

GATED WYE



May 2016 · Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal · 4760 Portland Road NE · Salem, Oregon 97305-1760 · No. 389

Keep Oregon Green turns 75

by KOG President Kristin Babbs



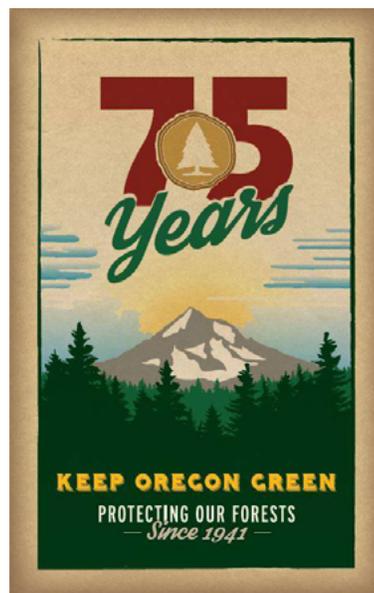
zational meeting at the Portland Hotel, Governor Charles Sprague appointed a general committee of 65 people from all over the state. This general committee selected an eight-person executive committee and discussed ways and means of making the program more effective. Keep Oregon Green would be an intensive and statewide effort to “reduce the number of man-caused fires, which could be accomplished by reminding all citizens frequently and in an arresting manner to be careful in the woods.”

It all started in Oregon... with this little truck.

In 1927, two employees from the U.S. Forest Service and the Oregon Department of Forestry set out on a tour of the state, presenting slides and movies to schools, granges, Civilian Conservation Corps camps, PTA meetings, and service clubs. The program was known as the “Showboat,” and was one of the earliest attempts in Oregon to provide statewide public education on forest fire prevention.

Around the same time, the Klamath Falls Chamber of Commerce initiated a Stop Forest Fires campaign, and spread the word to chambers of commerce in Oregon, Washington, and California. The Stop Forest Fires campaign was later changed to Keep Klamath Green, helping pave the way for the acceptance of the statewide Keep Oregon Green slogan and program.

A limited Keep Oregon Green campaign was conducted in 1940. On April 28, 1941, several hundred public officials, timber industry and civic leaders, and fire protection agency representatives gathered to lay the groundwork for a more permanent program. At a kick-off dinner and organi-



At 75 years, Keep Oregon Green is the oldest active Keep Green program remaining in the country. Its longevity and success is due to its cooperative partnerships with every organization engaged in protecting Oregon’s forest, range, and agricultural resources from wildfire. KOG continues to fight fire with publicity, incorporating

From the desk of the state fire marshal



I encourage all agencies to ramp up their wildfire prevention and mitigation education efforts during Wildfire Awareness Month.

- Jim Walker

Wildfire Knows No Season

May is Wildfire Awareness Month, and with more and more Oregonians living in the wildland/urban interface or where their homes are intermixed with forested areas, the OSFM has once again partnered with Keep Oregon Green and the Oregon Department of Forestry to help fire agencies promote wildfire awareness and prevention throughout the state.

We've experienced two historical fire seasons in a row in 2014 and 2015 and now is a great time to remind everyone that they have an important role in protecting themselves and their property from the threat of wildfire. In that effort, all month there will be local, state, and federal agencies hosting a variety of events aimed at raising awareness about wildland fire prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and safety, and I highly encourage your agency to take part in this effort.

As the threat of wildfire grows larger and more life threatening year by year, we need to remember the national Ready, Set, Go! Program and include it in all our education efforts.

The Ready, Set, Go! (RSG) Program, endorsed and managed by the International Association of Fire Chiefs, is an effort to develop and improve the dialogue between fire agencies and the residents they serve.

This program is already proving effective in areas where it has been carried out. During the past two fire seasons with numerous evacuations, we have documented saves of structures and homes that implemented the defensible space component of the RSG program.

I encourage all agencies to ramp up their wildfire prevention and mitigation education efforts during Wildfire Awareness Month and get more residents actively involved in protecting their lives and property.

If you haven't already, please read the KOG anniversary article beginning on the front page for more information on Wildfire Awareness Month resources and a toolkit available on their new website.



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Jim Walker**

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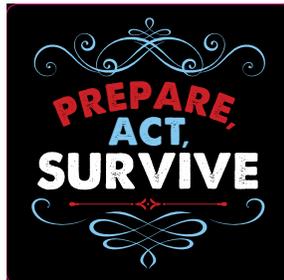
The Gated Wye is published monthly by the Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal. For submissions or suggestions contact Rich Hoover at 503-934-8217 or email richard.hoover@state.or.us. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, alternative formats of this publication are available.

Beverage coasters promoting home fire escape planning available soon

The OSFM Fire & Life Safety Education Branch, in collaboration with the Oregon Life Safety Team, is focusing on reducing fire casualties caused by attempting to fight (control) a home fire. The project focuses on home fire escape planning and primarily targets men, encouraging them to get out safely and leave the firefighting up to the professionals.

Beverage coasters were designed with the safety message “Prepare, Act, Survive” on the front, on the back is information on creating a home fire escape map.

The coasters are available in round and square designs, come in packages of 50, and will be available after May 15, 2016. Request yours using the [OSFM online order form](#).



coaster 1, side 1



coaster 1, side 2

Resource manifests and revised mobilization plan available

The FSP-01 and FSP-01(a) have been replaced for 2016 with the Resource Manifest form. Copies of the new form and the revised 2016 Oregon Fire Service Mobilization Plan are available from your local OSFM Deputy State Fire Marshal or by contacting Mariah Rawlins at mariah.rawlins@state.or.us. You can scan the QR code at right with your smart phone app to access the mobilization plan or you can download a PDF version from the [OSFM website](#).



Last chance to order cigarette safety postcards

The OSFM has free postcards available for educating citizens about being fire safe when disposing of cigarettes. It also provides statistics on cigarette-caused fires in Oregon.

The postcard, which has space for personalization by local fire agencies, is the product of OSFM’s partnership with representatives from a host of agencies including fire and public health, and the Oregon Smokefree Housing Project funded by the Oregon Health Authority.



postcard, side 1



postcard, side 2

You can request the postcards through our [online order form](#). For questions, please call 503-934-8228 or email osfm.ce@state.or.us.

traditional media with new digital formats to create awareness of fuel conditions and encourage the public to be careful and responsible in Oregon's outdoors.

The best time to reach the public with educational activities and information is long before fire season starts. For eight western states, the entire month of May is recognized as Wildfire Awareness Month. Forestry agencies from Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, South Dakota, California, Nevada, and Utah have all signed a proclamation, encouraging their citizens to take steps to better protect their homes and communities from wildfire.

Wildfire Knows No Season is the theme for Wildfire Awareness Month in Oregon. KOG, OSFM, ODF, and many other federal, state and local fire agencies will call on residents to be aware of the coming fire season and the high potential for human-caused wildfires. Each week, KOG will spotlight a different message, such as creating good defensible space at home, the proper method for burning back yard debris piles, campfire safety, and the high cost and consequences of starting wildfires.

KOG is excited to announce the launch of a brand new website on May 1. A password protected electronic toolkit of graphics and pre-scripted resources will be available to all Oregon fire agency personnel through this new site.

KOG, with financial assistance from the Bureau of Land Management, printed and purchased thousands of coffee sleeves to distribute to the public. Watch for the KOG logo, the image of Smokey Bear, and the Wildfire Knows No Season theme on the side of your cup! These sleeves were distributed to all 12 ODF district offices, where



local prevention staff will work with coffee vendors to distribute the sleeves in early May.

With financial assistance and support from the Office of State Fire Marshal, the Oregon Associa-

tion of Broadcasters will run three wildfire prevention spots on TV and radio for the month of May and beyond.

To celebrate KOG's 75th anniversary, we will be unveiling new products with the KOG logo, and hosting a charity gala November 5, 2016, at the Columbia Edgewater Country Club in Portland. We will also use social media to post some key moments and recognize the contributions of those who have made Keep Oregon Green what it is today. Seventy-five years is an amazing milestone.

We thank you for being there with us all along the way-- and helping protect our Oregon.

Don't forget to follow KOG on Facebook and Twitter so your agency can share KOG's wildfire awareness messages and you can use them to supplement your own messages.

SAIP update

Since July 2015, the OSFM has enrolled 40 fire agencies into the [Smoke Alarm Installation Program](#) and distributed more than 7,200 smoke alarms exceeding the two-year goal of enrolling 10% (32 of 316) of Oregon fire agencies in the SAIP. The OSFM has narrowed the focus of the program to target high-risk demographics and improve the capacity and capability of rural and volunteer fire agencies protecting rural communities.

Agencies wanting to conduct a smoke alarm installation project must meet the following criteria:

- o The applicant must complete program training.
- o The fire agency must have an FDID number. If you are unsure of your FDID number, please visit the [Active FDID Numbers web page](#).
- o *NEW eligibility requirement* The fire agency's boundaries cannot contain an incorporated city with a population over 10,000. The population of the entire district is not considered.
- o The fire agency must be NFIRS compliant: cannot be missing more than one month of incident data over the previous 12 month period; must report responses to all fire incidents; failure to report incident data for at least a year after approval will result in ineligibility for future projects.

For more information, contact 503-934-8228 or osfm.ce@state.or.us.

DATA Connection

News from the Analytics & Intelligence Unit
by Program Coordinator Dave Gullede

The OSFM Analytics & Intelligence Unit continually strives to improve the quality of incident data reporting. In this spirit, we would like to share with you some excellent recommendations adapted from an article written by Michael Barakey, Battalion Chief with the Virginia Beach Fire Department.¹ The recommendations are intended to help fire departments increase the effectiveness and accuracy of fire incident reports.

Recommendations for Effective Reports

1. Implement a Standard Operating Procedure

on emergency incident reporting, which includes participants' roles and responsibilities. For example:

- The company officer will complete the fire incident reports for all incidents that have property or content loss, any incident that is declared to be a working fire or incident, and any incident that has civilian or firefighter casualties or injuries.
- The chief will review and submit all working fires or working incidents. The chief may elect to have the first-arriving company officer complete the majority of the fire incident report but should add comments to the narrative, review it for accuracy, and submit it after being satisfied that it was completed accurately. The report should also list the Chief as the "officer in charge."
- The company officer will audit the reports completed by his subordinates, checking for completeness and accuracy.
- When a fire incident report is completed for a fire that is "under investigation," the fire investigator assigned to the incident will complete the cause and origin sections of the fire incident report and add comments to the narrative. If the fire investigator changes originally entered data, this should be noted in the narrative prior to being sent to NFIRS.

***Does your agency have a
Standard Operating Procedure
for incident reporting?***

2. Establish a formal checks and balances program to ensure all reports are reviewed in a tiered program for accuracy and consistency. Return any reports that are not completed correctly to the company officer for correction; additionally, copy his supervisor, explaining why the report was rejected. As the reports are reviewed and common mistakes are identified, errors will decrease and accuracy will increase.

3. Provide training and education to all members who enter or review the fire incident reports.

- The National Fire Academy offers on-site, off-site, and self-study courses for members who are responsible for the administrative review or submission of fire incident reports.
- The U. S. Fire Administration has a wide range of information and resources available through its [website](#).
- The National Fire Information Council provides technical help on its [website](#).
- The OSFM's Analytics & Intelligence Unit offers free on-site training on the Oregon Fire & EMS Bridge™ and on the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). Staff members are also available to assist with incident reporting and NFIRS coding questions.

4. Provide company officers with the educational materials necessary to ensure fire incident reports are completed timely, fully, and accurately. Pertinent reference material is available for download on the [OSFM's website](#).

How Is Your Agency Doing?

Each month we post previous year and year-to-date incident reporting statistics on our [Incident Reporting for Fire Agencies webpage](#). These reports show how many calls each agency has reported to OSFM as well as the agency's incident validity rate. The validity rate indicates the percentage of incident reports that have all of the required components filled out. Having a 100% incident validity rate helps to ensure the highest quality of data.

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

¹Michael J. Barakey, "Fire Incident Reporting: Accurate Data Will Market Your Department", Fire Engineering, December 2009.

The effectiveness of disrobing contaminated victims: A brief literature review

by OSFM Assistant Chief Deputy Michael Heffner

Many in the fire service are taught that the simple action of disrobing victims of a hazardous materials exposure will remove as much as 80% to 90% of contamination. But is this true, or based on scientific research? A review of relevant literature gives some insight on this commonly held principle.

Common hazmat decontamination training claims that disrobing will remove 80-90% of chemical contamination, yet there is a lack of literature and evidence to support this.¹ Chilcott notes "it is conceivable that the figure of 80-90% is derived from the 'rule of nines' on the assumption that all areas of the body except the hands and face are covered in relatively impermeable clothing."² Furthermore, his study of disrobing on mannequins demonstrates that disrobing effectiveness varies with the angle of exposure. His study suggests that being contaminated in a horizontal direction causes the agent to adhere to clothing, whereas an overhead contamination may lead to agents seeping inside a shirt collar and directly contacting the skin.³

Clothing integrity may influence the utility of disrobing as different types of fabrics, their thickness, and their ability to retain moisture, all influence the diffusion of chemicals.⁴ As the chemical agents remain on the victim's clothing, those contaminants will begin to diffuse through the materials and penetrate the skin.⁵ Studies of nerve agent exposure revealed that removal of clothing in the first 30 minutes of exposure is imperative to reduce that diffusion.⁶ Once the clothing is removed, decontamination may proceed with showering the patient with water. Literature reveals few clinical studies on how these barriers might alter the urgency and need for decontamination with soap and water.⁷

In Oregon, with an average annual low temperature of 42.4 degrees^oF, it wouldn't be unreasonable for victims to be bundled up with only their hands, neck, and head exposed.⁸ This would tend to support the idea that removing contaminated clothing might eliminate 80% to 90% of the exposure. However, it's not unusual for some

Oregonians to dress in shorts and flip-flops – even in winter months – suggesting that the 80% to 90% rule may not be such a standard approach to follow after all. As with most emergency response best practices, it remains important to develop strong situational awareness, to consult with subject matter experts, and to treat the patient, not the rule of thumb.



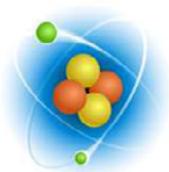
To comment on this article, or if you have questions, contact Michael Heffner at 503-934-8030 or email michael.heffner@state.or.us.

1-6 Chilcott, R. (2014). Managing mass casualties and decontamination. *Environment International*, 72, 37-45. doi:10.1016/j.envint.2014.02.006

7 Gaskin, S., Pisaniello, D., Edwards, J., Bromwich, D., Reed, S., Logan, M., & Baxter, C. (2014). In-vitro methods for testing dermal absorption and penetration of toxic gases. *Toxicology Mechanisms and Methods*, 24(1), 70-72. doi:10.3109/15376516.2013.859193

8 Climate Oregon. (2016). <http://www.usclimatedata.com/climate/oregon/united-states/3207>





Hydrobromic Acid HBr (hydrogen bromide)

Description:

- Colorless to light yellow liquid with an acrid odor. An aqueous solution of hydrogen bromide which is a gas at room temperature.
- Strong acid. Light sensitive.
- Soluble in water and alcohol.
- Hazard Classes: 8.0 corrosive liquid; 6.3 acute health hazard.
- CAS No.: 10035-10-6
- UN-NA No.: 1788

NFPA 704 Information:

- Health – 3
- Flammability – 0
- Reactivity – 0
- Special Notice – none given

Uses:

- Used in analytical chemistry
- Solvent for ore minerals
- Used as a reducing agent and catalyst in controlled oxidations
- Used in the production of many drugs

Reactivity and Fire Risk:

- Normally stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- Corrosive to copper, brass, and zinc.
- During a fire, irritating and toxic hydrogen bromide gas may be generated.

Health Hazards:

- Corrosive
- Causes severe skin, eye, and respiratory tract burns
- Toxic. Harmful if absorbed through skin or inhaled.
- Symptoms include; wheezing, coughing, burning, headache, nausea, and vomiting.
- Threshold Limit Value (TLV) = 3 ppm.

Personal Protective Equipment:

- Fire conditions: Wear special protective clothing with positive pressure SCBA
- Normal conditions: Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of skin contact. Wear eye protection. Up to 30 ppm, use cartridge

type respirator with acid gas cartridges. Above 30 ppm, use full faced, positive pressure SCBA.

Inspection and Storage Tips:

- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Separate from all alkalis, oxidizing materials, amines, halogens, and metals.

Article 80 (UFC) Storage Information:

- Corrosive Material
- S occupancy exempt amounts allowed per control area:
 - Unprotected by sprinklers or approved storage cabinets: 500 gallons.
 - In sprinklered building, not within approved storage cabinets: 1000 gallons.
 - In un-sprinklered building, within approved storage cabinets: 1000 gallons.
 - In sprinklered building, within approved storage cabinets: 2000 gallons.
- For storage of quantities exceeding the allowed exempt amounts for an S occupancy, the storage facility must conform to H-2 occupancy requirements as outlined in the Uniform Building Code.

Incident and Reporting Information:

- There has been one hazardous materials incident reported since 1986.
- The Hazardous Substance Information Survey shows nine companies in Oregon which have reportable quantities in site (50 gallons or more).

For questions or suggestions, call 503-378-6835.



The OSFM is moving

OSFM employees are busy getting ready for the upcoming relocation to a new building in Salem. The new buildings, located at 3565 Trelstad Ave. SE, will also include the headquarters for Oregon State Police and consolidate several OSP facilities currently scattered around Salem. Those include OSP Property and Procurement, Criminal Justice Information Services, and the OSP Salem Area Command.

All OSFM phone numbers and email addresses will remain the same.



New OSP/OSFM headquarters building in south Salem

In April, a ceremony was held to dedicate the naming of the access road next to the new headquarters in honor of former Oregon State Police Sergeant John Burright who was critically injured in 2001. John later medically retired due to being disabled.

OSP Superintendent Rich Evans presented the family with replicas of the street sign "Burright Ln SE" which was later unveiled by John's son Jeremy.



The Burright family holding signs presented to them by OSP Superintendent Rich Evans

On September 4, 2001, Sergeant Burright, OSP Senior Trooper Maria Mignano, and Albany Police Officer Jason Hoerauf were alongside Interstate 5 near milepost 243 (south of Salem), assisting a disabled motorist when they were struck by a driver who had fallen asleep at the wheel. Senior Trooper Mignano and Officer Hoerauf were killed and Sergeant Burright was critically injured.

Mignano and Hoerauf have been honored for their sacrifice at the Oregon Peace Officer Memorial at the Oregon Public Safety Academy. "This is a way to honor John for his contributions serving the citizens of Oregon," said Superintendent Evans. "The sign will remind troopers when they are on their way to work how important the work they do is."

Retirement

Lebanon Chief/Fire Marshal Mark Wilson

After 35 plus years in the fire service, Lebanon Division Chief/Fire Marshal Mark Wilson is retiring June 1, 2016.



Mark began his fire service career in 1980 as a volunteer with the North Unit Rural Fire Protection District (now known as Jefferson County Fire District #1) in Madras, Oregon. He started working for Lebanon Fire District in 1984 as an Engineer/Medic. He promoted through the ranks to his final position as the Division Chief/Fire Marshal, which he has held since 1999.

All are welcome to Mark's retirement reception May 31, 2016, at Lebanon Fire District Station 31, 1050 W. Oak St., Lebanon, Oregon from 4-6 p.m.

North Lincoln Fire & Rescue to rename station

North Lincoln Fire & Rescue District #1's Taft station in Lincoln City will be rededicated as the St. Clair Station in a ceremony from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., June 10, 2016. The new name is in honor of former Fire Chief Elmo "Saint" St. Clair.

St. Clair served as a volunteer for the Taft-Nelscott-Delake Fire District from 1948 through 1966 and was the fire chief from 1960-1966. He also went on to serve on the fire district's board of directors from 1983 to 1995. St. Clair passed away in September 2008.

All are welcome to the rededication. For more information, contact Jim Kusz at 541-996-2233 or email jkusz@nlfr.org.