

**HEAD of DIVISION**

**(HOD)**

**FIRE SAFETY**

**under**

**DIRECTOR SAFETY**



**FIRE DARE ExNoRa**

**for FIRE SAFETY**

**A volunteer fire squad  
composed of volunteers who  
perform fire suppression and  
other related emergency  
services for a local jurisdiction**



**FIRE DARE ExNoRa**

## for FIRE SAFETY

Every town / village does not have a Fire Department. Only Revenue District Headquarters may have a full-fledged Fire Department. The best way is motivated volunteers coming forward to register as FIRE DARE ExNoRa VOLUNTEER who will get trained by Fire Department on Fire Fighting. Their service can be voluntary or paid if the GOVERNMENT / PRIVATE is willing to come forward to SPONSOR

# FIRE DARE ExNoRa for FIRE SAFETY

## Looking For A Rewarding Volunteer Opportunity?

Do you have  
what it takes  
to give back to  
your community  
**IN A BIG WAY?**



## VOLUNTEERING

FIRE DARE ExNoRa

FIRE FIGHTING by  
VOLUNTEERS

See a separate  
**PPT/ e BOOK**  
in the WEB INDEX for

FIRE DARE  
ExNoRa

# **FIRE SAFETY TIPS**

**IF YOU GET CAUGHT IN  
A FIRE, SURVIVAL IS  
YOUR TOP PRIORITY.  
YOU SHOULD:**

**Remain calm!**

**Feel if the door handle is hot, *before* exiting**

**Close the door behind you to keep the fire from spreading**

**If your clothes catch fire: **Stop, Drop, and Roll!****

**Take fire alarms seriously; treat every alarm as a real emergency**

**If smoke is present in a stairwell,  
avoid it, and choose another  
route**

**Pull the fire alarm on your way  
out**

**Know the locations of emergency  
exits**

**Evacuate to your designated  
assembly area**

**Assist individuals with special needs**

**Get out of the building before phoning for help; make the call from a safe location**

**Check smoke alarms regularly**

**Do not tamper with fire or life safety equipment**



**Make an escape plan and practice it**

**Don't look for other people or gather up your belongings**

**Knock on doors as you leave**

**Yell "FIRE" as you leave**

**Don't hesitate or stray from your path as you leave**

**Crawl LOW to the floor**

**Thick smoke can make it impossible to see**

**Toxic chemicals from smoke can be deadly in MINUTES**

**If you can't get out, get someone's attention**

**• Yell and scream**

**Hang a sheet out of the window**

**Stay low to the ground since there is less smoke and toxic gasses close to the floor**



# **Staying safe from fire in public places**

**By Stephen Dale**

**While a fire might be the last thing you expect when you go out to dinner or a movie, think about fire safety and how you might react. Your life and health can depend on it.**

**An average of more than 16,000 fires occur annually in public places such as restaurants, movie theaters, night clubs and meeting spaces. More than 7,000 fires happen each year just in eating and drinking establishments**

**Consider, too, that on average, 84 people die in fires outside their homes every year. From 2005 to 2015, there were 925 nonresidential fire deaths in the U.S.**

You can help protect yourself and your family by being aware of your surroundings and making note of these safety concerns as you visit public spaces:

- **Find the nearest exit** – Make it a habit to look for exits wherever you go. Building codes usually require two ways out of every building or floor. Know where the nearest exit is, keeping in mind another door may be closer than the one you entered.
- **Pay attention to combustibles hanging from the walls and ceilings** – Generally, combustibles should be limited on walls and ceilings, and only standard wall and ceiling coverings are acceptable. Pay particular attention to exposed foam as decoration in restaurants and nightclubs; it burns quickly and causes toxic smoke.

- **Pay attention to overcrowding in a room** – If it feels too packed, it probably is.
- **Be aware of obstructions** – Paths to exits should be free and clear of obstructions and easy to access.
- **Be conscious of construction** – Exits and areas like stairwells should be free of combustibles. Stairs should be solid and usually enclosed by substantial construction separating them from the rest of the building. Open stairwells usually should not be labeled as exits; if you see one that is, make sure you know of an alternate route.
- **Respond to fire alarms** – When a fire alarm activates or emergency notification is provided, act immediately. Do not wait to see what others are doing or assume there is no incident; you may have only minutes to reach the nearest exit out of the building.

Zero

FIRE

Accidents





SAFETY ExNoRa

FOCUS  
FIRE SAFETY

VERY MUCH PART of  
**JEEVAN SHASTRA, LIFE SCIENCE,**  
(जीवन विज्ञान) for  
**LIVING as HUMAN BEING**  
**MANUSHYA SHASTRA, HUMAN SCIENCE**  
(मनुष्य विज्ञान) for **BEING HUMAN BEING**



# SAFETY ExNoRa



## FIRE SAFETY

will be captained by an

"Activity Head" : Fire Safety ExNoRa

under

Director : Safety ExNoRa

of the

RWA ExNoRa or

ExNoRa INNOVATORS CLUB

# FIRE & OTHER SAFETY



# FIRE SAFETY - QUIZ

If there is Fire inside your home ,  
what should you do ?

Open the windows or close the windows...?

The answer is given in the next picture

If there is FIRE  
in your HOME

Will you OPEN  
the window ?

OR

Will you CLOSE  
the window ?



## The Answer ?

Close the Window. Because the oxygen for FIRE is oxygen. If you open the windows , you increase the supply of Oxygen. If you close the windows , you cut down , the oxygen supply.

That is not all. The wind will take the fire to other parts of your **HOME**



After closing the windows, try to put off the fire **SAFELY.**

Leave the place immediately . Otherwise you will be inviting the danger of suffocation



Yes you have valuable, expensive, & useful Domestic appliances/gadgets. But a question to you, "Do you have something which is just around Rs 1000/- but more important than your other possessions?"

# It is small handy wall mounted FIRE-EXTINGUISHER



Where to keep it? Certainly not a place risky / vulnerable for FIRE. (e.g. Kitchen). It should be kept outside the Kitchen as you will have no access to the Fire Extinguisher if the fire breaks out inside the kitchen

# Being Safe in the Kitchen







**Woman can wear SAREE or SALWAR KAMEEZ, but must wear over it a FIRE-PROOF APRON when they cook**



**Apron**

# FIRE SAFETY

## TO DO LIST

### Make a Resident **Activity In-charge -Fire Safety**

There will be one retired from Fire department, working as SAFETY ENGINEER in a COMPANY or running or working in a Safety Consultancy. Make him / her the In-Charge

1. Make sure all family members know what to do in the event of a fire.
2. Practice alerting other members. It is a good idea to keep a bell and flashlight in each bedroom.
3. Install smoke detectors. Check smoke detectors once a month and change the batteries at least once a year.
4. Post emergency numbers near telephones.
5. Be aware that if a fire threatens your home, you should not place the call to emergency services from inside the home. It is better to get out and place the call to fire authorities from a safe location outside the home.

6. A fire burns for longer and spreads faster when there is an uninterrupted supply of oxygen. So, if there is a fire in your house, run outside the house and close all doors and windows. This will cut off the supply of oxygen and the fire will gradually reduce.

7. If you smell leakage of cooking gas, you should do the opposite. Open all the windows and doors for the gas to escape.

8. Invest in a good quality fire extinguisher. Money is spent to buy so many things. You should not mind in buying a Handy Fire Extinguisher.

9. Keep a couple of buckets with sand to put off fire.

10. Train yourself and teach the rest of the members of the family on how to use the fire extinguisher.

11. If your clothes catch fire then lie down on the floor and start rolling. This will put the fire out.

12. Keep cooking areas clear of combustibles and wear short or tight-fitting sleeves when you cook. Don't keep your sari loose while in the kitchen particularly while cooking .

13. Keep the gas Cylinder erect and flat. Do not shake the cylinder when it is exhausted. Just remove it and fix a new cylinder.

14. Keep the empty cylinder outside and not in the kitchen

15. Don't keep the refrigerator inside the kitchen

16. In the hands of a child, matches and lighters can be deadly! Teach children that matches and lighters are "tools" and should only be used by adults. Store them where kids can't reach them, preferably in a locked area.

17. If you have halogen lights, make sure they are away from flammable drapes and low ceiling areas. Never leave them on when you leave your home or office.

18. Never smoke in bed or when you are sleepy. Carelessly discarded cigarettes are a leading cause of fire deaths.

19. In the pooja room use very less oil to burn the light. Remember to put off the oil lamp when your pooja is over.

20. Put off candles when you leave the room.

21. Practice "Stop, Drop and Roll" with your kids.

22. Keep match boxes beyond the reach of the children.

23. Keep minimum stock of kerosene in the house, that too safely in a safe place properly & tightly closed containers .

24. Poisonous pesticide / insecticide should be kept safely & should not be kept in the kitchen or on the Dining Table.

25. Have oven mitts nearby when cooking

26. Place hot food and drinks only at the center of the table

27. Stick your fire escape plan on your important places, where family members often frequent or near the appliances they regularly use e.g. Telephones / TV.

28. Keep your water heater temperature level optimum to prevent burns.

29. Don't carry hot vessels , when carrying your baby.

30. Cigarette butts fire should be put off by water, before flinging away .

**Jeevan Shastra, Life Science, for Living as Human Being**

31. Release small appliances such as Electric Iron, Micro Oven , Hair Dryers & Toasters after using them.

32. Don't keep anything that can catch fire quickly like napkins near the cooking stove.

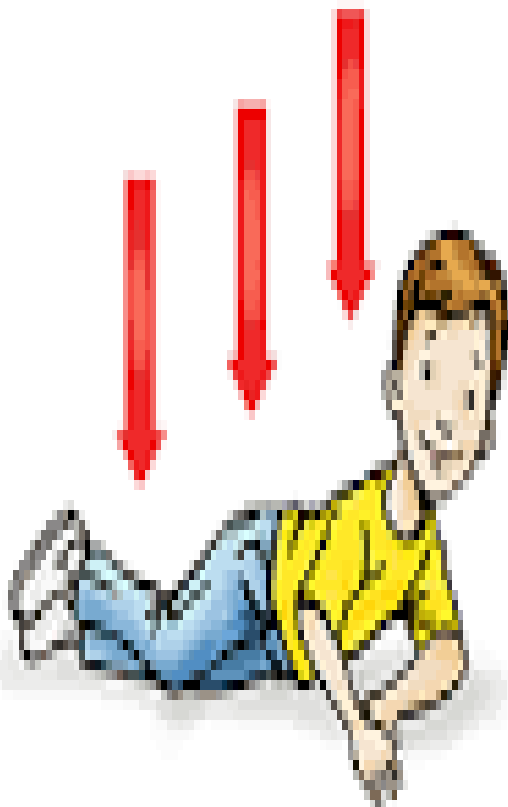
33. Don't smoke lying on the bed. (Please don't smoke as you pollute yourself and cause indoor pollution in your home and subject to passive smoking).

34. After you finished smoking, see that the fire on the cigarette butt is fully

# Stop.



# Drop.



# Roll.





***Each year more than 15,000 people are seriously burned when their clothes catch on fire. In more than half of the incidents, flammable liquids or vapors were present on or around the person's clothing. But it can happen in many ways. A person's loose sleeve may catch fire on a hot stove. Someone may be working with gasoline or some other flammable liquid and then light a cigarette. They might spray lighter fluid on a smoldering barbecue fire and the resulting flames could catch their clothes on fire. When a person's clothing catches on fire, action must be instinctive and immediate. There is no time to think.***



**STOP**



**DROP**



**ROLL**



**STOP**



**DROP**



**ROLL**

***The one thing you should never do is run.***

***To minimize a burn injury when your clothes catch fire, STOP, DROP, and ROLL. Burns are among the most painful of injuries and the third leading cause of unintentional death in the United States. The hands, groin, face and lungs are at particular risk because they are delicate structures and easily injured. The healing process is slow and painful, resulting in enormous personal suffering.***



"Fire!"

"Run!"

***Certain types of clothing are less flammable and resist flames more than other types of clothing. Heavier clothing and fabrics with a tight knit weave burn more slowly compared with loose knit clothing. Fabrics with a loose fit or a fluffy pile will ignite more readily than tight-fitting, dense fabric clothing. Synthetic fibers, such as nylon, once ignited, melt and burn causing severe burns. Natural fibers, such as cotton and wool, tend to burn more slowly than synthetic fibers. However, fibers that combine both synthetic and natural fibers may be of greater hazard than either fabric alone. Curtains and draperies can be sprayed with a flame retardant to reduce their rate of burning. However, these chemicals should not be applied to clothing.***

***The principles of STOP, DROP, and ROLL are simple.***

***Stop, do not run, if your clothes catch on fire.***

***Drop to the floor in a prone position.***

***Cover your face with your hands to protect it from the flames.***

***Roll over and over to smother the fire. Don't stop until the flames have been extinguished.***

***If you are near someone whose clothing catches on fire, be sure to stop them from running and make them STOP, DROP, and ROLL.***

***Once the fire is out, you must treat a burn injury.***

***Cool a burn with cool water.***

# Situations

## IF CLOTHES CATCH FIRE

- 🔥 Pour water if available
- 🔥 Rap a blanket around
- 🔥 Stop where you are; drop to the ground
- 🔥 Do not run





TAKE A BREAK FOR  
**FIRE SAFETY**



DO YOU KNOW WHAT TO DO IF  
YOUR CLOTHES CATCH **FIRE**?



**STOP!**

**DROP!**

**COVER YOUR  
FACE & ROLL!**

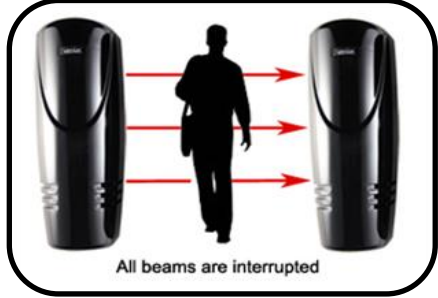
**NOW YOU TRY IT! SHOW YOUR PARENTS WHAT  
YOU WOULD DO IF YOUR CLOTHES CAUGHT FIRE!**

fires in your house. If you see smoke, you will have to put it out yourself. The fire fighters will be busy so don't attempt to call them. You will need water.

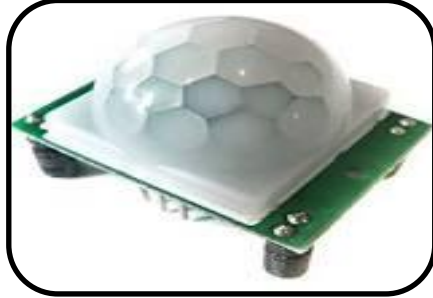


We love grilling and with good reason: Burgers, seafood, chicken, ribs, even otherwise yucky veggies are delicious cooked over an open flame. Whatever's on your menu, everything tastes better with a heaping





Beam Sensor



PIR (Passive Infrared Sensor)



Smoke Sensor



Glass Break Sensor



CC TV Camera



Vibration Sensor



Door Sensor



Ceiling Motion Sensor



Safety sensors



LPG Gas Sensor



Siren Alarm



CC TV Monitor

# VOLUNTEER FIRE SERVICE

**ExNoRa**

(VFS)

called shortly as

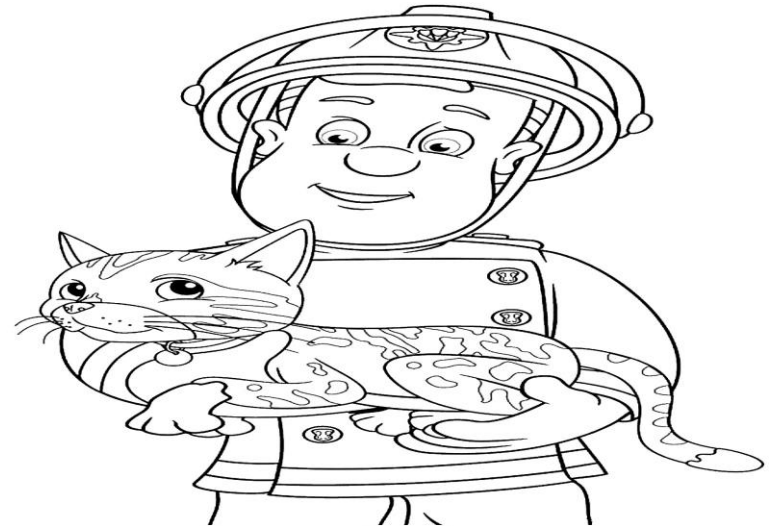
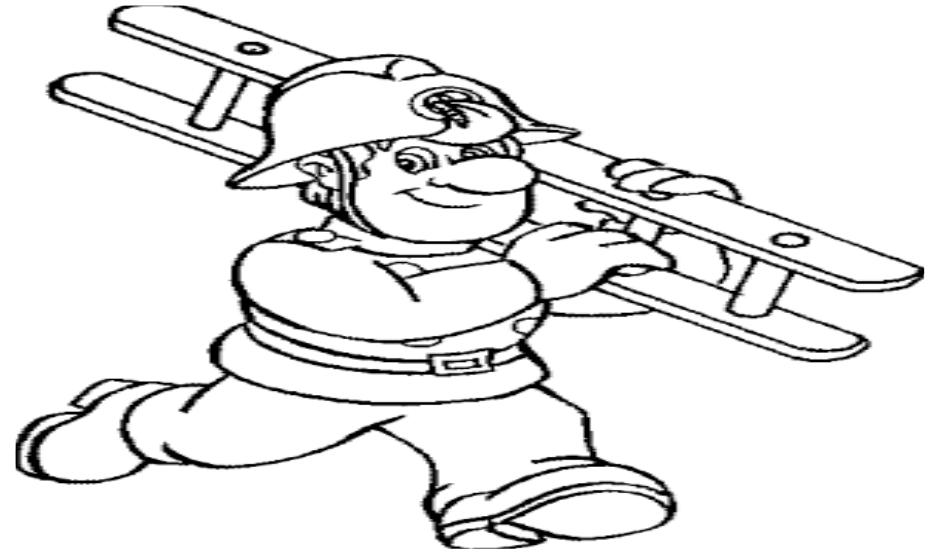


**DARE FIRE**





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# **Volunteer Fire Service ExNoRa (VFS)**

is composed of volunteers who after training by GOVERNMENT FIRE DEPARTMENT perform fire suppression and other related emergency services for a local jurisdiction. A **Volunteer Fire Service** can act in support of a GOVERNMENT MANAGED FIRE DEPARTMENT , or it can act as the primary response agency in an area where there is no GOVERNMENT FIRE DEPARTMENT (GFD) after being trained by the GFD with their approval

# VOLUNTEER FIRE SERVICE ExNoRa

It is a reality that most of the small towns and villages in developing nations have no GOVERNMENT FIRE STATIONS . When a fire occurs the fire-fighters and fire engines should travel hours from the Revenue District Head Quarters to the fire accident place. It was found out mostly it was too late. Hence Volunteer Fire Service (VFS) called shortly as FIRE DARE



# **VOLUNTEER FIRE SERVICE ExNoRa FIRE STATIONS**

Even where there is a full-fledged GOVERNMENT FIRE DEPARTMENT , they suffer due to paucity of regular fire-fighters . Some times a series of fire accidents happen or at the same time and are not able to cope up with the demand, They can register the Fire Dare **ExNoRa** VOLUNTEERS to complement and supplement the challenging task of the Official Fire Department . They can themselves establish **VOLUNTEER FIRE SERVICE ExNoRa FIRE STATIONS**

They should provide them basic and minimum fire fighting equipments

# **VOLUNTEER FIRE SERVICE ExNoRa**

The term "volunteer" contrasts with career fire-fighters who are fully compensated for their services by the GOVERNMENT. Some volunteer fire-fighters may be part of a combination fire department that utilizes both full-time and volunteer fire-fighters. In this way, a station can be staffed 24 hours between volunteer and career fire-fighters. Both provide essential staffing on apparatuses during their assigned staffing hours.

## VOLUNTEER FIRE SERVICE ExNoRa

The term "volunteer" may also be used in reference to a group of part-time or **on-call** fire-fighters who may have other occupations when not engaged in occasional fire-fighting. Although they may have "volunteered" to become members and to respond to the call for help, they may be compensated towards out-of-pocket expenses during the time they are responding to or attending an emergency scene, and possibly for training. An on-call fire-fighter may also volunteer time for other non-emergency duties as well (training, fundraising, equipment maintenance, etc.).

## VOLUNTEER FIRE SERVICE ExNoRa

Volunteer fire-fighters go through some or all of the same training as career personnel do. When volunteers join a department, they often sign up for fire-fighting classes and other certifications that teach them what they need to know to become a volunteer fire-fighter. Examples of these certifications include Fire-fighter, Emergency Medical Responder, and Emergency Medical Technician. Volunteers should complete a certain period of in-house training. During this time, often called the probationary period, the recruit is known as a probationary fire-fighter, . Once the probationary period is complete, the member is eligible to become a fire-fighter.

## FINANCIAL SUPPORT

**VOLUNTEER FIRE SERVICE ExNoRa** may be financially supported by taxes raised in a city, town, county, fire district, or other governmental entity, as well as corporate and other private donations, Corporate CSR sponsorship, grants, and other assistance fire-fighters' associations.

With these funds the **VOLUNTEER FIRE SERVICE ExNoRa** acquires and operates the fire-fighting apparatus, equips and trains the fire-fighters, maintains the firehouse, and possibly also covers insurance, worker's compensation, and other post-injury or retirement benefits. A **VOLUNTEER FIRE SERVICE ExNoRa** (or its governing entity) may also contract with other nearby departments to cover each other in a mutual aid (or automatic aid) pact as a means for assisting each other with equipment and manpower, when necessary.

# Fire Emergencies

- Just like their paid counterparts, volunteer firefighters respond to residential, business and other structural fires. They work to suppress the fire using a number of means, including laying water lines, putting up ladders, creating necessary ventilation and entering the property, if necessary. Volunteer firefighters report to their station's Head or company officer to receive instructions. Depending on the station, volunteer firefighters may drive the fire trucks to the scene or drive their own vehicles. Volunteer firefighters also operate different firefighting apparatus, including hoses, ladders, axes and saws.

# Emergency Medical Services

- Volunteer firefighters respond to other emergency situations, such as car accidents and natural disasters. Volunteer firefighters rescue victims and provide first aid, including CPR (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation), mouth-to-mouth breathing and wound care. Because of the high level of first aid care required, all departments require firefighters to obtain Emergency Medical Service (EMS) certification. When administering first aid, volunteer firefighters must attempt to speak to the victim or other witnesses to determine what happened. They must also try to find out if the victim has any previous medical issues that may affect emergency medical treatment.

# VOLUNTEER FIRE SERVICE

## ExNoRa Responsibilities

- Voluntary Firefighters divide their time between fire prevention and fire response. Routine activities include inspecting buildings for fire code violations, presenting fire-safety programs in schools, maintaining firefighting equipment, evaluating practice drills and attending hazardous materials training.



# VOLUNTEER FIRE SERVICE

## ExNoRa Responsibilities

- Physical stamina is needed to climb ladders, carry hoses, break down doors, operate pumps, set up hydraulic jacks and open fire hydrants. Voluntary Firefighters also assist police with search and rescue operations. Exhaustion, dehydration, smoke inhalation and muscle strain may occur, especially when a rash of fires break out. **VOLUNTEER FIRE SERVICE** may be injured when handling emergency situations, such as extricating an accident victim inside a mangled car along a busy freeway. **VOLUNTEER FIRE SERVICE** Firefighters may be emotionally traumatized if they were unable to save people trapped in a burning house.

# **VOLUNTEER FIRE SERVICE ExNoRa**

## **RESPONSIBILITIES – PHYSICAL**

- Because of the job's physical nature, volunteer firefighters must stay in good shape and pass a physical abilities test and medical examination before working. During a fire or emergency, a volunteer firefighter may have to knock down doors or walls, carry large pieces of debris or pick up victims and carry them to safety. Fighting fires often involves crawling through extremely hot, smoke-filled and hazardous conditions and volunteer firefighters must have the necessary lung capacity and physical strength.

# **VOLUNTEER FIRE SERVICE ExNoRa**

## Expanded duties

Depending upon the location and availability of other services, a **VOLUNTEER FIRE SERVICE ExNoRa** may be responsible for controlling structure fires as well as forest fires. Because it may be the only emergency services department for some distance, a rural VFS may also be fortunate to include community first responders, emergency medical technicians, Hazardous Materials response, and other specially qualified rescue personnel. Law enforcement officers may also be trained in these related duties and overlap with the VFS. The VFS may also have duties as the local fire inspectors, arson investigators, and as fire safety and prevention education, in addition to being the local civil defense or disaster relief liaison.

# Emergency response

A volunteer of **VOLUNTEER FIRE SERVICE ExNoRa** is normally reached the same way as other emergency services, such as by calling 101. A central dispatcher then calls out the VFS, often through equipment such as pagers, radios, or loud signals, such as a fire siren. Average response times are longer than with full-time services because the members must come from different distances to the station or to the incident. Such departments often have a fixed number of firefighters on staff at any given point in time, which sometimes equals the minimal numbers recommended.

# VOLUNTEER FIRE SERVICE ExNoRa

Some volunteer fire departments allow the use of Courtesy lights or emergency lights and sirens by its members. In most states that allow both lights and sirens, this is a red light and siren that gives the responding member the same privileges as other emergency vehicles. In other jurisdictions, this may be a green or blue light without a siren. The use of such equipment varies from fire district to fire district based on need for fast response, distance that members live from the fire station, the size and amount of other traffic in the fire district as well as local and state law. Some departments restrict or prohibit use of such emergency lights, even when allowed by state law, due to the increased risk of traffic accidents involving volunteers responding in emergency mode. In some states, volunteer firefighters and EMTs are eligible to receive specialty license plates for personal vehicles that identify them as trained emergency services personnel.

# VOLUNTEER FIRE SERVICE ExNoRa

## TRAINING

Operational volunteer fire department members receive some form of training, either in a formal or informal setting, depending on the state and regulatory authority. The level and type of basic and specialty training varies across the country. The National Fire Protection Association(NFPA) has several published standards for fire fighter qualifications and training, including Standard for Fire Service Professional Qualifications Accreditation and Certification Systems, and Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications . These standards apply to both volunteer and career fire fighters.

# **VOLUNTEER FIRE SERVICE ExNoRa**

## **Training**

New members are referred to as "recruits," "rookies," "probies" (short for "probationary"), or even "red hats" in some departments that require the recruit to wear special gear or markings (such as a red helmet in some departments) to denote their ranking. Some departments allow (or even require) new recruits to ride along on fire apparatus as observers before undergoing the rigors of further fire training.

Fire fighters typically progress through formal Fire Fighter I and Fire Fighter II training in accordance with national standards.


Specialty training can include wild-land firefighting, technical rescue, swift water rescue, hazardous materials response, vehicle extrication, FAST team, fire instructor, fire officer and others.

# VOLUNTEER FIRE SERVICE ExNoRa

## Open house

A VFS may hold an "open house" at their station. The event serves many purposes including demonstration, training, drill, fundraising and recruitment. There is no particular format for the VFS open house. It can be formal or informal. The goal is to get public involvement in the VFS efforts. It is recommended that the open house should include demonstrations of equipment and show and tell. This allows the public to understand how the volunteers are organized in their local community and it is used as a public relations tool. The combination of demonstrations and drills allow the public and prospect volunteers to see volunteer fire fighters in action while they are participating in the practices.





**FIRE**  
**VOLUNTEERING**  
**From HUBPAGES**  
**Thanks To**  
**HUBPAGES**



# 4 Traits That Make or Break a Volunteer Fire Department

1. Sufficient Training
2. Pride
3. A System for Input and Feedback
4. Devotion and Dedication

# 1. Sufficient Training

- Training is the foundation of a good department. It is so vital that without it an organization is doomed. I am not just speaking of in-house training and hands-on approaches.
- Departments need to take advantage of other training that is available to them.
- FEMA, for example, offers a wide variety of valuable training materials and courses through its website, allowing firefighters to gain more knowledge in their off-time.

# Why Training Is Important and What Kind Is Most Effective

- The more we know as firefighters, the better we are suited to perform our jobs. I am seeing more and more departments shy away from hands-on classes, preferring training in the classroom.
- While classroom training does have its place, it does not simulate the real-life events and scenarios that we are going to face out in the field. If a firefighter knows they will be using using a thermal camera on fire ground operations, they should take it out and go around the community to get used to the device.

## Training, People, and Leadership:

- It is also important to find people who want to train and get better as a unit. These are the ones who should take leadership roles in the department and be on the front of the attack during a fire.
- In my experience, I've found that volunteers often ignore specific classes simply because they find them boring or don't think they will be helpful. This is a rather silly thought if you ask me.
- All training can make us better at what we do.

## 2. Pride

- Every volunteer firefighter should take pride in their department and in the community they serve. Remember that it is never about the chief or about the members of the department. It is always about the community we serve and protect.
- The community needs to have faith in you both as a firefighter and as a person. Even something as simple as handing out flyers to people will show that you care enough about them to go the extra step.

## Ways to Show Pride in Your Department:

- Keep your station clean and respect others that have to work from it.
- Be a beacon in the community and be seen showing that you care.
- Teach fire safety at local schools.
- Do holiday events for the community.
- Host community clean-up projects.



## Keep the Right Attitude:

- Volunteers may take the "it's-just-volunteer-work-so-I-am-not-showing-up" mentality. That is a direct reflection of a lack of pride and emotional investment in the department and it is something that we cannot afford to put up with.
- Pride comes from loving what you do, and the fire service is riddled with folks who simply like having the title of firefighter. Even worse, some people just want to drive around with lights and sirens on their cars.

# **A System for Input and Feedback**

- Favoritism continues to be an issue I see and hear about on a regular basis with the firefighters I talk to.
- The reality is that every member should have an equal say in issues pertaining to the department since we all do the work.
- I understand that department heads should make the final decision on some of these issues, but no firefighter should have authority over another without any justification

# The Dangers of Power Imbalance

- For example, all members should know about a big purchase that's being made, not a select few. Otherwise, it seems like there is a hierarchy and that some firefighters are better than the others.
- If this kind of imbalance happens, it creates a tense work environment and starts to cause chaos.
- When one firefighter is shown special treatment, it gives that member a sense of superiority and causes other members to feel less important. As a result, they may slack off on their duties.

# It's Worth Putting Time Into Building a System for Feedback

- Sometimes leaders forget that other firefighters are valuable to decision-making, which can eventually lead to some serious negative feedback. Input can make or break a chain of success.
- Maybe you disagree with someone's promotion but can't voice your opinion because the chief or board of directors doesn't have a system of checks and balances in place.
- A feedback system is something that takes time to fix, but it is worth the effort before a department turns into total chaos.

## 4. Devotion and Dedication

- I cannot stress this enough. Dedication is not a measure of friendship outside of the station, but a measure of one's willingness to go the extra mile inside the station and on fire grounds.
- If you have joined a department just to be able to say you're a firefighter, then quit for God's sake! A true firefighter is going to show up to all training classes and events, including road blocks and other fundraisers.

## 4. Devotion and Dedication

- Dedication is the glue that holds a volunteer department together.
- Every member depends on the other for support.
- When one member loses the devotion to participate, they put the other members at risk.
- If you are a department head, your go-to guys should be the members who display the most dedication.

# What It Really Takes to Build a Great Volunteer Fire Department

- Some firefighters are tired of the comparison between paid and volunteer departments.
- Other people accept that comparison willingly as a challenge. Either way, we must try to make our department as good as possible.
- That can be difficult when everyone is not on the same page, or when one or two people push their own agenda at the cost of the department integrity.

## Value the Team Over the Individual:

- It takes more than one or two people to make a solid chain of partnership and camaraderie that will blossom into a working and efficient fire department. Every member has to pull their own weight and put the team first.
- I like the film *Drumline* as an example. The film teaches a rogue drummer that he needs to love the sound of the line more than that of his own drum. Similarly, in the fire service, it's important to realize that we are a team. Divisions can and do kill volunteer fire departments.



## **Creating a Better Community:**

The fire service is one of those up-and-down occupations that usually leaves us guessing as to what will come next. When the staff is all on the same wavelength and ready to move forward, we are creating a much safer workplace and a better department for our community to depend on.

## **Resources for Your Department:**

[Let's Talk Fire](#) is a Facebook group that I run where we talk about fire-service related issues. It is open to all firefighters and welcomes submissions of articles, training info and anything fire-related. Feel free to join in the discussion

*Thanks*



Professionally staffed by volunteers since 1983



# Hampton Fire & Rescue Volunteers

*"Citizens First Because We Care"*





WATERBURY  
SEASIDE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT







**HEAD of DIVISION (HOD)**

**P5**

P**OLICE**

P**UBLIC**

P**IVATE**

P**OPLE**

P**ARTNERSHIP**

**P**OPLE **P**OLICE **P**ALS

**DIRECTOR SAFETY**



Important for various kinds of Safety including

**FIRE SAFETY**

PPOLICE

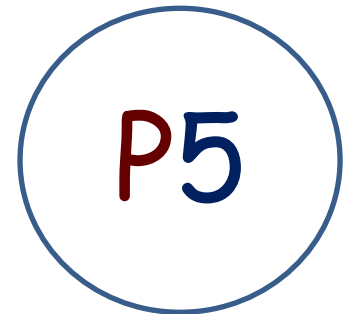
PPUBLIC

PPRIVATE

PPEOPLE

PPARTNERSHIP

**VOLUNTEERING**



POLICE PUBLIC  
PRIVATE PEOPLE  
PARTNERSHIP

P5



## PARTNERS

1. POLICE

2. PUBLIC

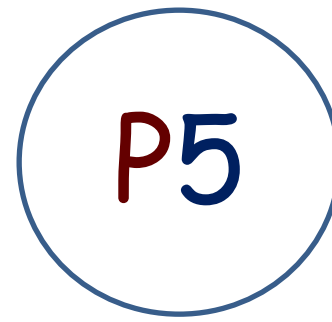
3. PRIVATE

4. PEOPLE

PARTNERSHIP

VOLUNTEERING

POLICE PUBLIC  
PRIVATE PEOPLE  
PARTNERSHIP



## FIELDS of PARTNERSHIP

### **VOLUNTEERING**

1. INTELLIGENCE
2. VIGILANCE
3. SURVEILLANCE (24 x 365)
4. LAW & ORDER
5. CRIME PREVENTION & INVESTIGATION
6. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT
7. FIRE PREVENTION & FIGHTING

# FIRE SAFETY

Implementing voluntary Wing

**P**OLICE

**P**EOPLE

**P**ALS

1. INTELLIGENCE
2. VIGILANCE
3. SURVEILLANCE (24 x 365)
4. LAW & ORDER
5. CRIME PREVENTION & INVESTIGATION
6. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT
7. FIRE PREVENTION & FIGHTING



# VOLUNTEERING

Implementation  
by  
Police People Pals

See a separate  
**PPT/ e BOOK**  
in the WEB INDEX for

TEMPLE SAFETY via  
POLICE PBLIC PRIVATE  
PEOPLE PARTNERSHIP

# TOTAL SOLUTION

**MANUSHYA SHASTRA, HUMAN SCIENCE**

**for**

**BEING HUMAN BEING**

**for**

**realising**

**JEEVAN SHASTRA LIFE SCIENCE**

**for**

**LIVING as HUMAN BEING**



101



**DO NOT BLOCK**



**FIRE EXIT**



**Each Floor must have  
a fire extinguisher  
mounted on the wall .**

**Must be  
periodically  
checked and  
maintained**





**chairs-  
blockin  
g-exit**



**tree-  
blockin  
g-door  
Fire ...**

# KERALA TEMPLE TRAGEDY



**KERALA**  
**KOLLAM**  
**TEMPLE**  
**FIRE**





PARAMEDIC UNIT

E13

**Powerful Santa Ana winds helped fuel new destructive wildfires across Southern California that forced evacuations as firefighters slowly made progress on others.**







