FIREFIGHTER SAFETY

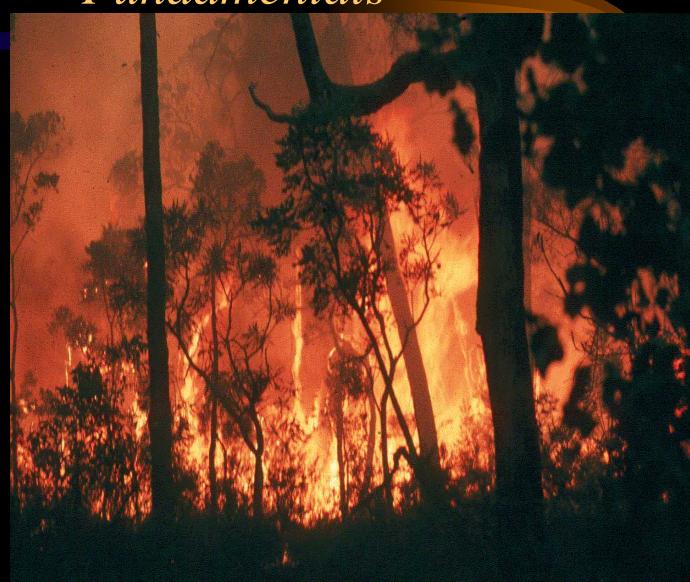
Life and Death Decisions Lessons from Linton





Safety and Suppression: Fundamentals

The Fire Factor



Safety and Suppression: Fundamentals

The Human Factor



The quality of decision making in firefighting is a matter of life and death

Purpose:

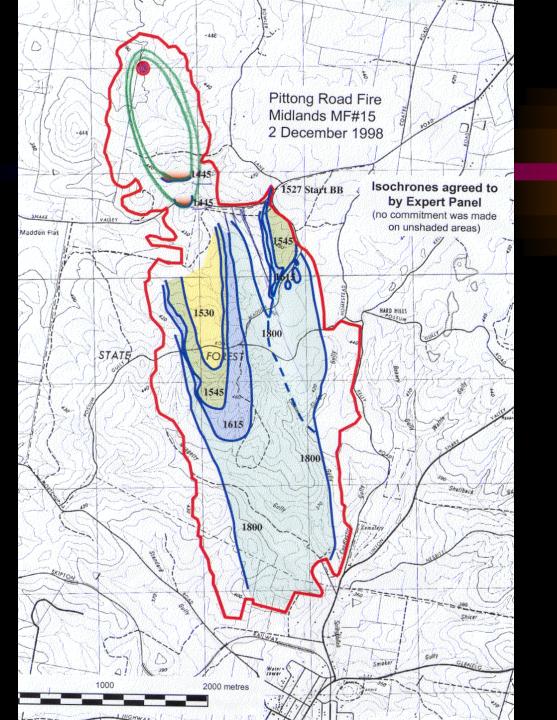
What fundamental firefighter safety lessons can we learn from Linton?

Structure:

- 1. The Linton Fire an overview
- 2. The Coronial Inquiry
- 3. Entrapments
- 4. Safety lessons
- 5. Organisational lessons
- 6. The Bottom Line

1. The Linton Fire: an overview





Linton
Fire:
environs



The Fire Environment

Forest

- 120-140 yo mixed stringybark regrowth
- 20 m tall, heavily stocked
- low open understory
- Fuels 20 40+ years

Fuels

- surface litter fine fuels 12 -14 t/ha
- bark 5-7 t/ha, flammable
- pmc = 6-8%?
- paddocks green

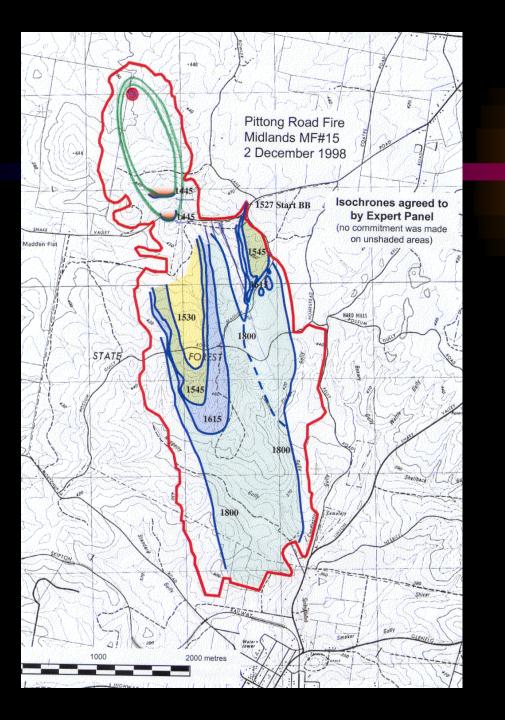
The Fire Environment

Topography

- undulating
- 6-10 $^{\circ}$ slopes, up to 20 $^{\circ}$
- numerous gold diggings

Weather

- temp. low 30s
- RH low 20s
- wind: NNW 45 km/h, gusting 70 km/h.
- forecast wind change to SW
- KBDI (Drought Index) low



Overview of suppression strategy

Resources

Agency	Personnel	Tankers	Slip-ons
CFA	200+	40	?
NRE	50	1	15?

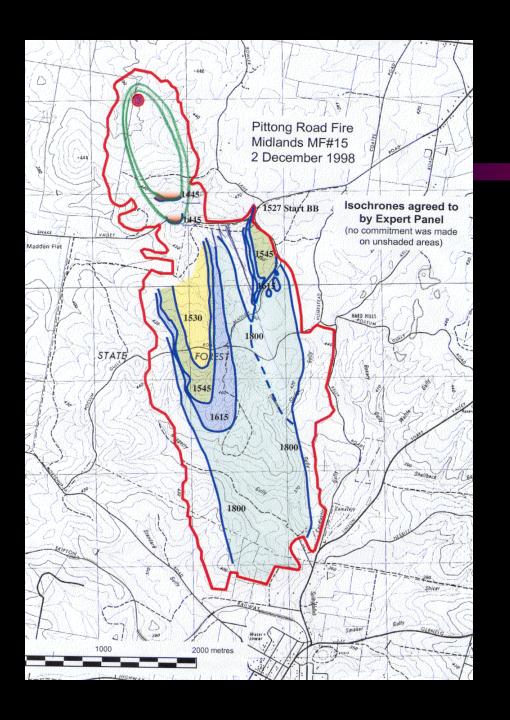
2. The Coronial Inquiry

• To determine the cause of death & contributing factors

To make recommendations to avoid a repetition

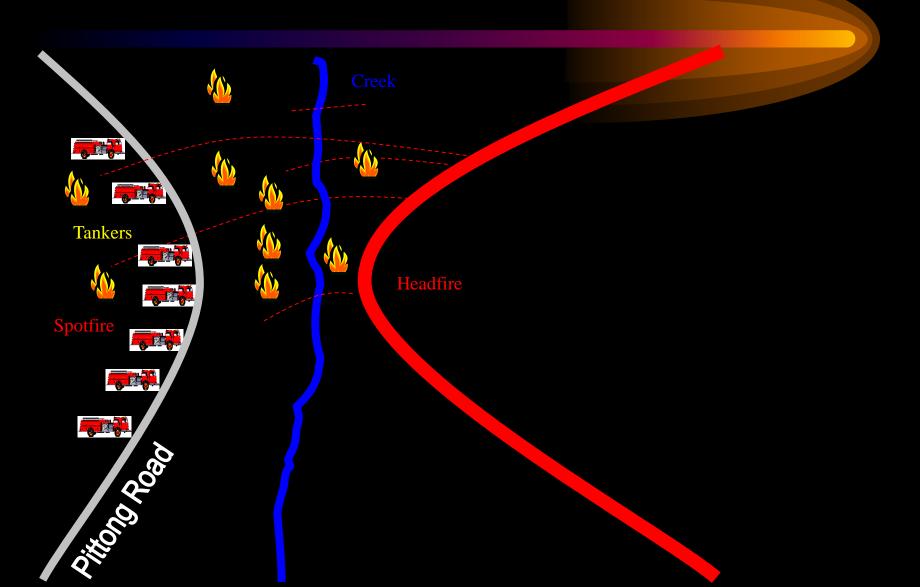
3. Entrapments & Burnovers

- 1303 hrs: Fire detected
- 1332 hrs: First CFA tankers arrive
- 1400 hrs: First attack NRE D4 arrives
 Spotter aircraft over fire
- 1445 hrs: Attempted direct headfire attack with tankers:

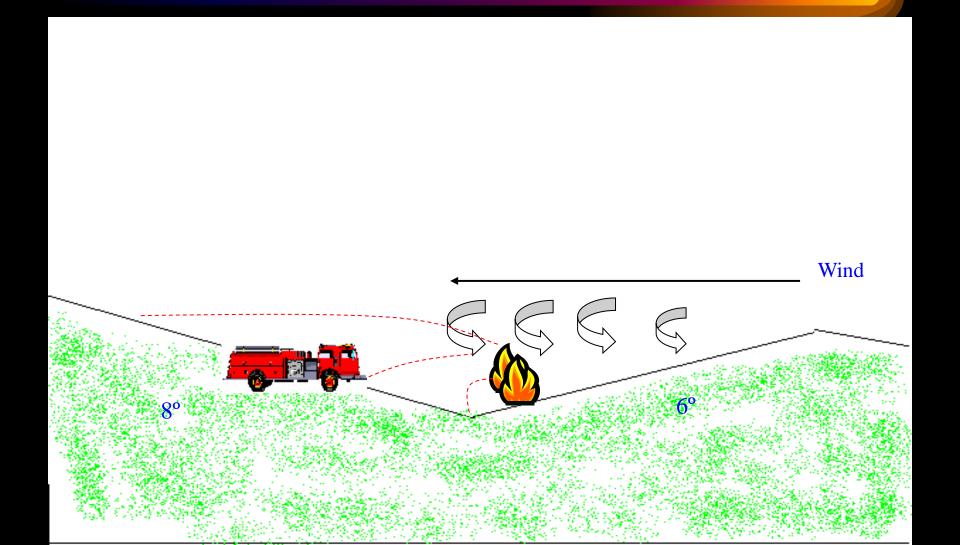


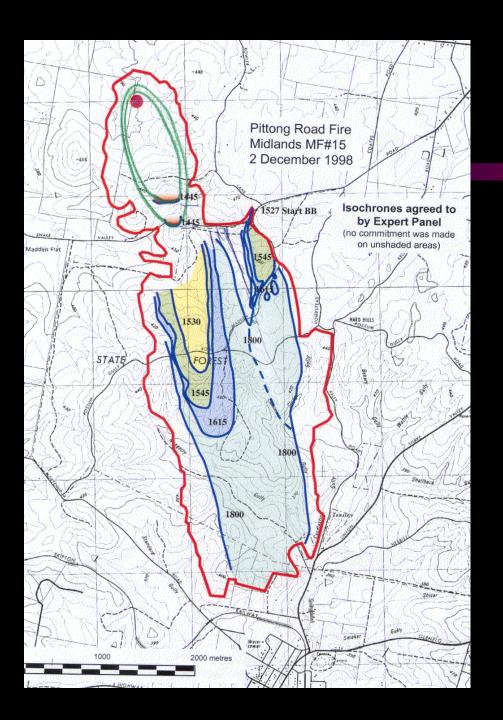
Entrapment 1
(1445 hrs):
Pittong - Snake
Valley Road
stand

Entrapment 1



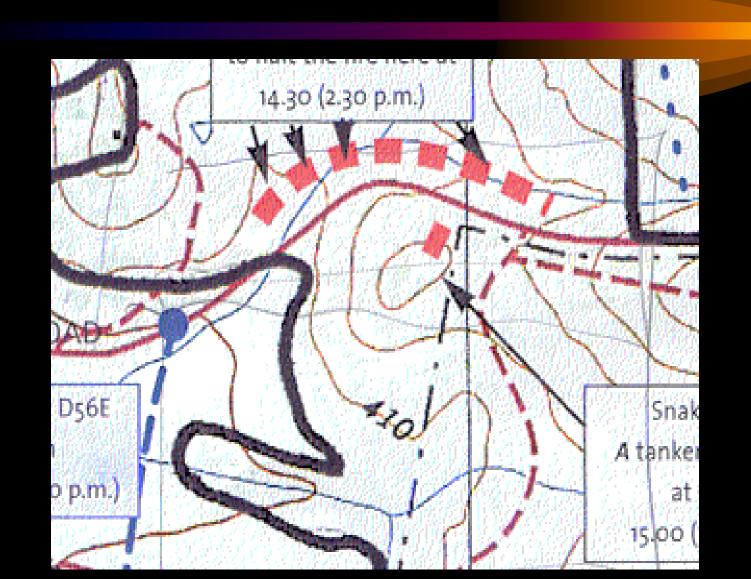
Entrapment 1

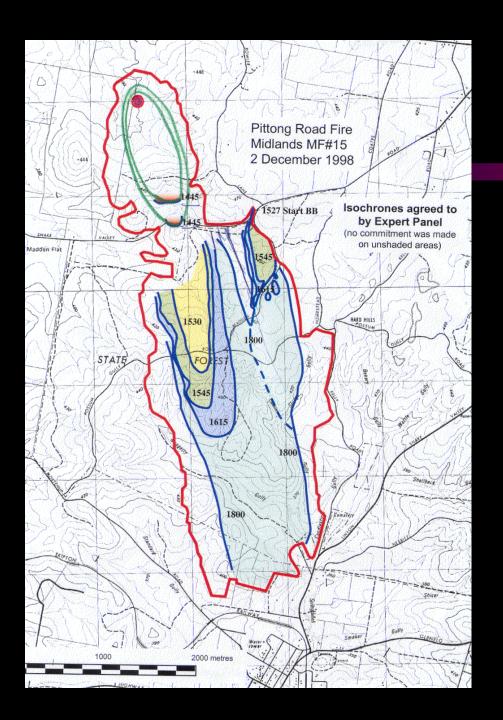




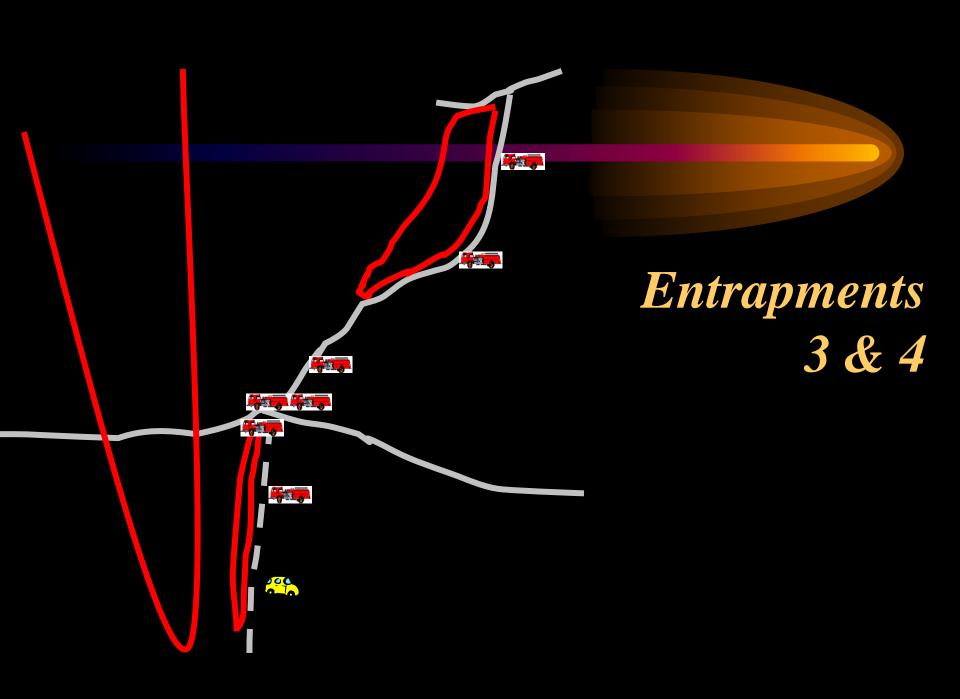
Entrapment 2 (1500 hrs): Snake Valley "A" tanker

Entrapment 2

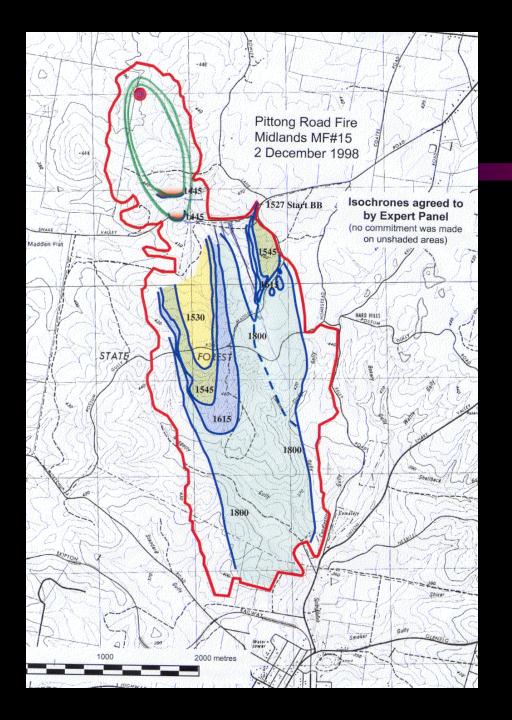




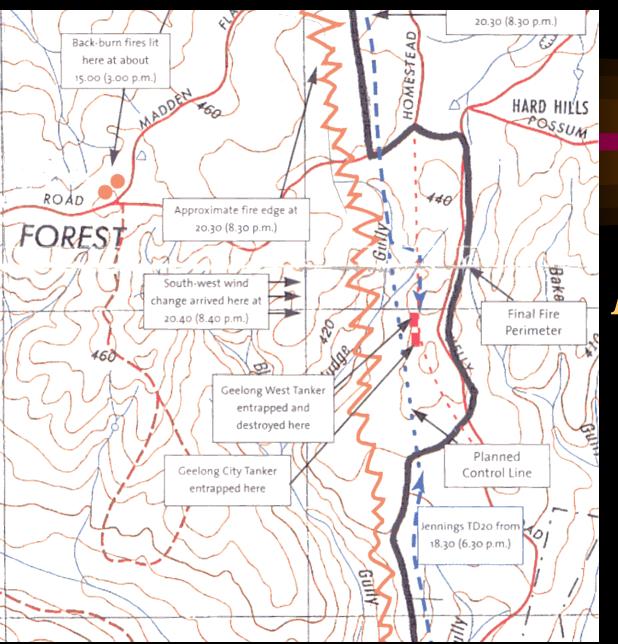
Entrapments 3 & 4 (1600 hrs): Possum Gully Road



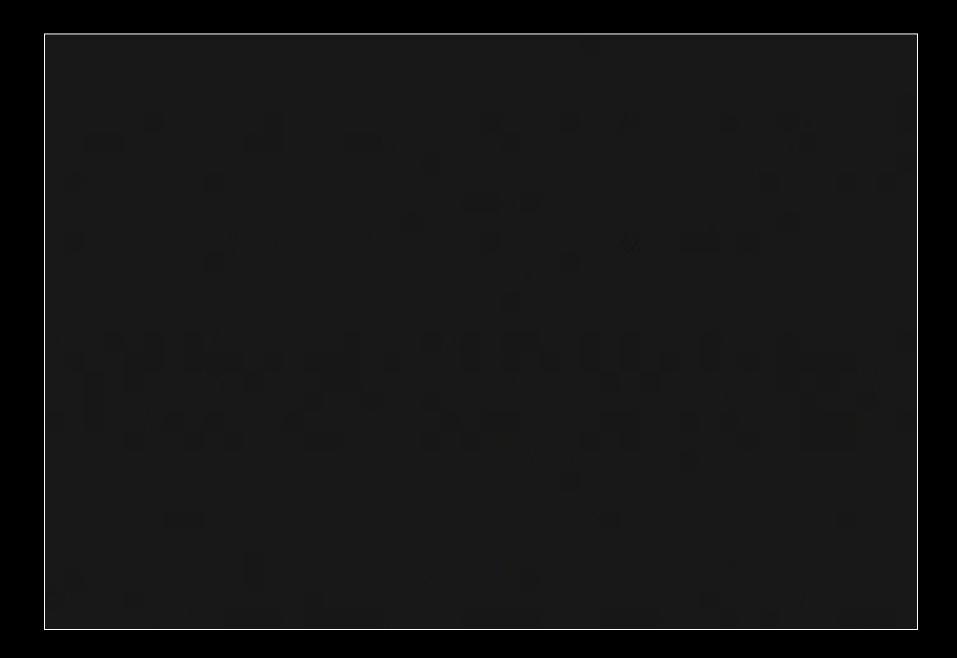




Entrapment 5
(2040 hrs):
Homestead track
extension
(Fatalities)



Entrapment 5



4. Fundamental Safety Lessons

- Wind-on-slope equals danger
- Work close to a safe anchor point
- Know where the fire is and what it's doing
- Keep an eye on the fire
- Know the local fire behaviour
- Expect violent fire behaviour when fuels are heavy and/or dry.





5. Fundamental Organisational Lessons

- 1. Firefighter safety first
- 2. Firefighter competencies
- 3. Effective ICS
- 4. Fire management capacity

6. The Bottom Line

Firefighter safety is a line management responsibility.

DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF:

Matthew Armstrong

Stuart Davidson

Chris Evans

Jason Thomas

Gary Vredevelt

who will have died in vain if

we are no wiser after the event