



The Spring Valley Volunteer Fire Dept.
6726 W. 710 Rd.
Hulbert, OK 74441

**HOW TO SURVIVE A HEART
ATTACK WHEN ALONE**

By coughing repeatedly and very vigorously and taking a deep breath before each cough, and the cough must be deep and prolonged, as when producing sputum from deep inside the chest. A breath and a cough must be repeated about every two seconds without let up until help arrives, or until the heart is felt to be beating normally again. Deep breaths get oxygen into the lungs and coughing movements squeeze the heart and keep the blood circulating.

www.cherokeecountyfirefightersassociation.com

McAlester Wildland Roundup

1-Mar	Wildland Fundamentals (16 hours)
	Wildland Incident Command System (12 hours)
	Class A Foam Applications/Systems (8 hours)
	Pump Operations/Drafting (4 hours)
	Fire Tanker Safety and Operations (4 hours)
	Wildland Aviation Operations (8 hours)
	Wildland Engine Company Tactics (8 hours)
	Pump Operations/Drafting (4 hours)
	Emergency Vehicle Driver Training (12 hours)
	Water Shuttle Operations (12 hours)
2-Mar	Emergency Vehicle Driver Train the Trainer (8 hours)
	Wildland Aviation Operations (8 hours)
	Wildland Engine Company Tactics (8 hours)
	Wildland Fire/Arson Investigation (8 hours)
	Class A Foam Applications (8 hours)
	Fire Tanker Safety and Operations (4 hours)



Spring Valley Fire Rescue

Station 1 • 6726 West 710 Road Station 2 • 3668 Highway 51
Hulbert, Oklahoma 74441

January 2008

Since 1992

Volume 16

Number 4

Nov 15th - Dec 19th, 2007

Incident Reports

- 4 - First Responder
- 1 - MVA
- 1 - Woodland Fire
- 1 - Structure
- 1 - Hay Bale
- 1 - Other

As firefighters and first responders, we're called upon to perform a number of important tasks, in a wide range of weather conditions. So whatever the weather, our mission is always the same: to save the folks inside, and perhaps save their home.

Officers

- Asst. Chief.....Ronnie Smith
- Deputy Chief.....Delbert Wilson
- Captain.....Gordon Gambill
- Lieutenant.....Grant Phelps
- Lieutenant.....Eli Cole
- Lieutenant.....Dennis Guinn
- Lieutenant.....Frank McCully

Coordinators

- First Responder.....Steve Josey
- NFIRSClyde McGowan
- TSTJanett Smith

Board of Directors

- Chairman.....Ronnie Smith
 - TreasurerGordon Gambill
 - SecretaryDelbert Wilson
 - Asst. Treasurer.Eli Cole
 - Asst. Secretary.....Grant Phelps
 - Alternate.....Dennis Guinn
 - Alternate.....Frank McCully
- email: SVFIRE@Intellex.com

December 2007

Board Action

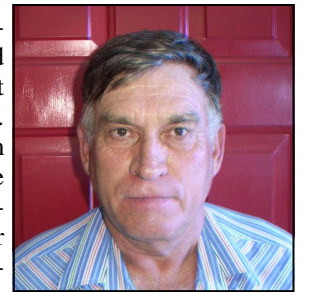
Discussed:

- 1. Reports
- 2. Training
- 3. Foam Firefighting
- 4. Tax Credit training left
- 5. SOG Manual

Approved:

- 1. Reports
- 2. Pay expenses for Wildland Roundup
- 3. Purchase training foam

Firefighting in cold weather still requires getting water to handlines and master streams. It's one of the most difficult tasks in winter firefighting. In icy temperatures, leading off from a frozen hydrant or pond may waste valuable minutes. That's why it's important to pre-plan wintertime water supply operations. Cooking and heating will top the list of causes, which isn't a real surprise. Increased energy prices means that many citizens will attempt to supplement their heating. Each year new citizens in our community who have never used a wood stove or fireplace before and find out quickly how a damper works or that chimneys need to be cleaned. The holiday season also sees an increase in the amount of people cooking, which results in a subsequent rise in fires either from overused equipment or unattended kitchen appliances. The holidays also mean that residents are more likely to be indoors, increasing the need for search and rescue tactics. Either that, or not at home and the house is closed up, extending the time for the fire to grow until a neighbor notices it. This advanced fire spread, coupled with the perceived higher chance of occupancy, will lead to a higher calculated value of performing a search for trapped residents. We must remind ourselves that stopping distances are greater for both our apparatus and those civilians around us. We must also remind ourselves that while responding to the station or the scene, we do no one any good if we get in an accident, or cause one to occur in our efforts to get to a call.



See you at the station and be safe out there.

APPLICATION TECHNIQUES

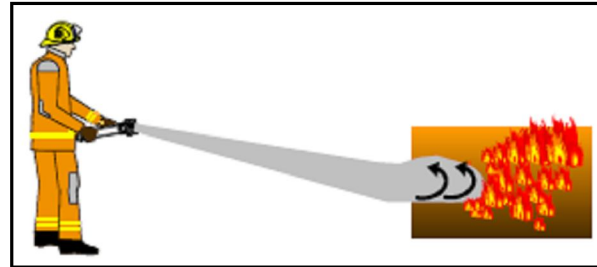
BOUNCE OFF TECHNIQUE

When foam nozzles are used, particular care should be taken to apply the foam as gently as possible. For straight stream use, the foam should be banked off of a wall or other obstruction when available.



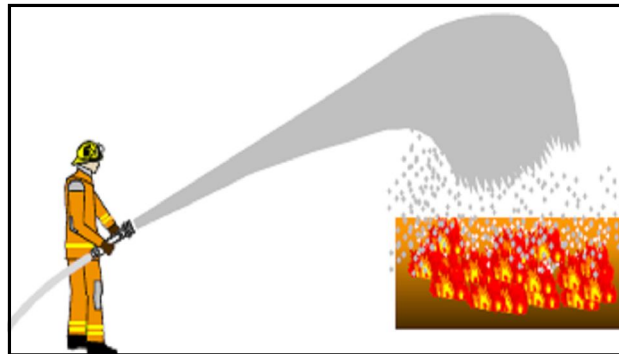
BANK-IN TECHNIQUE

Foam can also be rolled onto the fuel surface by hitting the ground in front of the spill, and allowing the foam to “pile up” in front of the spill. The velocity of the stream will roll the foam onto the fuel.



RAINDOWN TECHNIQUE

The foam nozzle is directed almost straight up and the foam stream is allowed to reach its maximum height and break into small droplets. The nozzle operator must adjust the altitude of the nozzle so the fallout pattern matches that of the spill area. This technique can provide a very fast and effective knock-down. However, if the fuel has had a significant preburn and a thermal column has developed, or if the weather is severe (high winds), the Raindown method may not be practical or effective.



NEVER PLUNGE

Plunging the stream directly into the fire can splash the fuel causing the fire to spread. If a foam blanket exists, plunging can break the existing blanket allowing vapors to escape. This usually results in spreading the fire, reignition, or flare ups. Usually, the fire will lessen in intensity or self extinguish once the plunging stream is removed.



Fire fighting foam **Fire Retardant Foam**, or **fire suppression foam**, is a foam used for fire suppression. Its role is to cool the fire and to coat the fuel, preventing its contact with oxygen, resulting in suppression of the combustion. The surfactants used need to produce foam in concentration of less than 1%. Other components of fire retardant foams are organic solvents (eg. trimethyl-trimethylene glycol and hexylene glycol. Foam stabilizers are also used, for example lauryl alcohol. Other chemicals are used as well, such as corrosion inhibitors.

Low-expansion foams have an expansion rate less than 20 times. Foams with expansion ratio between 20-200 are **medium expansion**. Low-expansion foams such as AFFF are low-viscosity, mobile, and able to quickly cover large areas. **High-expansion foams** have an expansion rate over 200. They are suitable for enclosed spaces such as hangars, where quick filling is needed. **Alcohol-resistant foams** contain a polymer that forms a protective layer between the burning surface and the foam, preventing foam breakdown by alcohols in the burning fuel. Alcohol resistant foams should be used in fighting fires of fuels containing oxygenates, eg. MTBE, or fires of liquids based on or containing polar solvents.

Applications Every type of foam has its best application. High-expansion foams are used when an enclosed space, such as a basement or hangar, needs to be quickly filled. Low-expansion foams are used on burning spills. AFFF is best for spills of jet fuels, FFFP is better for cases where the burning fuel can form deeper pools, AR-AFFFF is suitable for burning alcohols. The most flexibility is achieved by AR-AFFF or AR-FFFP. AR-AFFF must be used in areas where gasolines are blended with oxygenates, since the alcohols prevent the formation of the film between the FFFP foam and the gasoline, breaking down the foam, rendering the FFFP foam virtually useless.

CHEROKEE COUNTY FIRE TRAINING CENTER

Basic Auto Extrication	Jan. 8, 10, 15 and 17	6:00 pm to 10pm
Volunteer Fire Fighter Practices	Jan. 22, 24, 29, 31, Feb. 5, 12, 14, 19, 21, 26 & 28	6:00 pm to 10pm
First Responder Refresher	January 19 th	8am -5pm
Haz-mat Awareness	February 23 rd	

SEAT BELTS SAVE LIVES