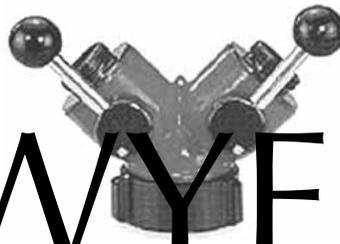


GATED WYE



May 2013 · Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal · 4760 Portland Road NE · Salem Oregon 97305-1760 · No. 352

OSFM recognizes IMT members

The Office of State Fire Marshal recognized several past and current members of the state's incident management teams at the annual IMT Conference in Redmond last month.



Deputy Chief Jim Walker (left) and State Fire Marshal Mark Wallace (far right) thank IMT Communications Unit Leader Michael Kelley for his work on the agency's communication plan and radio project.



IMT incident commanders (left to right) Doug Koellermeier, Scott Magers, and Dan Petersen honor Don Schallberger (and Dean Chambers, unavailable) for their work on creating a planning section network for use during incidents.



State Fire Marshal Mark Wallace (left) and IMT Incident Commander Doug Koellermeier recognize retired IMT member Marvin Strom.



State Fire Marshal Mark Wallace recognizes retired IMT member Tom Clemo.

From the desk of the State Fire Marshal



Could it happen here?

Over the past days, we've all watched the events in Boston and in West, Texas with great interest and sadness. We'll watch many stories about the victims and the prosecution of the remaining domestic terrorist over the next weeks and months.

On Thursday April 25, a memorial service was held for the ten fire service/ EMS personnel that died in the Texas fertilizer plant explosion. The National Fallen Fire Fighter Foundation provided live streaming of the service.

Although we wish this incident never occurred, or that circumstances would not have resulted in fatalities, that was not the reality. Among the questions pursued by several media outlets is "Could such an event occur in Oregon?" With such a large agricultural community/industry in Oregon, we know the same types of chemicals stored in West, Texas are also stored in Oregon. To understand the situation in Oregon, more information must be considered.

Oregon has a three-pronged approach aimed to keep Oregonians and first responders safe (i.e. data collection, planning, and emergency response). The OSFM's Community Right-to-Know (CR2K) program collects information/data on where hazardous substances are stored throughout Oregon. The OSFM provides this information to community emergency planners and fire departments to help with pre-incident planning. The state's Community Right-to-Know program requires facilities storing quantities of hazardous substance above set thresholds to report the quantities of those substances using our Hazardous Substance Information Survey.

OSFM is, as a result of the Oregon Revised Statutes, the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) for Oregon and is responsible for designating emergency planning districts and assisting local emergency planning committees and fire departments to ensure emergency planning is in place for communities that have hazardous



**State Fire Marshal
Mark Wallace**

**Office of
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503-934-8200**

Administration
ext. 205

Codes & Technical
Services
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Fire & Life Safety Education
ext. 236

Community
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ext. 238

Data Collection & Research
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ext. 256

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ext. 264

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& Intervention
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The Gated Wye is published monthly by the Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal. For submissions or suggestions contact Rich Hoover at 503-934-8217 or email richard.hoover@state.or.us. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, alternative formats of this publication are available.

Oregon has a three-pronged approach aimed to keep Oregonians and first responders safe . . .

- SFM Mark Wallace

see **SFM Wallace** page 3

SFM Wallace

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substances stored within their jurisdictions. Oregon also has a comprehensive response program that provides hazmat response throughout the state. OSFM sponsors, in cooperation with local fire departments, a total of 13 Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Teams (RHMERTs) in districts that cover all of Oregon. Fire departments can obtain assistance from “their” RHMERT at the level needed by an individual fire department. This assistance ranges from a simple phone call to obtain advice, up to the emergency response of one or more full RHMERTs if the emergency warrants such a response.

These three programs create the best planning, awareness, and response possible to ensure citizens and the environment are safe from hazardous materials incidents. At the same time, we all know that firefighters, law enforcement officers, and EMS personnel run toward emergency scenes while most people run away. Hindsight is 20-20 in most cases, but in reality having the data, a pre-incident plan based on accurate data, and emergency response training, is our best defense when we consider, “could it happen here?”

For more information on the OSFM programs mentioned, visit: [Oregon Community Right-to-Know](#), [Oregon State Hazmat Teams](#), and [Local Emergency Planning Committees](#).

Sign up for the OSFM Fire Prevention Listserv

Sign up for the OSFM fire prevention listserv (email group) to receive information about fire prevention and life safety educational training, resources, and materials.

The list provides a venue to share information with members of the Oregon fire service and other interested parties. As a list member you will be able to contact and communicate with more than 200 fire prevention and safety educators via email.

[Online sign up is available here.](#)

US&R final update

Since the last update in the December Gated Wye regarding the Urban Search & Rescue transition, the final stage of transferring the US&R equipment is close to completion.

Salem Fire Department, Eugene Fire and EMS, and Clackamas Fire District #1 have agreed to continue maintaining the equipment. Many of the fire departments that created and provided services for the state US&R program will continue to provide heavy rescue and search and rescue operations in their communities, and act as a state resource under the Conflagration Act or other emergency declaration.

Heavy wall or floor construction rescue, confined space rescue, trench rescue, and high/low angle rescue are typical heavy rescue responses and can generally be managed on a local level. If the incident is determined to be beyond a department’s level of training and equipment, the fire chief or local incident commander may request assistance through the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS). OERS will notify the OSFM duty officer who then makes appropriate notifications.

In the event of an emergency US&R event, the OSFM, in coordination with the State Emergency Coordination Center will determine the need to activate the ESF #9 support function. The notification and activation process will follow the State Mobilization Plan for notification and activating resources. The level of activation will be based on the needs and magnitude of the event.

The OSFM offers a sincere thanks to the following departments, and individuals in those departments, who were involved in creating the State US&R program:

Albany Fire Department, Clackamas Fire District #1, Corvallis Fire Department, Tualatin Valley Fire and Rescue, Springfield Fire Department, Portland Fire and Rescue, Eugene Fire Department, Gresham Fire Department, Salem Fire Department, and the Hillsboro Fire Department

We appreciate their past work, dedication, and commitment, to the program and for their continued commitment to maintain their training in order to provide rescue services to Oregon communities.

Revised smoke alarm program having success

The Office of State Fire Marshal has made significant revisions to its smoke alarm program, [Working SMOKE ALARMS in Every Home!](#)

A 2012 statistical analysis completed by the OSFM shows Oregon has more than 207,000 owner/occupied homes with inadequate or no working smoke alarm coverage. This means more than 500,000 Oregon residents are not protected by smoke alarms.

“Every department’s fire prevention officer should be involved in this program. Since we began the program we have received countless phone calls and letters of thanks.

The OSFM has made implementation of the program so easy. Any department can get started, if you don’t, your department is missing a GREAT opportunity to help your community.”

— Charlie Lesiecki
Fire Prevention Officer
Illinois Valley Fire District

The revised program provides an opportunity for local entities to collaborate with the OSFM in addressing at-risk areas of the community, due to the lack of working smoke alarms.

The smoke alarm program process has been simplified and is designed with Oregon’s diverse demographics in mind. Options are available to address any scenario. From densely populated areas, to the most remote locations, we will work with you to make your campaign a success.

For more information, please visit our [smoke alarm campaign webpage](#) or contact Training & Development Specialist Colleen Olson at 503-934-8228 or Colleen.Olson@state.or.us.

May 5-11 chosen for two “Awareness Weeks”

This year, the week of May 5-11, has been chosen as both Wildfire Awareness Week and Arson Awareness Week.

Governors of Oregon, Washington, California, Nevada, and Idaho signed a joint proclamation declaring May 5-11 as Wildfire Awareness Week.

In 2012, the Oregon Department of Forestry reported a total of 693 wildfires burned more than 17,500 acres. Of these fires, 588 of them were human caused. Over the past 10 years, ODF reports there have been a total of 10,481 wildfires which burned more than 232,000 acres.

More information on wildfires and wildfire prevention can be found on the [Oregon Department of Forestry website](#).

Governor John Kitzhaber joined fire safety advocates around the country in his Arson Awareness Week proclamation to help raise awareness and bring attention to losses associated with residential arson.

In 2012, Oregon State Police Arson detectives responded to 184 arson-caused fires of which 33% involved residential buildings. Of the arson-investigated fires, 10 people reportedly died and OSP detectives arrested more than 20 people on arson-related charges.

NFPA releases wildfire DVD for small and local fire departments

The [National Fire Protection Association](#) has released a new DVD titled *Before the Smoke! Preparing Your Community for Wildfire (Strategies for Small & Volunteer Fire Departments)*.

The DVD emphasizes the importance of relationship-building between local fire departments and residents, and how these partnerships can make a marked difference in a community’s effort to reduce its wildfire risk despite department budget cuts and limited fire suppression resources.

The DVD is available free through [NFPA’s wildfire safety online catalog](#).

DATA Connection

News from the Data Collection & Research Unit
by Program Coordinator Dave Gulledge

Canceled En-route Calls

Situations where a fire agency is notified of an incident to which it begins a response but is canceled prior to arriving on the scene of the incident, are considered canceled en-route calls.

The canceling of a response can be done through a variety of methods for a variety of reasons. Examples would be when an alarm company verifies that a fire alarm was accidentally activated, or when police arrive to a traffic accident first and inform dispatch that fire resources are not needed.

In 2012, there were more than 19,000 canceled en-route calls reported from fire agencies across Oregon. As the table below demonstrates, this number has been increasing since 2010. However, a diminishing number of these reports have not been compliant with the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) coding rule, causing them to be invalid. This is important because invalid reports are not submitted to NFIRS at the national level.

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
Total Reports	16,559	18,923	19,364
Invalid Reports	1,630	1,518	854
Percentage	9.8%	8.0%	4.4%

Source: Oregon Fire Bridge™

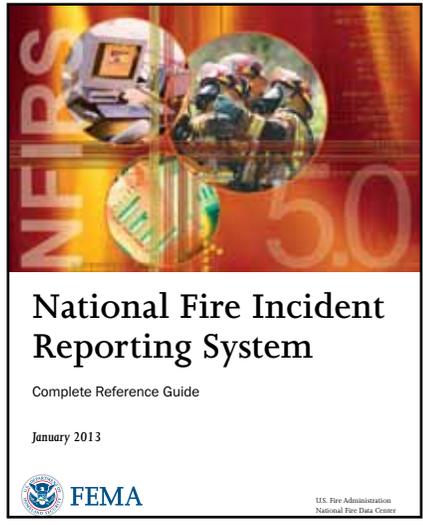
The correct incident type code for a call that was canceled en-route is “611 – Dispatched and canceled en-route.” Anytime the incident type code is 611, the action taken must be “93 – Canceled en-route.” Under the NFIRS rule, entering any other actions taken code will cause an error. Conversely, if an incident type code other than 611 is selected, but the actions taken is 93, an error will result as well.

The logic of the NFIRS rule is that if the agency is canceled prior to arriving on scene, no other actions could have taken place because they never got there to take any other actions.

Conversely, if an agency did arrive on scene, they had to have done something as they were not canceled en-route.

Knowing that there can be many nuances to reporting these or other types of incidents, the OSFM Data Collection & Research Unit is available during normal business hours to assist Oregon fire agencies with any coding questions.

There are additional resources available to assist fire agencies with coding questions and issues. These include:



- The NFIRS Complete Reference Guide, which can be [downloaded from the U.S. Fire Administration/NFIRS website](#).
- And the NFIRS Support Center which can be [contacted online](#), by email at fema-nfirshelp@fema.dhs.gov, or call toll free at 888-382-3827.

Monthly NFIRS Training

A reminder, we are conducting ongoing monthly NFIRS classes. These classes are held on the last Tuesday of every month from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. at the OSFM headquarters in Salem. Attendance via webinar is also available.

For questions or to register to attend the next class, contact the OSFM Data Collection & Research Unit at 503-934-8250 or 877-588-8787 (toll free) or email osfm.data@state.or.us.

Questions? Please contact the Data Collection & Research Unit at 503-934-8250, toll free at 877-588-8787, or email osfm.data@state.or.us.

Protecting a wildfire area of origin

By Tom Fields
Fire Prevention Coordinator
Oregon Department of Forestry



Fire season is drawing near and the Oregon Department of Forestry and forest protective associations feel fortunate to have established partnerships with rural and city fire districts across the state.

ODF recognizes in many cases, it's structural fire departments that arrive first on a wildland urban interface fire because of the fire's location. Multiple agencies work side by side, in a concerted effort to protect lives, resources, and property.

Whether it's structure fires or WUI/wildland fires, we're all in the business of extinguishing fires to save lives and property. As part of that common objective, we must keep in mind that learning how today's fire began can help keep tomorrow's fires from starting. Many times, the first-in officer and crew are the keys to making this happen.

Wildland fire investigators often have to dig to find the "needle of evidence in a haystack of debris." The source may be a tiny piece of hot exhaust carbon, a drop of molten metal from an arced utility line, or even a charred matchstick. These items are difficult to find, even when an area of origin is untouched. So, imagine trying to find any one of them after firefighters have dragged hoselines through the area and mixed whatever was left over into the soil.

At all fires, pay attention to what you see and remember it because you may be the only person to see it. Mark the area of origin to protect it, but don't step inside of it. Steer clear of the area if it's already marked. If the area is on fire, and it's absolutely necessary, lightly mist the origin with water, don't blast the area with a heavy fire stream. Lastly, let others know the location of the area so they also stay clear.

More can be learned about wildland fire investigation and protecting the point of origin through training and Fire Investigation 110 (FI-110). [Check with your local ODF district office](#) for more details.

Fire grant update

by Hines Lieutenant/Grant Writer Jonathan Manski

To date, Oregon has secured 18 Assistance to Firefighter Grant awards in the 2012 grant program. This calculates to an approximate 13% success rate, well below historical levels.

Oregon has received its first regional grant award, but no vehicles have yet been awarded in the state, and only 25% of the vehicle funding has been awarded nationwide. In my simple reasoning efforts, I'm going to interpret that to mean they are saving the best surprises for last.

Finally, the 2010 AFG closeout modules are now available on the grants website. Check your 2010 award to find the closeout link. This should provide all the "catch-up" to the administrative side of grant management.

It has recently been announced that any outstanding grant funds from prior or current grant years must now have the grant receiver registered in the SAM (System for Award Management) program, to receive money. This is a must-do.

Eighty-nine applications for the 2013 VFA, (Volunteer Fire Assistance) grant program were received by the Oregon Department of Forestry, who administers the grant for the U.S. Forest Service. This program, aimed at improving small volunteer organizations' firefighting capabilities, has steadily seen increased interest from Oregon departments looking for additional funding sources. This year, more than one-half million dollars in funding was requested.

Some 2012 Fire Prevention & Safety grant 1199a's are being sent out, so awards should start to be announced this month. Good luck to the 18 fire departments and eight community/educational organizations who participated in this year's program.

[Visit the FEMA fire grants webpage](#) for more information.



Dichlorosilane SiH_2Cl_2

Description:

- Synonyms: Silicon chloride hydride
- Colorless gas/liquefied gas with a strong repulsive odor
- CAS No.: 4109-96-0
- EPA Section 302 EHS: Not listed
- EPA Section 112, : 10,000 pounds
- EPA Section 304 EHS: Not listed
- OSHA PSM: 2500 pounds

NFPA 704 Information:

- Health: 3 - 4
- Flammability: 4
- Reactivity: 2
- Special: water reactive

Uses and Occurrences:

- Synthesized, not naturally occurring
- Used in semiconductor manufacturing

Reactivity and Fire Risk:

- Flash point: -35°F
- LEL: 4.1%; UEL: 99%
- Autoignition temperature: 136°F
- Vapor density (air = 1): 3.5
- Boiling point: 46.8°F
- Reacts violently or explosively with water
- Readily undergoes violent chemical changes at elevated temperatures and pressures
- Reactions with water, moist air, or steam produce corrosive hydrogen chloride gas
- The reaction is exothermic and may generate enough heat to ignite the product
- Chlorosilicon hydrides (Cl_xSiH_y) are spontaneously flammable in air
- Reacts with organic, inorganic acids and bases to generate toxic or flammable gases

Health Hazards:

- LC_{50} (inhalation rat): 314 ppm (1 hour)
- Corrosive to all tissues
- Vapor is suffocating and severely irritating

Fire Fighting Measures:

- Stop flow before extinguishing the fire
- Extinguishing media: AFFF, dry powder, carbon dioxide
- Water spray may be used to cool containers

and protect surrounding area

- Vapors may settle in low areas
- Vapors may ignite at distant ignition source and flash back
- No part of a cylinder should be subjected to a temperature greater than 125°F

2008 Emergency Response Guidebook:

- Shipping name: Dichlorosilane
- Hazard Classes: Toxic gases (2.3); Flammable gases (2.1); Corrosive (8)
- UN/NA: 2189; Guide # 119 Gases – Toxic - Flammable
- Spill: Initially isolate 330 feet in all directions
- Table 1: Large spill first isolate 2,500 feet in all directions.

2010 Oregon Fire Code: Table 2703.1.1(2)

- Toxic Gas (MAQs are for liquefied state)
- Maximum Allowable Quantities (MAQ) per control area:
 - Unprotected by sprinklers or approved storage cabinets: 150 pounds
 - In sprinklered building, not within approved storage cabinets: 300 pounds
 - In unsprinklered building, within approved storage cabinets: 300 pounds
 - In sprinklered building, within approved storage cabinets: 600 pounds
 - Group when MAQ exceeded: H-2

Incident Reporting and Information:

- Facilities reporting dichlorosilane on the Hazardous Substance Information Survey: eight
- Hazardous materials incidents reported in Oregon since 1986: one

References include:

- [NOAA Cameo Chemicals - Dichlorosilane](#)
- [Airgas, Inc., MSDS Dichlorosilane](#)
- [Sigma-Aldrich, MSDS Dichlorosilane](#)
- [Linde Canada Ltd., MSDS Dichlorosilane](#)
- [EPA List of Lists, October 2012](#)

For questions or suggestions, contact Aleta Carte at 503-934-8262 or aleta.carte@state.or.us.

Oregon Law Enforcement Memorial Ceremony

This year's Oregon Fallen Law Enforcement Memorial Ceremony will be held Tuesday, May 7, 2013 at 1 p.m. at the Oregon Public Safety Academy in Salem.

The names of Portland Police Officer Glenn L. Litzenberg, Officer James D. Wright, and Officer Gilbert H. Horton will be added to the Oregon Fallen Law Enforcement Officer Memorial.

The Portland Police Museum identified these three officers of the Portland Police Bureau who died while in the line of duty in the 1900s. For many years these deaths went unknown until members of the Portland Police Museum discovered their stories as they conducted historical research of yearly reports sent to the mayor's office.

The nominations were made through the historic recognition process which allows for the addition of names of officers who died in the line of duty whose deaths were unknown when the memorial was created more than 20 years ago.

[More information about the memorial is available online.](#)

Georgia-Pacific offering grants

Georgia-Pacific has opened the application period for the 2013 Georgia-Pacific Bucket Brigade™ grant program. These grants provide support to fire departments that serve communities that have a Georgia-Pacific facility or where its employees reside.

To be eligible to apply for a grant, departments must be located within 30 miles of a Georgia-Pacific facility. Grants can be used to fund a variety of necessities, including turnout gear, breathing apparatus, water pumps, hoses and nozzles, and more.

[Go online to learn more about the program, download the application, and view a list of Georgia-Pacific facility locations.](#) Completed applications must be approved by your local Georgia-Pacific facility and are due to Georgia-Pacific headquarters by July 12.

Wildland single engine training available

The Washington County Training Association is hosting an S-231 Wildland Single Engine Resource training May 10-11, 2013 at the Washington County Fire District No. 2 North Plains Fire Station, in North Plains, Oregon. Training on May 10 is from 1800-2200 hours; training on May 11 is 0800-1700 hours.

Cost is \$40 for non-WCTA members. To register, contact Lt. Linz at d2-linz@comcast.net.

ORFED annual seminar

The Oregon Fire Equipment Distributors 2013 Annual Seminar for Oregon Authorities Having Jurisdiction is set for May 17, 2013, at the Portland Airport Holiday Inn. The day of training includes three short classes covering: Hydrostatic Test of Fire Extinguishers, Changes in NFPA 10, 2013, and Servicing Nursing Homes in Oregon.

Seating is limited. To register, contact Brenda Casey at 503-201-3396 or brenda@metrosafetyandfire.com.

Center for Domestic Preparedness launches Facebook site

The Center for Domestic Preparedness' new [Facebook site](#) offers a unique venue where first responders can learn about fully funded training opportunities, read former students' reviews, and connect with peers across the nation.

The CDP's Facebook site will include announcements and information about upcoming courses and class seat availability, profiles on more than 200 instructors, profiles on students, and feedback from students.

The CDP's primary mission is to train state, local, and tribal emergency response providers. A popular aspect of the courses is the hands-on training with a multi-disciplined audience. In addition, the CDP is the only civilian facility that trains with toxic chemical and live biological agents. [Visit the CDP website for more information.](#)