



LASH FIRE



LASH FIRE GUIDELINES

Guidelines for effective first response

DEVELOPED FOR SHIP OPERATORS

INTRODUCTION

It is important to act in the early minutes of fire event. This action by any crew member is defined as first response.

The purpose of these guidelines is to support an effective first response developing the right tactics and equipment.

Definitions:

First response: The action to fight a fire in the initial stage without specific protection (only working clothes).

First responder: Can be any crewmember acting in response to a fire (Passengers are not included in the task).

Designated first responder: Designated person, specially prepared for response activity, such as crew members with access to high-risk areas (e.g., a fire patrol member, an AB, or staff from the ECR).

Fire in the initial stage: A fire that can be suppressed with a hand-held extinguisher. Approx. intensity 100 kW – 1 MW



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Efficient first response & tactics

The purpose is to set general practices for an effective first response. This has taken into account different conditions in which a fire can arise on board, considering the first few minutes in the development of the fire of extreme importance:

INSTRUCTIONS <

- **Any crew member** may act as **first responder**.
- All crew should know how **to raise the alarm** and how to use a **portable fire extinguisher**.
- There should be more skilled personnel with access to **restricted cargo spaces** that should be trained as **designated first responders**.
- Special instructions for alternatively powered vehicles should be followed:
 - If a charging electric car is at risk, stop charging and break power.
 - If early stage of thermal runaway/jet flame is suspected, consider situation unsafe for first response.
- Although **activation of drencher** when the fire is confirmed is not considered a first response action; it is important to highlight the importance of the early activation of the drencher system if first response has not been effective or possible.

2

Actions to be taken as first responder



- Keep calm. Look for possible dangerous situations making a risk assessment or a "place composition."
- Extract quick signs about the origin of the fire, smoke production and potential zones that will be affected.
- Report the presence of the fire by any means. Preferably with portable radio, pushing the MOCP or shouting "fire,fire,fire!"
- Assess if a first response is possible in relation to the fire location and size, as well as your level of confidence and experience. If so,
- Grab the nearest portable extinguisher at hand. Make a quick check confirmation about the media inside the device and possible limitations like accessibility limitations or risks.
- Keep a safe distance between the fire object (Minimum 1.5 meters)
- Try to protect yourself from possible jet flames or sudden flash fire.
- Apply all the extinguishing media trying to reach the base of the flames.
- Make a quick evaluation if your action has made an impact on the fire.
- If fire continues, report again and start the drencher system.

3

Training topics for designated first responders

TOPICS



- Mental preparedness (knowing you are appointed to the role)
- Ability to use a portable infrared (IR) camera
- Familiarity with vessel, access ways and limitations, keys, radio shadows, marking of drencher zones and locally stored personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Ability to use different types of extinguishers and fire blankets
- Training in different scenarios with standard procedures
Communication skills; technology and terminology
- Basic IMDG (dangerous goods) knowledge and firefighting options
- Electric power system awareness for reefers or charging of electric cars
- Basic vehicle and cargo knowledge, main switch locations, specific hazards, and common problems
- Shared experiences from other vessels and colleagues



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