



NOTES FROM CREWS THAT HAD TO DEPLOY SHELTERS

Student Information Sheet #1

1. Fire shelters must be carried where they can be easily reached and removed without taking off your pack. Shelters should never be carried inside a pack. Practice removal with all your gear on the same way it will be carried on the fireline. Practice removing your shelter while running or walking fast.
2. Once an entrapment becomes likely protecting your airway should dominate all your decisions while attempting to escape or deploy shelters.
3. Always attempt escape where success is likely.
4. When escape is questionable your first priority is to take your forest fire shelter out of the carrying case and remove the plastic bag by pulling the pull-tab. Carry the folded shelter in your hands ready for quick use. While trying to escape it can be partially opened to use as a heat shield against radiant heat but not for hot gases or a flame front which would leave your airways unprotected. When speed is essential for escape get rid of all your tools, saws, packs, etc., to travel as light as possible.
5. It is critical, whether trying to escape or when finding and improving deployment sites, to leave sufficient time to get under your shelter before hot gases or the flame front arrives. It is more important to be on the ground before the hot gases and flame front arrive than to be in your shelter. Finish deployment on the ground as rapidly as possible, if you only get partially deployed, protect your head and airway with your shelter as a top priority.
6. Prior to arrival of the flame front the air is often very turbulent. This results in longer deployment times and the necessity to hold your shelter tightly, so it is not blown away or damaged.
7. Movement of people after they deploy, but prior to adequate dissipation of heat and smoke hazards, is contributing to the number of fatalities and serious injuries. Once you deploy stay under the shelter. **No matter how bad it is under the shelter the heat can be 10-20 times worse outside the shelter.**
8. If trapped without a shelter, lie face down with arms curled around your head no matter how bad your back is being burned. This is your best chance to survive. It is always hotter above ground level than at ground level, so keep your nose and body pressed to the ground.
9. When conditions are so extreme that the fire shelter starts to fail, severe injury and death are very likely if you leave the shelter. You can still survive if you stay under the shelter.



Fire

Tech Tips

Deploying Your Fire Shelter in a Body of Water

John Smith, Project Leader; Tom Foley, Fire Shelter Technical Specialist;

Tony Petrilli, Fire Shelter Project Leader

In July 2007, nine firefighters were overrun by the Seven Oak Fire in California. They sought refuge in a small pond, where they deployed their fire shelters for extra protection. All nine firefighters walked away from this potentially deadly entrapment with relatively minor injuries. Few fire shelter deployments have been documented in water bodies.

The nine firefighters were interviewed by technical specialists from the Missoula Technology and Development Center (MTDC) and CAL FIRE to determine how the fire shelters performed during the entrapment. These interviews raised many questions about deploying fire shelters in a body of water (figure 1).



Figure 1—Nine firefighters deployed shelters, some before entering the water and some after entering this 60- by 45-foot pond on the Seven Oak Fire.

Highlights...

- During July 2007, nine firefighters deployed fire shelters in a small pond during the Seven Oak Fire in California.
- Deploying a fire shelter in a body of water can expose firefighters to additional safety hazards.
- This tech tip discusses some of the hazards of deploying a fire shelter in water and some of the precautions firefighters should take if they are considering doing so.

Many firefighters view ponds, lakes, streams, rivers, swimming pools, hot tubs, or other water bodies as possible safety zones. The National Wildfire Coordinating Group's Fireline Handbook says a safety zone is a preplanned area large enough and in a suitable location where firefighters won't be expected to need fire shelters to protect them from being injured by known hazards. Water bodies can provide some level of protection when a fire burns over firefighters. However, water bodies may present their own safety hazards, which prevent them from meeting the definition of a true safety zone.



Evaluating Water Features

Many considerations must be taken into account before determining whether a body of water is a suitable deployment site. In particular, the water should not be over the firefighter's head. Once clothing and boots become waterlogged, firefighters would find it difficult to stay afloat.

According to the Fireline Handbook, a suitable body of water should be more than 2 feet deep. Dr. Bret Butler from the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rocky Mountain Research Station says that based on "heating levels characteristic of full-scale crown fire with vegetation immediately adjacent to water body...the minimum depth of water should be 18 inches, deeper is better."

Firefighters have survived entrapments by seeking refuge in water features shallower than 18 inches. Some firefighters have wondered whether they might be burned by steam if they deployed in a shallow water body, but that has never been documented. Firefighters who deployed at the edge of Anderson Creek during the 2005 Little Venus Fire did not observe steam or boiling water (figures 2 and 3).



Figure 3—Firefighters watched the flames but did not see steam or boiling water at the edge of Anderson Creek during the fire shelter deployment at the 2005 Little Venus Fire.

Protecting the airway from extremely hot air is always a firefighter's primary concern. Firefighters must evaluate water bodies in the same way as any other potential deployment sites to make sure they're far enough from the flames. The cooling effect of a water body may allow firefighters to

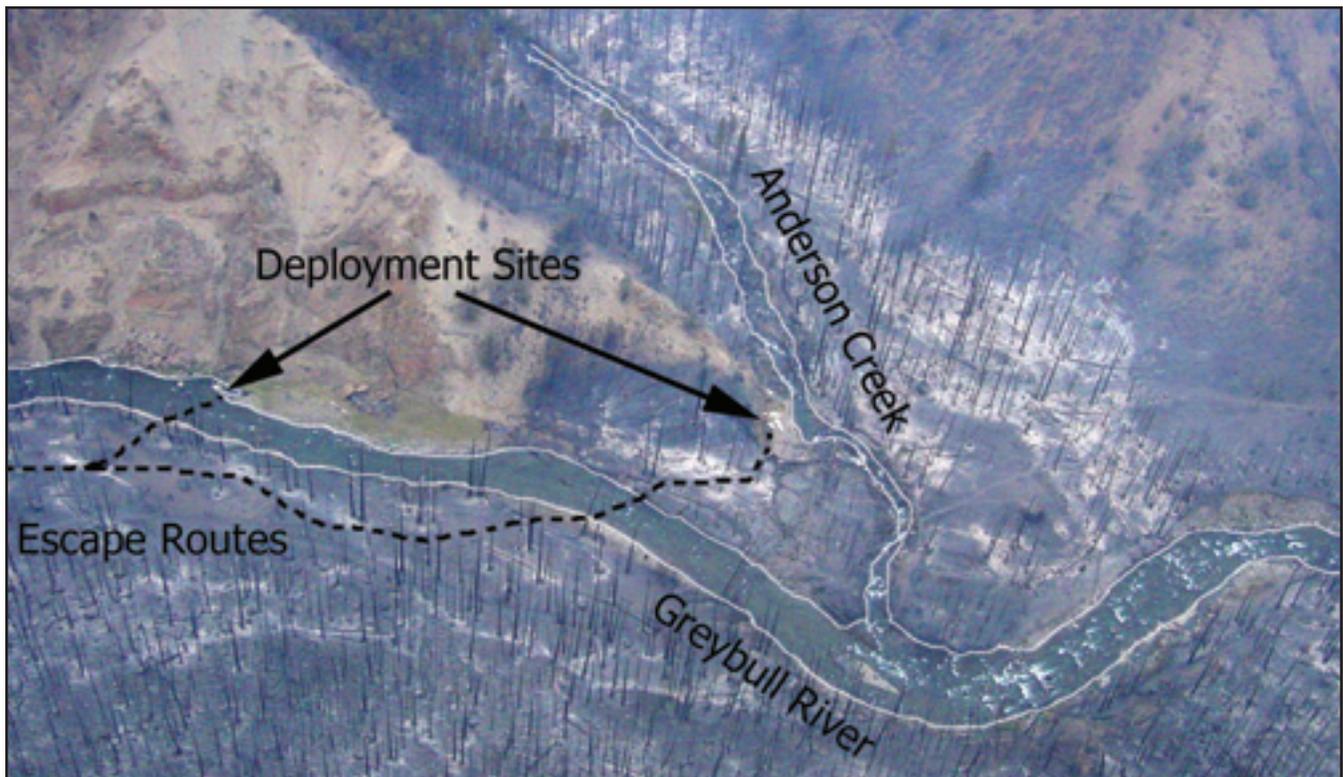


Figure 2—Ten firefighters on the 2005 Little Venus Fire escaped through the thigh-deep Greybull River and successfully deployed their fire shelters at two sites. One firefighter deployed on the rocks at the edge of the river while nine firefighters deployed fire shelters on a gravel bar at the edge of Anderson Creek.

deploy closer to the flame front than would be indicated otherwise. But firefighters who are closer to the flame front will have a higher risk of breathing extremely hot, humid air that might damage their airways.

It is beyond the scope of this paper to offer specific criteria for evaluating possible water deployment sites.

Water Temperature

Your body loses heat more quickly in the water than in the air. Typical summertime water temperatures in streams or lakes may be as low as 50 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. A person immersed in such cold water could become exhausted or unconscious in 1 to 2 hours (U.S. Search and Rescue Task Force, http://www.ussartf.org/cold_water_survival.htm). Entrapments may range from a few minutes to an hour or more. Long entrapments could lead to hypothermia (internal body temperature below 95 degrees Fahrenheit). In the Seven Oak deployment, firefighters recalled shivering after a 30-minute exposure in a stream-fed pond.

Force of Water

Moving water exerts a tremendous force that increases exponentially as the water's speed increases. As a current doubles its speed, it applies four times as much force on a submerged object (table 1).

Table 1—The force water applies to legs, body, or a swamped boat when the current is from 3 to 12 miles per hour (adapted from the Swiftwater Rescue Technician I Course, Rescue 3 International, Inc. at <http://www.rescue3.com> © 2009).

Current velocity (miles/hour)	Average force of the water (pounds)		
	Legs	Body	Swamped boat
3	17	34	168
6	68	134	672
9	151	302	1,511
12	269	537	2,687

Maintaining control of an opened shelter even in water moving slower than 3 miles per hour might be difficult because water could apply nearly as much force on the opened shelter as it would on a swamped boat.

Currents along the banks may push floating objects toward the center of the flow, where the current is fastest. Faster flows increase the danger that a firefighter could become entangled in the shelter and drown.

During a fire, streams also may carry fallen trees or other debris that could damage the fire shelter or injure its occupant.

Even when there is no current, a New Generation Fire Shelter may be extremely difficult to lift after it has been deployed in water. Once the head or foot of the fire shelter fills with water, the shelter could weigh up to 75 pounds (regular-size shelter) or 100 pounds (large-size shelter).

Other Hazards

Fallen power lines represent an electrocution hazard for firefighters deploying in water. Any deployment site could have other unexpected hazards. Scattered around the pond at the Seven Oak deployment site were three structures, gasoline containers, propane cylinders, large drums with unknown contents, and vehicles. The fire burned over all of these materials, presenting additional safety hazards to the firefighters.

Questions To Answer When Deploying a Fire Shelter in Water

Should you open the shelter before or after entering the water?

At the Seven Oak deployment, both methods were used. Opening the shelter in the water was much slower and more difficult. If firefighters drop an unopened shelter in deep water, it is more likely to be lost.

Should you hold the shelter in front of you as a shield or should you get into the shelter?

Both methods were successfully used at the Seven Oak deployment. Whenever the shelter is held in front of you as a shield, you have more risk of damaging your airways by breathing superheated air.

What body position works best under the shelter?

In the Seven Oak deployment, firefighters were sitting or kneeling in 2 to 3 feet of water underneath their opened shelters. Two firefighters shared a large-size New Generation Fire Shelter. They sat side by side underneath the shelter and were able to maintain an adequate airspace between their bodies and the hot shelter material.

What is the best way to maintain a breathable airspace while under the shelter?

Firefighters at the Seven Oak deployment rested the fire shelter on top of their heads while holding the shelter's sides down underneath the water. This approach sealed the shelter to the water. Some firefighters felt they needed to break the seal so they could breathe more easily, which worked in their situation.

What is the best way to maintain a protective airspace between your body and the fire shelter material?

At the Seven Oak deployment, firefighters pushed the shelter material away from their bodies. Firefighters must be careful not to become entangled in the shelter, especially in deep or moving water.

Problems of Deploying a Fire Shelter in Water

The problems of deploying a fire shelter in water include:

- Opening a shelter is difficult when you are wearing wet, slippery gloves and you are surrounded by water.
- Wet clothing will cling to the skin, eliminating the insulating airspace between clothing and the skin. Wet clothing may conduct heat to the skin more quickly than dry clothing, increasing the likelihood of burns.
- Safety goggles can fill with water or fog up, impairing vision.
- Manipulating a hardhat in the water can be difficult. A firefighter's hardhat may come off if the chin strap is not snug.
- Wet face and neck shrouds will droop, exposing a firefighter's face to heat.
- Breathing through a wet shroud or bandana exposes the airways to hot, moist air, which can be more harmful than hot, dry air. Avoid breathing through wet cloth.
- Waterlogged clothing and boots will become very heavy.

Conclusions

While bodies of water are not considered true safety zones, they may provide a survivable deployment site. Firefighters must evaluate all available options before deploying a fire shelter. If a water feature is chosen as the best alternative, firefighters should be prepared for the challenges of deploying in water.



About the Authors

John Smith joined MTDC in 2005 as an equipment specialist. He graduated from the University of Montana with a bachelor's degree in education and taught elementary school in Ovando, MT. He began his Forest Service career in 1974 as a wildland firefighter working for the Superior District of the Lolo National Forest. A Missoula smokejumper for more than two decades, Smith's experience as assistant loadmaster foreman, master parachute rigger, and safety program manager is applied to fire equipment development. Smith served as a fire shelter technical specialist during the Seven Oak Fire deployment interviews.

Tom Foley is the deputy chief at the Southern Operations Center of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). He graduated from Central Michigan University with a bachelor's degree in education and from California State University, San Bernardino, with a master's degree in administration. Foley started his fire service career in 1987 as a volunteer firefighter and became a professional firefighter in 1992, working in both in the municipal and wildland fire environments. In 2006, as a member of the New Generation Fire Shelter Evaluation and Training Committee, he received the Governor's Employee Safety Award for extensive research and significant recommendations to improve the New Generation Fire Shelter. Foley represents CAL FIRE on the National Fire Protection Association 1977 Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Firefighters Technical Committee, the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) Equipment Technology Committee, and the NWCG Fire Shelter Task Group. He chairs CAL FIRE's Personal Protective Equipment Working Group.

Tony Petrilli is an equipment specialist for the fire and aviation and safety and health programs at MTDC. He has a bachelor's degree in education from Western Montana College. Petrilli began working for the Forest Service in 1982 and joined MTDC full time in 2000. He has worked as a firefighter for the Lewis and Clark and Beaverhead National Forests and as a smokejumper for the Northern Region. He is a division/group supervisor, type III incident commander, and has served on more than 20 fire entrapment review or investigation teams.

Library Card

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This tech tip reviews the experiences of nine firefighters who deployed fire shelters in a small pond during the Seven Oak Fire in California. It includes discussion of some of the hazards of deploying a fire shelter in water and some of the precautions firefighters should take if they are considering doing so.

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USDA Forest Service, Missoula Technology and
Development Center
5785 Hwy. 10 West
Missoula, MT 59808–9361
Phone: 406–329–3978
Fax: 406–329–3719
E-mail: wo_mtdc_pubs@fs.fed.us

For additional information about fire shelter deployment in water, contact John Smith or Tony Petrilli at MTDC:

Phone: 406–829–6793, 329–3965
Fax: 406–329–3719
E-mail: jrsmith01@fs.fed.us, apetrilli@fs.fed.us

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