

LOOKOUTS
COMMUNICATION
ESCAPE ROUTES

COUNTY OF VOLUSIA

SAFETY GRAM

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WILDFIRE SAFETY CHECKLIST FOR EXTENDED ATTACK

Can you answer the following questions? Repeat this analysis whenever there is a change in conditions on the fire or a predicted change in the fire. Yes or No!

1. Do you have a current fire weather forecast for the fire location?
2. Is the observed fire weather with the forecast?
3. Can you control; the resources available (on the incident or soon to be on the incident) under expected conditions?
4. Have you developed a plan to attack the fire?
5. Direct or indirect, anchor point, escape route, heat or flank attack, and priority areas.
6. Have you communicated this to all personnel assigned to the incident, including new arrivals?
7. Lookouts or you can see all of the fire areas?
8. Can you communicate with everyone on the fire with dispatch?
9. Escape routes are established. If you are using the black, is it completely burned and without a re-burn potential?
10. Safety and the standard fire orders are being followed?
11. Will you control the fire before the next operational period?
12. Have you reported the status of the fire to dispatch?
13. Do you have a complete list of what resources have been ordered for the fire?
14. Cost shared issues present?
15. Have all personnel on the fire been informed of the transition to an extended attack incident and any change of plans?
16. Fire complexity has exceeded management capacity of extended attack organization?
17. Has this transition of command been documented in writing and through dispatch?

If the answer is NO to any of the questions, you must take corrective action IMMEDIATELY!!!!

(Fireline Handbook January 1998)

Dispersion level Chart

- Dispersion Range 0-40 is stable air, low fire intensity, less long range spotting.
- Dispersion Range 41-70 is moderate unstable air, increased fire intensity and long range spotting.
- Dispersion Range 70+ is unstable air, high amount of upper lifting, intense fire activity, potential for long range spotting and plume dominated wildfires.

Fireline Handbook Jan.'98

Fight fire aggressively, but provide for safety first. **I**nitiate all action based on current and expected fire behavior.

Recognize current weather conditions and obtain forecasts.

Ensure instructions are given and understood.

Obtain current information on status.

Remain in communication with crewmembers, your supervisor, and adjoining forces.

Determine safety zones and escape routes.

Establish lookouts in potentially hazardous situations.

Remain in control at all times. **S**tay alert, keep calm, act decisively.

NWCG Handbook 3