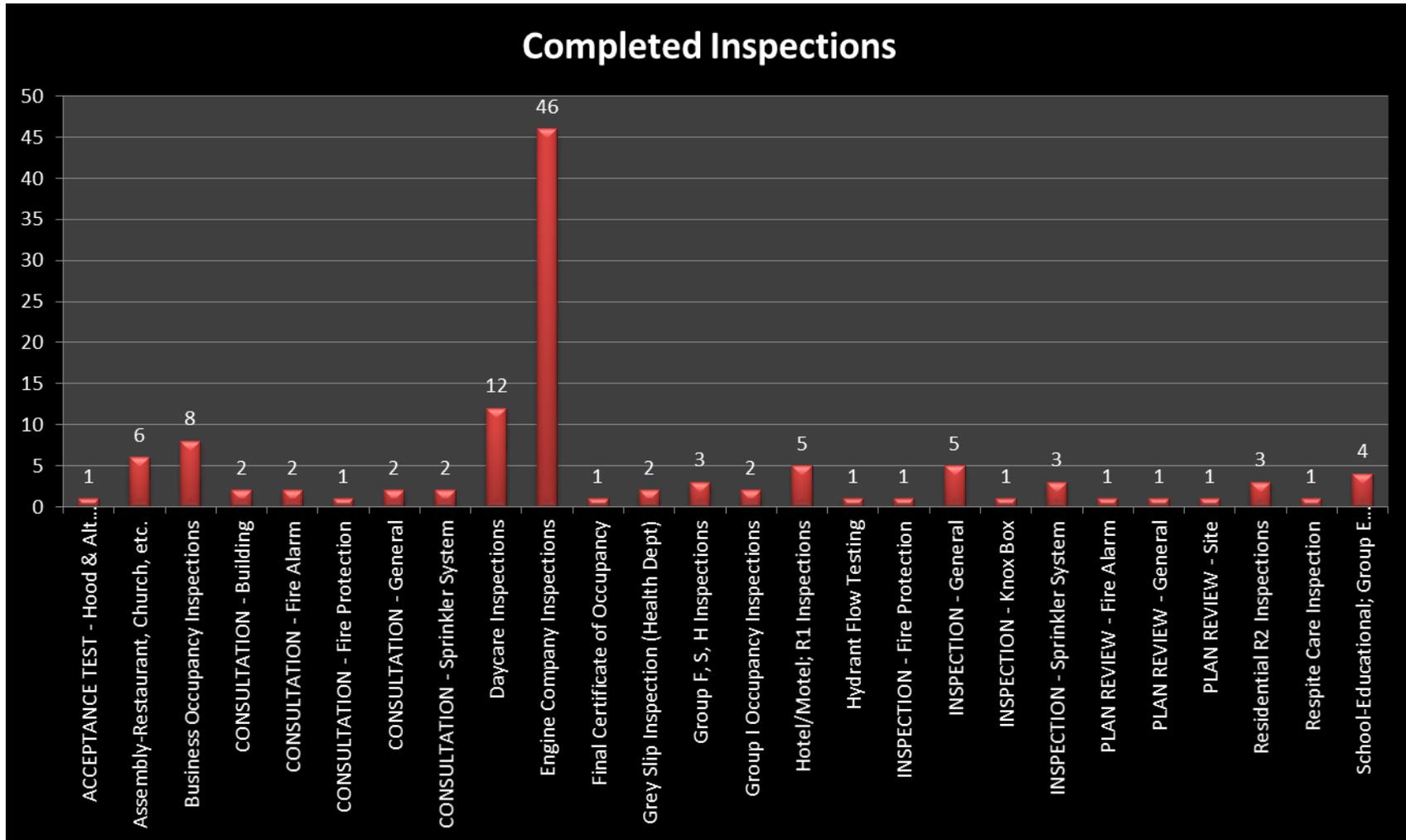
Casper Fire-EMS Activity Report January 31, 2015





Casper Fire-EMS Activity Report January 31, 2015

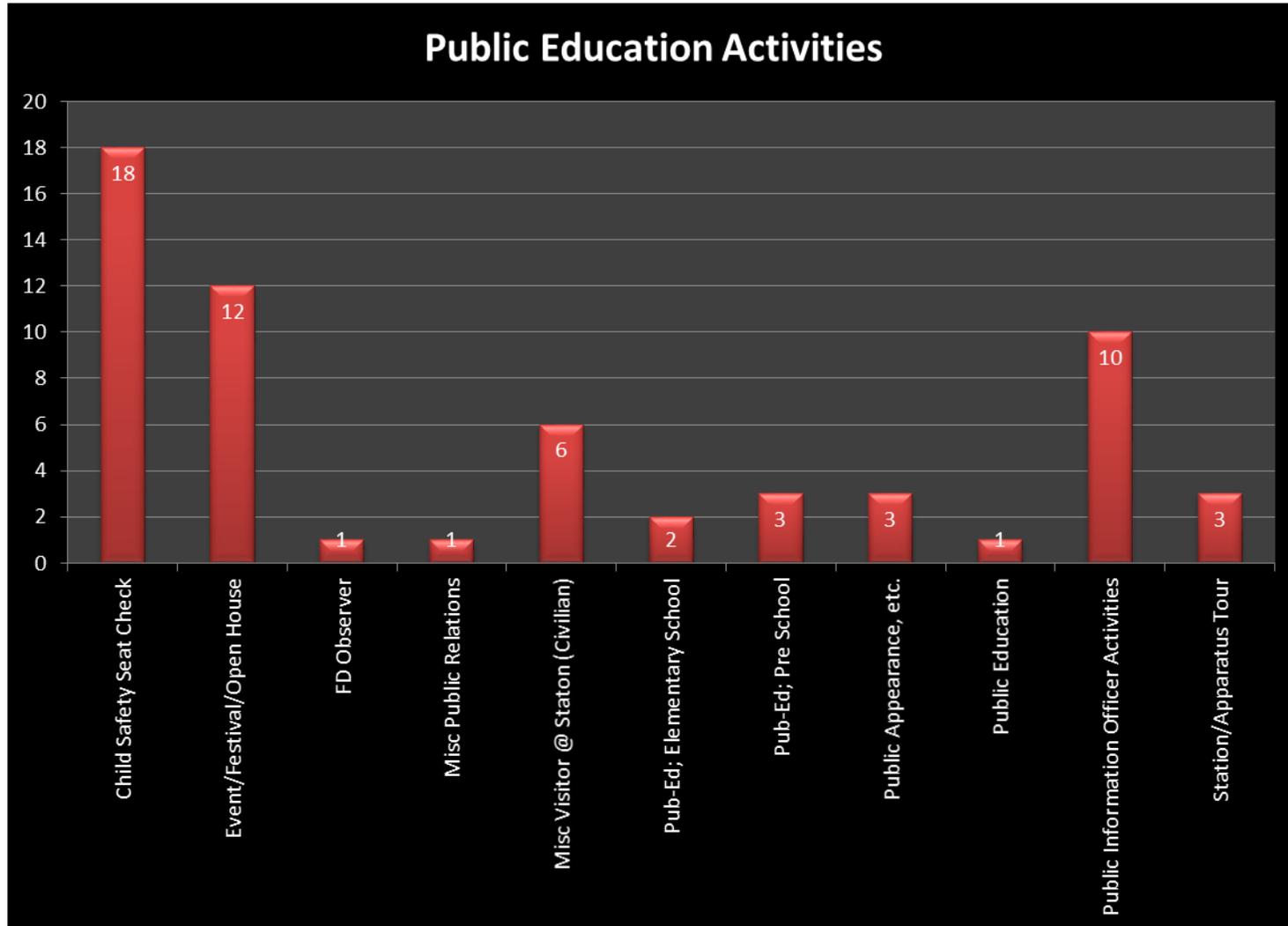
Inspections:





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Activities:





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Training

	Total Hours
Physical Fitness Training	654
Ice Rescue	94.5
Strategy & Tactics	90
Multi Company Drill (4 Drills/yr)	68
Fire Service Communication	60
Highway Incident Safety Guidelines for E	50
Incident Management System	46.5
Pre-incident Planning of Buildings	42
National Fire Academy Regional Delivery	39
Other Computer/Software Training	38
Patient Assessment (5 Hrs. Req.)	37.5
Incident Command	36.5
FF: Chapter 01 The History and Orientati	36
Fire Behavior	30
FF: Chapter 28 Hazardous Materials: Over	29.25
Road Driving	28
Response and Size-up	23
Wildland and Ground Fires	20
Public Education Training Classes	18
New Equipment Training	17.5

****Top 20 Categories****



Casper Fire-EMS Activity Report January 31, 2015

MSI:

January 2, 2016

CFD responded to a call for a child on the ice. Fortunately the event ended well. We feel it is very important to share safety information regarding ice covered bodies of water. In recent years, our community has suffered numerous tragedies on the Platte River while winter ice was present. The Wyoming Game and Fish has published information for anglers that we feel would apply to anyone who enjoys the outdoors and waterways in the winter. Please take the time to talk to your kids about the dangers of ice covered bodies of water and to stay away from them unless accompanied by an adult that can assess the quality of the ice. This information is excellent for making safe decisions. Additionally, it is NEVER safe to venture onto ice covering moving bodies of water such as rivers, creeks and streams. Casper Fire-EMS has responded to a number of these calls in past years and they are among the most dangerous for both victim and rescuers. NEVER go out on ice yourself to attempt rescue and call 911 immediately. The Wyoming Game and Fish Department advises anglers to use extreme caution while venturing out ice fishing, especially during the early season and during warmer winter temperatures.

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CHEYENNE - Ice on many waters may not be safe.

For safe fishing, ice should be at least four inches thick. Anglers should take special efforts to check the thickness of the ice every 100 to 150 feet. Avoid fissures in the ice and significant sized cracks that can emerge in a lake. Clear ice is stronger than cloudy or white ice, which has frozen, thawed and refrozen and is not always stable. White ice can also be from air bubbles or frozen snow and is much weaker than clear ice. For white ice, double the recommended thickness.

Fluctuating water levels in reservoirs and wind impact ice conditions and can create dangerous ice conditions. Be aware of recent weather conditions and temperatures and scout out the lake you wish to fish for overflow, wet areas, and open water. With variable ice conditions across the state and rapidly changing conditions anglers are urged to call their regional office to inquire about ice conditions.

While ice fishing, prioritizing safety is key to preventing accidental drownings. Game and Fish discourages driving any motorized vehicle on a frozen lake as well as ice fishing on rivers and or other moving water that has frozen over. Anglers should never fish alone; always fish with someone else. Remember to wear a lifejacket or personal flotation device and carry an ice pick. To prevent hypothermia if an ice fishing accident does occur, pack an extra set of clothes and hot liquids.

Anglers venturing on fishing trips this winter should also keep in mind the Fishing Regulations and the Special Winter Ice Fishing Provisions, available on the Game and Fish website, regional offices and Cheyenne Headquarters.
(Wyoming Game and Fish (307) 777-4600)



Casper Fire-EMS Activity Report January 31, 2015

January 9, 2016

CFD crews responded to a call for a structure fire. The fire was determined to be a cooking fire where the burning pan was moved to the exterior deck and then extinguished by a by-stander. Thankfully there was minimal damage and injury.

Please remember; never leave the stove unattended while cooking, keep all flammable items away from the stove, in the event of a fire please get out and then call 911.

Cooking fires by the numbers

Based on 2009-2013 annual averages:

- Unattended cooking was the leading factor in home cooking fires.
- Two-thirds (66%) of home cooking fires started with the ignition of food or other cooking materials.
- Clothing was the item first ignited in less than 1% of these fires, but these incidents accounted for 18% of the cooking fire deaths.
- Ranges or cooktops accounted for the majority (61%) of home cooking fire incidents. Ovens accounted for 13%.
- More than half (54%) of reported non-fatal home cooking fire injuries occurred when the victims tried to fight the fire themselves.
- Frying poses the greatest risk of fire.
- Thanksgiving is the peak day for home cooking fires.

Source: NFPA's "Home Fires Involving Cooking Equipment" report by Marty Ahrens, November 2015.



Casper Fire-EMS Activity Report January 31, 2015

January 22, 2016

We gathered at Fire station 3 to celebrate the 24 year career of William “Dave” Harley. We wish him and his family the best! Dave has accepted a position with the State Fire Marshall’s Office working out of the Worland office.





Casper Fire-EMS Activity Report January 31, 2015

January 23, 2016

The Casper Professional Firefighters Pipes and Drums and Casper Fire-EMS Honor Guard traveled to Pavilion to pay respect and honor a Wyoming Fallen Firefighter. Deputy Chief Clarence "Speed" Hartbank's Died this month from injuries he suffered while fighting a fire in September 2015. Casper Fire-EMS Engineer Jim Maddox was a member of the Incident Management Team as the Logistics Section Chief for the Wyoming Local Assistance State Team who work with families and fire departments to assist with line of duty deaths.





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January 29, 2016

Gas Leak:

Media Release (Jason Parks)

At approximately 1:30 on January 29th the Casper Fire-EMS department was called for the report of a Gas Leak at the intersection of SW Wyoming Blvd and Eagle Drive. Upon arrival the fire department found a large diameter natural gas line had been hit during excavation. The leak was underground where fire crews could not access and control it. The area was immediately evacuated and blocked off to traffic. Source Gas was on scene and had developed a plan to control the leak. No injuries have been reported. Nearby buildings were assessed by the fire department for any possible problems and none were found.





Casper Fire-EMS Activity Report January 31, 2015

January 25, 2016

Several units responded to 514 E. M street for a Structure Fire. This is an 8 plex apartment complex. The fire was contained to a bedroom. A family of three were displaced. Per Fire Investigator David Lundahl; The fire was linked to an E-Cigarette that was being charged. This model of electronic cigarette utilizes an “USB” type of charger and if a power source is used that is not approved by the manufacture it can cause the lithium-ion batteries to fail with heat and flames being emitted

The following key points are from a U.S. Fire Administration report from October 2014:

Electronic Cigarette Fires and Explosions

- More than 2.5 million Americans are using electronic cigarettes (e-cigs or e-cigarettes), and this number is growing rapidly.
- Fires or explosions caused by e-cigarettes are rare.
- Twenty-five separate incidents of explosion and fire involving an e-cigarette were reported in the United States media between 2009 and August 2014.
- Nine injuries and no deaths were associated with these 25 incidents. Two of the injuries were serious burns.
- Most of the incidents occurred while the battery was charging.
- The shape and construction of e-cigarettes can make them more likely than other products with lithium-ion batteries to be have like “flaming rockets” when a battery fails. • Lithium-ion batteries must be charged in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.
- Using power sources not approved by the manufacturer to recharge a lithium-ion battery can result in an explosion and fire.

Electronic cigarettes—also called personal vaporizers or electronic nicotine delivery systems—are perceived by many smokers as a safer alternative. But according to a recent report from the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA), e-cigarettes come with their own unique risks: namely, fires and explosions. In fact, a number of recent fires have been attributed to e-cigarettes, causing some concern within the fire service community, according to the USFA. To better understand the problem, the USFA examined media reports of 25 e-cigarette fire incidents in the U.S. dating from 2009 through June 2014, which is not a complete list:



Casper Fire-EMS Activity Report January 31, 2015

- The battery in the device was being charged in 20 incidents.
- Two incidents occurred during use.
- It wasn't clear in two incidents whether the e-cigarette was in use, idle or being charged.
- One incident occurred during transportation on a cargo aircraft.
- Ten injuries and no deaths were reported by the media.
- Several burn injuries were reported. Two serious injuries occurred when devices exploded in users' mouths.

The media reports generally characterize these incidents as explosions because the event occurs suddenly and is accompanied by a loud noise, a flash of light, smoke and flames. The battery or other components were ejected under pressure and are described by the media as flying across the room, often igniting combustible items where they landed. Luckily, most fires were minor, resulting in damage to carpets, drapes, bedding, couches or vehicle seats. As you might expect, several lawsuits have been filed against e-cigarette manufacturers for injuries received when the e-cigarettes exploded. The most recent suit was filed in Salt Lake City on Nov. 4. According to published reports, the e-cigarette unexpectedly blew up while a man used it at his home in February 2013. The explosion sent burning debris and battery acid into his mouth, face and eyes and caught his hair on fire, the lawsuit says.