



Oct 2014

The Catalyst

JOIFF



Some Industrial incidents that took place during the third quarter of 2014

JOIFF Shared Learning

Shared Learning is one of the 3 key pillars of JOIFF. Details of the industrial incidents listed on this page which are only a small number of the actual incidents reported during the past 3 months have been circulated through the JOIFF Shared Learning network to the nominees of all JOIFF member organisations.

Message from the JOIFF Chairman



Since my last note to our membership, we have been able to re-accredit Institute of Fire Safety & Disaster Management Studies Training facility in India. This organization serves one of the fastest growing and largest petro-chem industrial region in the world, and I was able to find the time in my schedule to participate in the JOIFF accreditation audit with Alec Feldman, the secretariat for JOIFF. What impressed me most was the very



🚒🚒 USA – Lightning hits two tank batteries near Graford 🚒

Afghanistan - 100's of fuel tanker trucks burn outside Kabuk 🚒 Venezuela - Outsourced worker dies after leak of



H2S gas at Amuay Refinery 🚒 INDIA - Gas Leak at Bombay High Oil Rig, Workers Evacuated 🚒 USA - Fire burns in industrial part of North Dakota town 🚒 Mexico -



Pemex, 9 injured in refinery tank fire 🚒 Libya - oil tanks ablaze and out of control 🚒 US - 4 employees of Coffeyville, Kan. oil refinery sustain burns

when refinery catches fire 🚒 Taiwan - gas blasts in Kaohsiung kill at least 24 🚒 Ukraine – Twenty oil tanker cars derailed and 11 caught fire 🚒 Canada - 100,000 litres of diesel spilled in Magdalen Islands 🚒 Italy - Huge blaze at Sicily's oil refinery sparks panic, prompts locals to flee 🚒🚒





strong and focused commitment to excellence, and continual improvement in the quality of their training at every level: the facility, the cadre and the curriculum. This is exactly what JOIFF seeks to encourage and support. For JOIFF accreditation, we demand it. Well done to them and all of our other accredited training establishments. You are making a difference.

Training is one of the three pillars of JOIFF, and our standards are aimed at the responders directly involved in offensive and defensive tactical activities, as well as those who lead them. JOIFF continues to receive ever increasing requests to accredit training establishments, curriculums and cadre. This is a good indicator that our profession is maturing in its expectations globally, and developing a hunger for excellence and quality. It is also a result of JOIFF gaining much broader recognition of the very high value of the JOIFF accreditation for Industrial response training. There is a strong need for an independent standard with which to measure themselves against, as well as a way to identify truly quality training resources.

As discussed in previous issues of the Catalyst, these efforts take time and money on JOIFF's behalf. We cannot provide certification without a rigorous process of validating and verifying that all criteria are met and plans are in place to continually improve. JOIFF needs to be where the work is taking place and we will continue to funnel our resources into those areas where we, as the Board of Directors see a critical need. As discussed, we are working to increase our resources to meet the rising demand. We could easily keep a full time staff fully engaged with JOIFF activities and we are working to see how we can make that happen. The critical needs of the global response profession, our members and those who "should" be members demand we find the solution.

Highest regards, and in your service,
Randal S. Fletcher

Randal S. Fletcher (Randy)

JOIFF Chairman

About JOIFF

Membership of JOIFF, the International Organisation for Industrial Hazard Management is open to any Organisation which is a high hazard industry and/or has nominated personnel as emergency responders/hazard management team members who provide cover to industrial/commercial organisations. Organisations which do not fully comply with these requirements are welcome to apply for Corporate Membership of JOIFF.

JOIFF's purpose is to prevent and/or mitigate hazardous incidents in Industry through its 3 pillars:

- Shared Learning – improving risk awareness amongst our members
- Technical Advisory Group – raising quality of safety standards in the working environment of High Hazard Industry and
- Accredited Training – enhancing operational preparedness in emergency response and crisis management.

JOIFF welcomes enquiries for Membership - contact the JOIFF Secretariat.

*JOIFF Ltd. Registered in Ireland.
Registration number 362542. Address as secretariat.*

About The Catalyst

The Catalyst is the official newsletter of JOIFF, the International Organisation for Industrial Hazard Management and is published quarterly - in January, April, July and October each year. Our policy is to bring you high quality articles on relevant technical issues and current and new developments and other happenings in the area of Emergency Services Management. In addition to The Catalyst, information relevant to Emergency Services Management is posted on the JOIFF website.

Readers are encouraged to circulate The Catalyst amongst their colleagues and interested parties. The Editors welcome any comments, you can email comments to fulcrum.consult@iol.ie

Disclaimer: The views and opinions expressed in The Catalyst are not necessarily the views of JOIFF or of its Secretariat, Fulcrum Consultants, neither of which are in any way responsible or legally liable for any statements, reports or technical anomalies made by authors in The Catalyst.

New Members

During July, August and September 2014, the JOIFF Management Committee were pleased to welcome the following new Members:

Full Members

G4S Fire Services (SK) s.r.o., Bratislava, Slovakia represented by Kocsis Alexander, Ing., Fire Brigade Chief, Papán Pavol, Ing., Head of Process and Fire Safety Department, Slovnaft and Petra Gajdošová, Ing., Project Manager. The SLOVNAFT refinery has an annual processing capacity of 5,5 – 6 million tons. Its core business is production, warehousing, wholesale and retail sales and distribution. With a large team of full time responders, amongst the services that G4S provides to the refinery is intervention at fires, explosions, major industrial accidents and other incidents

plus rescue, first aid, gas detection and assistance with fire protection equipment.

Lukoil Corporate Training Centre, Astrakhan, Russian Federation, represented by Sergey Tarasov, Director, Ekaterina Khapugina, Deputy Director and Maria Sineva, Specialist. LUKOIL is one of the world's biggest vertically integrated companies for production of crude oil & gas and their refining into petroleum products and petrochemicals. The Company is a leader on Russian and international markets in its core business. LUKOIL's Corporate Training Centre provides emergency responders training.



Shell Iraq Petroleum Development Fire and Rescue Services, Majnoon, Iraq represented by Mike Gough, Emergency Response Lead. Majnoon in Southern Iraq is one of the world's largest oil fields. Shell is the operator developing the field together with partners Petronas and Iraq's Missan Oil Company. A large team of full time and part time emergency responders provide response to the operation.



JOIFF Chairman Randy Fletcher presenting Certificate of Accreditation to Prahlad Singh, Institute of Fire, Safety and Disaster Management Studies India.

Yassine Marine Services, Sfax, Tunisia represented by Don Sheens, Training Centre Manger, and Jmaiel Mansour, Training Manager. Yassine Marine Services provide a wide range of safety training and training for emergency action and response.



Training on the fire props in the Institute of Fire, Safety and Disaster Management Studies India.

We look forward to the involvement of our new and existing Members in the continuing development of JOIFF.

JOIFF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 2014 Annual General Meeting of JOIFF Ltd. will take place during the first quarter of 2015.

Details will be advised to all member organisations as soon as date and venue are finalised.

The JOIFF Roll of Honour

The JOIFF Diploma is drawn from National and International Standards and is a competency programme for both full time and part time personnel who respond to emergencies. It covers necessary key skills, learnt and demonstrated by the student in practical training and exercises that allows them to deal competently with site emergencies.

The programme is computer based and each student on the Diploma programme is issued with an individual electronic portfolio which sets out a structured training path and in which each student's training and progress is tracked. An important aspect of the programme is that it is primarily carried out on the site within the area where the student is based using the facilities and equipment that is available to them.

The programme is assessed locally and remotely verified.

All students who successfully complete the JOIFF Diploma programme receive a Diploma certificate. JOIFF Diploma holders can use the post nominals Dip.JOIFF after their names.

In September 2014, JOIFF is proud to have awarded the JOIFF Diploma and post nominal Dip.JOIFF to

Paul Brownson, BP Exploration Operating Company Ltd., Sullom Voe Terminal, Shetland, Scotland.

The Catalyst extends its congratulations to Paul.



EMERGENCY RESPONDERS - YOU ARE AT RISK OF CANCER

One of the biggest threats to Emergency Responders whose duties including firefighting is cancer. Studies have shown that fire fighters are more likely to develop cancer compared with the general population and cancer continues to take a devastating toll on fire fighters and their families. Fire fighters are put at very high risk for developing cancer due to exposures including inhalation, ingestion, and absorption of the by-products of combustion. The carcinogenic and toxic substances released during fires, even fires involving ordinary household items, can make their way into the bloodstream and are transported and stored in fat cells and organs, where cell damage occurs that



may lead to cancer.

Daily exposure to diesel exhaust in the fire station can also precipitate cancer. Various analyses of the kitchen and sleeping area walls and furniture in fire stations has revealed a tremendous amount of diesel exhaust particles. These dangerous particles are inhaled and absorbed by every shift and cause significant harm to responders and fire station staff.

All of these exposures contribute to the elevated rates of cancers of the brain, lung, colon, prostate, kidney, skin and other parts of the bodies of responders. Many responders, unfortunately, do not last longer than some years after their retirement dates because of malignancies.

Although it is impossible to eliminate all of the health risks inherent in fire fighting, many cancers in responders can be prevented by taking simple measures. Emergency Responder cancer awareness and prevention programmes can greatly improve the overall health and fitness of all responders and reduce cancer on the job.

In recent years a number of articles in The Catalyst have suggested simple precautions that emergency responders can take to protect themselves. Early detection by regular screening is essential and saves lives. Emergency responders need to make a strong commitment on cancer prevention and incorporate cancer awareness and prevention programs and early screenings.

Here are some very simple actions that can be taken by responders that will greatly reduce the risk of exposure to contracting cancer due to fire fighting activities:

- Ensure that apparatus exhaust-removal systems in the fire station are fully and safely operational, are regularly and correctly maintained and that procedures relating to exhaust removal are stringently followed.
- Ensure that there are regular fireground training operations to better prepare and protect firefighters while working in smokey and hazardous environments.
- Engage in regular fitness training.
- Be conscious of the type and amount of food being consumed.
- Ensure that Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is clean and correctly donned (put on) before entering a fire incident scene.
- Always wear PPE properly, ensuring that – where applicable – fire hoods are worn, ear flaps if fitted are fully deployed, the jacket collar is extended and all interface areas are secured with sufficient overlap.
- Implement procedures of monitoring full compliance with the wear and use of Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).
- Ensure that full PPE including SCBA is worn by everyone engaged in the overhaul (post fire activity including damping down) phases of firefighting for the full duration of this work.



- Before doffing (taking off) any PPE after exposure at a fire incident as much contamination as possible should be removed whilst still at the fire scene by performing decontamination of the PPE of every person exposed. This can be simply done by a full "hose down" of the body from top of helmet to soles of boots whilst the responder is still wearing the PPE in operational mode.



- After removal of all PPE, immediately after the fire exposure, wipe soot from the head, neck, jaw, throat, underarms and hands using e.g. wet baby wipes.
- Take a shower immediately on returning from a fire or other call where persons may have had exposure to any carcinogens or toxins.
- Taking a steam bath or sauna, antioxidant foods and
- Ensure that all PPE – clothing including any station wear and underclothing worn during the incident, gloves, fire hood, helmet including inside straps and face/eye protection, boots and SCBA facepiece, including straps — is properly cleaned immediately after a fire.
- Ensure regular cleaning of all items of PPE used in fire interventions even if not contaminated at fire incidents.
- Store all PPE including de-contaminated/clean PPE out of living and sleeping areas.
- Perform regular self examination in particular monthly testicular self-exams for male or monthly breast self-exams for female responders.



Whilst following these simple procedures cannot guarantee that cancer will not be contracted, they certainly will greatly reduce the risk of such occurrence.

The Catalyst is interested in hearing from emergency responders with a view to setting up support networks to provide timely assistance to emergency responders and their families in the event of cancer diagnosis. If networks can be set up they can start to provide not only awareness to emergency responders and their families about the importance of cancer prevention and screening but they can also start to build contacts who can provide support, advice, information exchange etc. Contact The Catalyst at fulcrum.consult@iol.ie

Emergency responders who require information and/or support on issues relating to cancer should contact The Firefighter Cancer Support Network at www.FirefighterCancerSupport.org

supplements and a vigorous aerobic workout within 24 hours after a fire will hasten the elimination of toxins from the body.

- After exposure to a fire incident, PPE should be placed in a designated “dirty area” for transport back to the station where it should be stored in a designated “dirty area” until removed for de-contamination and cleaning.
- Do not transport contaminated PPE in the apparatus where responders sit or in the boot (trunk) of a car and until it can be removed for de-contamination and cleaning do not store such PPE in the boot of cars or in living quarters/eating areas.



PRESS RELEASE: JOIFF MEMBER FIRE SERVICE COLLEGE, UNITED KINGDOM

The Fire Service College, Moreton In Marsh, Gloucestershire, England, have organised the following courses to take place during November 2014 and invite those interested to find out about these courses as follows:

Fire Team Member Course, 17th – 21st November 2014, further information at:

<http://www.fireservicecollege.ac.uk/courses/industrial-ff-and-pipeline-emergencies/fire-team-members/>

Fire Team Leader Course, 24th – 28th November 2014 further information at:

<http://www.fireservicecollege.ac.uk/courses/industrial-ff-and-pipeline-emergencies/fire-team-leader/>

Contact details phiggins@fireservicecollege.ac.uk or sales@fireservicecollege.ac.uk

II ITURRI OIL & GAS

International Forum
2014



*Are know-how
and technology
able to improve
efficiency when
protecting assets
and environment?*

Risk Assessment in Petrochemical plants

Fernando Alonso, RISK CONSULTANT AT MARSH.

Case Study: Buncefield 2005

Mark Samuels, DIVISIONAL OFFICER AT ESSEX COUNTY FIRE BRIGADE.

Major events: Advantages of sharing resources in case of a major emergency

Mark Samuels, DIVISIONAL OFFICER AT ESSEX COUNTY FIRE BRIGADE.

Storage Tanks are critical to ongoing business at your facility. How can we ensure that risks are minimized cost effectively?

Dr. Niall Ramsden, DIRECTOR OF RESOURCE PROTECTION INTERNATIONAL AND LEADER OF LASTFIRE PROJECT.

Complementary solution to fixed water pumping system in your plant

Speaker to be confirmed

How we should tackle professional resources during a turnaround?

Gerardo Alvarez Cuervo, FORMER REFINERY MANAGER AT REPSOL REFINERY CARTAGENA, REPSOL REFINERY LA CORUÑA AND REPSOL REFINERY PUERTOLLANO. VICE PRESIDENT OF THE SPANISH MAINTENANCE ASSOCIATION (AEM).

Evaporative loss from floating roof tanks and proposals for its reduction

Carlos Cruz, INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER AT ITURRI GROUP.

State of the Art on Early Detection of Oil Spills for offshore and onshore Oil & Gas assets

Antonio Pérez Lepe, PHD-ENG, PROJECT MANAGER AT THE EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION DIVISION AT REPSOL.

Importance of an external consultant in crisis management

Eric Lavergne and Ewen Duncan, PROFESSIONAL INDUSTRIAL FIRE FIGHTERS AND CONSULTANTS AT WILLIAMS FIRE & HAZARD CONTROL.

Balancing foam performance with environmental concerns – the dilemma!

Dr. Niall Ramsden, DIRECTOR OF RESOURCE PROTECTION INTERNATIONAL AND LEADER OF LASTFIRE PROJECT.

**OCTOBER 29th - 30th
WEDNESDAY - THURSDAY**

Contact: amenendez@iturri.com / ITURRI Group: C/ Roberto Osborne, 5. 41007 Seville

ORGANIZES



COLLABORATE





DUTCH GUIDELINE STORAGE OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

By *Jeanne van Buren*

In 1985 the first Dutch Guideline for storage of liquid petroleum product was published. From the start this Guideline and later versions referred to international standards like API, IP publications from the Energy Institute, NFPA and others.

The scope of this document was extended in the 2005 version of PGS 29 with the title Guideline storage of flammable liquids in aboveground vertical storage tanks. The Guideline also addresses other activities like loading and unloading, pump sites, manifolds, etc. The Guideline, which becomes mandatory when referred to in licenses issued under EPA legislation, is applicable to all sites with vertical storage tanks with a volume of ≥ 150 m³ containing flammable liquids. This meant that the scope of the Guideline was no longer restricted to petroleum products. As a result of the extended scope the food and pharmaceutical industry also had to comply with this Guideline. The Guideline is considered to describe Good Practices for storage of flammable liquids in vertical storage tanks.

In 2008 this Guideline was updated with recommendations from the Buncefield investigation.

Currently a committee is working on a revised version (2015 version) of the Guideline.

Several requests were submitted to JOIFF members for peer assists via Kevin Westwood about topics addressed for this new Guideline. Therefore JOIFF members are provided some insight into different subjects which are addressed during the revision process. It must be emphasized that at this stage it is not clear if and how these topics will be incorporated in the next version of this Guideline.

Secured inerting of the ullage space of storage tanks

The 2008 PGS 29 only describes the option for inerting of fixed roof tanks if they have an innerfloater (IFR).

NFPA 30: Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, indicates that inerting of all types of vertical fixed roof tanks is possible. Many storage tanks (with no IFR) in the food and pharmaceutical industry have nitrogen purge on their tanks. These systems can often be upgraded to a secure nitrogen blanket making the requirement for storage tank foam systems obsolete.

It is now considered to allow inerting for all the storage tanks with fixed roofs in the next version of PGS 29.

Using temperature measurement devices in storage tanks as fire detection

It was suggested that some forms of bimetal temperature detection in tanks can 'possibly' help detect a fire in its early stages. Suppliers of these detection systems have been contacted by me. But so far this route has not provided any additional information.

Bundfires

Information submitted by JOIFF members indicated that bund fires should not last longer than two hours. After two hours the integrity of the many constructions exposed to either flame impingement or radiant heat can be seriously affected. Fortunately many suggestions were made on how to mitigate and control bund fires. Your suggestions were shared discretely with the members of the PGS 29 committee/workgroup.

Because there are many options to address bund fires it is suggested to describe in the new PGS 29 to use a Performance Based scenario approach to describe the installations required to detect the incident at an early stage and support emergency response and mitigation actions, structural provisions and organizational measures. By approaching bund fires from a performance based point of view, each operator can develop and implement a tailor made solution that best fits operations.

It was a surprise to learn that a thirty years old guideline from South Africa had addressed the mitigation and control of bund fires in extensive detail and that it these can still be used today. Thanks to the peer assist of JOIFF members this guideline has provided a lot of useful information.

Tank cooling

In the Netherlands, storage tanks that can be exposed to flame impingement and radiant heat of ≥ 10 kW/m² (based on heat flux modelling of credible incident scenarios) are to be cooled with 17 l/min/for each m of the circumference while the whole cylinder of the tank must be covered with water under test conditions.

This application rate has been introduced many years ago and may even be based on a past German DIN standard. This application rate was based on the principle that fires would be extinguished quickly after they started and that the vapour space of the tank is to be cooled and the liquid is the tank will "buffer" the heat absorbed by the tank cylinder during the fire.

In my search for information about heat flux exposure I have come across literature, research reports and several forums that discuss this topic. The discussions in the Netherlands, resemble the discussions in these forums.

Heat exposure during tanks fires, bund fires and adjacent fires should be addressed on a case to case basis. When cooling is required use recognized references like the IP 19 from the Energy Institute to set application rates or fire proofing criteria. There are so many variables that can affect how an object or construction is affected by a fire that knowledge and experience are paramount to preplan for these incidents.



A very simple example can be given for two identical bunds. The tanks in both bunds have a secure nitrogen blanket. One bund has a fixed foam extinguishing system activated by a fire detection system. This system can accomplish knock down of the fire in whole bund in 15 minutes. If the tanks in this bund are fitted with a cooling system that is activated during this fire, the foam blanket will be disrupted by the cooling water and the fire cannot be fully extinguished. Therefore the tanks in this bund do not require fixed cooling systems for the bund fire scenario. A review of all the credible fires in the bund and adjacent activities will show if exposure to the effects of these fires require cooling for other credible incidents.

The same fire in the same bund when it has no fixed extinguishing system requires the employment of mobile equipment. This bund fire does require cooling of exposed objects and constructions as it may take considerable time before the foam attack can be carried out.

I will inform JOIFF members when the new version of PGS 29 is published and as this document is only available in Dutch I will describe the main changes in a future article in the Catalyst.

Jeanne van Buren is a senior consultant with Marsh Risk Consulting, based in Rotterdam and consults on specific risks related to the power, energy and (petro)chemical industry sectors. This includes identifying potential hazards, evaluating these hazards and quantifying the associated risks and counselling on risk mitigation and control measures. She reviews and sets up ITM processes for clients and provides ITM training courses in Dutch and English.

For more information contact Jeanne van Buren at jeanne.vanburen@marsh.com tel. +31 10 4060 404

Eddistone Consulting Ltd.

PRESS RELEASE: JOIFF MEMBER EDDISTONE

Following recent accreditation by JOIFF, Eddistone Consulting Ltd continues to go from strength to strength, expanding the range of clients signing up to its innovative products and human factor friendly approach to training all levels of Emergency, Incident, and Crisis Management.

Our JOIFF accredited courses include Site Main Controllers (SMC) and Site Incident Controllers (SIC) training. Eddistone has created a unique learning and development environment for these courses, where each learner is guided through a mixed programme of media and teaching, which deliver skills specifically mapped to an approved competency framework. Central to each programme is the opportunity to practically demonstrate the acquired skills using the Eddistone 'SafeReality©' exercise system. This

exercise system accurately simulates situations and incidents based on typical Major Accident Hazards.

The system is unique in the fact that the ongoing scenario is directly affected, in 'real time', by the decisions of the learners.

All students who successfully complete each course are issued with a JOIFF accredited Certificate of Competence.



In addition to delivering on site learning and development for Energy, LNG, Oil and Gas sector clients such as BP, BG Group, Centrica, Microsoft and Aberdeen Airport, SMC assessment scenarios have also been conducted at the Eddistone bespoke training facility near Sheffield, in the Peak District (UK). Recently assessments have been delivered for Briar Chemicals and Novartis Pharmaceuticals. One of these customers said, "Our first experience of working with Eddistone has been a very positive one. Moving from one training provider to

another is fraught with concern, but Eddistone worked hard to make this transition a pleasure.

The quality of training was testimony to their professional preparation for our Scenario-based Emergency Management training course, delivered at their Hathersage business address. They embrace modern training media; for example providing site CCTV mock-ups and social media injects. Scenario-based training cannot be expected to be perfect (from minute-1) but their resolution of minor training issues reinforced our positive opinion of Eddistone.

The view of the Peak district from their training facility is a bonus; considered by many as a pleasant location and providing a conducive environment for Emergency Management training. We look forward to further training sessions and to our onward working relationship"

For bookings or more course details, contact: Eddistone Consulting Ltd., Unit 5, Brunel House, Heather Lane, Hathersage, Derbyshire. UK S32 1DP
Email: opportunities@eddistone.com
tel: +44 (0) 1433 659800





South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service

JOIFF Member South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS) is the primary provider of structural firefighting services to the State of South Australia. The MFS was established in 1862 and is based in the city of Adelaide, population approximately 1.2 million and capital of South Australia.

The MFS must continually prepare to the highest standards to ensure excellence in the provision of emergency services to the South Australian community. This means ensuring that our organisation employs a well-trained and developed professional workforce, equipped with modern resources and supported by an efficient emergency service organisation.

The MFS is a fully professional organisation, recognised for excellence of service provision and employs more than 1,000 staff across 36 stations (20 metropolitan and 16 regional) in South Australia.

In addition to providing 'best practice' emergency services we seek to be an efficient business that represents value to the South Australian Government and community. The MFS has adopted a focus on planning in order to identify and meet community and stakeholder needs. As an organisation the MFS seeks to excel in service, innovation and business efficiencies through effective Corporate Governance.

The MFS is responsible for the protection of the South Australian community from the effects of fire, chemical incidents and other emergencies. The MFS maintains a trained professional workforce that includes 782 full-time and 260 retained firefighters and 48 non-operational management and support staff.

Our organisation invests considerable resources in identifying risks to the community, fostering behaviours that increase community preparedness and ensuring South Australian buildings are safe places to live and work.

The current global environment poses many challenges for emergency responders. In addition to fighting fires our personnel now respond to a broader range of emergencies that include Road Accidents, Urban Search and High Angle Rescue. Firefighters must also deal with modern threats including Chemical, Biological, Radiological (CBR) and other Hazardous Materials (Hazmat).

We are proud of our State and the services we provide and therefore seek to demonstrate leadership, prominence and confidently promote our State's services.

For more information go to <http://www.mfs.sa.gov.au>



PRESS RELEASE: JOIFF MEMBER MAASVLAKTE-ROTTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS

Is your Industrial Fire Team member ready to become an Industrial Fire Team leader? Has your team the correct competences to deal with a real incident? Upgrade their qualifications!

Falck Risc will organize open courses for potential and operational Industrial Fire Team leaders in 2015.

Target group for the training program

This program is designed to meet the initial industrial training and assessment requirements for an Industrial Fire Team Leader (IFTL) in the industry. During this unique 5 days of practical training the students will take their leadership skills to the next level. They will experience how to respond to serious emergency situations and unexpected circumstances by practicing real fire scenarios. The participants will be expected to actively take control over small teams consisting of other participants with industrial backgrounds.

Entrance requirements for the training program

Attendance on this training program is open to delegates who are employed in the industrial business with at least Fire Team member level.

Physical and stressful demands of the training

This emergency response training contains physically demanding and potentially stressful elements. All personnel who participate in such training must be medically fit and capable of participating fully.

Training establishments are required to ensure that prior to participating in practical exercises the delegate either:
Possess a valid medical certificate to declare medical fit for use self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or
Possess an Industrial branch approved medical certificate for Firefighters, or
Undergoes an appropriate medical screening by the training establishment. This information will be given to delegates along with pre-course joining instructions.

The responsibility for the individual completing the course, without any adverse effects to their present state of health, lies with the delegate and/or company sponsoring the delegate. Where doubt exists regarding the medical fitness of any delegate the training establishment should seek the advice of a medical officer.



Aims and objectives of the training program

The aims and objectives of the program are to equip the delegate with the necessary knowledge, understanding and skills to perform the role of Industrial Fire Team Leadership effectively.

Learning outcomes of the program

The learning outcomes for Initial Training are specified below. To successfully complete this training, delegates must be able to explain/identify:

- The role of the Emergency Response Team Leader
- Industrial emergency response activities
- Elements of teamwork and leadership
- Communication requirements for industrial incidents
- How to brief and debrief team members

- The requirement to initiate servicing of equipment and to replenish stocks
- Establishing and maintaining communications including equipment and procedures
- Allocating and confirming the team's duties and tasks
- Operation and use of firefighting and rescue equipment
- Monitoring the team's progress, evaluating, adjusting and communicating the response plan
- Monitoring stress in self and others
- Debriefing the team

Class details 2015

Duration : 5 days, Minimum 8 maximum 12 participants 20 – 24 April; 28 September – 02 October 2015

For more information about the Industrial Fire Team Leader Course (IFTL) or to subscribe send an e-mail to sales@falck.nl or call us on +31(0) 181 376 666.



HUMBERSIDE
Fire & Rescue Service

PRESS RELEASE: JOIFF MEMBER HFR SOLUTIONS CIC, UNITED KINGDOM

Human Factor

For many organisations and industries, a safe and healthy environment for their staff is fundamental to ensuring the highest possible standards are delivered.

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) in the United Kingdom is driving safe working practices forward and Human Factors training not only supports this approach but can help create a safer, more structured, working environment.

“Human Factors refer to environmental, organisational and job factors, and human and individual characteristics, which influence behaviour at work in a way which can affect health and safety.” UK HSE 2005.

In organisations where there is an element of risk, such as fire and rescue services, Human Factors training can identify an individual's characteristics to increase productivity and efficiency and in turn, reduce error by influencing behaviour.

Human Factors training has seen major movement within various sectors over the years. Mainly originating in the aviation industry, it has now become prevalent in psychology as a discipline in its own right and UK based company, JOIFF Member Organisation HFR Solutions, offers a one day Human Factors training package to industry.

Ian Marritt, HFR Solutions Delivery Manager explains: “Human Factor training can create a positive impact on performance and improve safety. Every HFR Solutions team member has received Human Factor training and, without exception, has been very well received. The training had a significant impact on the improvement of team work, safety and performance.”

Course instructor, Alan Searle, said: “Human Factors training focuses on three areas

- the individual,
- the job they are in and
- the organisation they work for.

The aim is to give employees the tools to understand how their perception of a situation can be dramatically different from that of their colleagues. People who make up the workforce are a fundamental building block of any organisation as these are the people who have the responsibility for carrying out processes. The most successful improvements to processes are made when a team is working together effectively.

Human factors can also help managers to understand an individual's capabilities and personality traits, by exploring their leadership style and mental toughness, meaning tasks can be more suitably matched to the person. By identifying what causes an individual to feel stressed and under pressure, Human Factors can help the individual to develop an enhanced awareness, which can then lead to improved performance, which in turn, benefits the organisation.

“All good team work must be driven by strategy and structure to ensure work streams are implemented thoughtfully and effectively. Productive teams will deliver improvements to processes and procedures and play a role in developing the positive culture of an organisation, Human Factors can give staff of any organisation the tools to do this.”

Human Factor courses can be tailored to an organisation's individual needs and can be delivered to a diverse range of teams. For more information on how Human Factors can benefit your organisation visit www.hfrsolutions.co.uk

HFR Solutions CIC is a controlled company of Humberside Fire Authority



Diary of Events 2014 / 2015

2014

November

- 13th RE 14 Annual Conference, Fire Service College, UK
 17th – 20th VII International Conference on Forest Fire Research (ICFFR 2014),
 Coimbra, Portugal

2015

January

- 18th – 20th Intersec, Dubai, UAE

June

- 22nd—25th NFPA Conference and Expo, Chicago, USA

August

- 26th—29th Intern. Assoc. Fire Chiefs Conference & Expo, Atlanta, USA

September

- 22nd—24th Securexpo East Africa, Nairobi, Kenya

Please contact the JOIFF Secretariat with details of any event that you think that JOIFF Members might be interested in attending.

Note: *The Catalyst is not responsible for the accuracy of dates and / or venues announced. This is based on information given to the Editors and is published in good faith.*

BAGPIPE TRADITION



The tradition of bagpipes played at fire department and police department funerals in Canada goes back over one hundred fifty years. When the Irish and Scottish immigrated to this country, they brought many of their traditions with them. One of these was the bagpipe, often played at Celtic weddings, funerals and ceilis (dances).

It wasn't until the great potato famine and massive Irish immigration to the East Coast of the United States that the

tradition of the bagpipes really took hold in the fire department. In the 1800's, Irish immigrants faced massive discrimination. Factories and shops had signs reading "NINA" - No Irish Need Apply. The only jobs they could get were the ones no one else wanted - jobs that were dirty, dangerous, or both - firefighters and police officers. It was not an uncommon event to have several firefighters killed at a working fire.

The Irish firefighters' funerals were typical of all Irish funerals - the pipes were played. It was somehow okay for a hardened

firefighter to cry at the sound of bagpipes when his dignity would not let him weep for a fallen comrade.

Those who have attended a funeral where bagpipes were played know how haunting and mournful the sound of the pipes can be. The most famous song played at fire and police funerals is Amazing Grace. It wasn't too long before families and friends of non-Irish firefighters began asking for the bagpipes to be played for fallen heroes. The bagpipes add a special air and dignity to this solemn occasion.

Bagpipe bands represent both fire and police often have more than 60 uniformed playing members. They are also traditionally known as Emerald Societies after Ireland - the Emerald Isle. Many bands wear traditional Scottish dress while others wear the simpler Irish uniform. All members wear the kilt and tunic, whether it is a Scottish clan tartan or Irish single color kilt.

Today, the tradition is universal and not just for the Irish or Scottish. The bagpipes have become a distinguishing feature of a fallen hero's funeral.

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JOIFF TRAINING NOTES

"TRAIN AS IF YOUR LIFE DEPENDS ON IT, BECAUSE SOMEDAY, IT MIGHT!"

JOIFF accredited training is within a Competency Based Training framework and involves course content, instruction and the facilities of the training provider/training establishment.

All students who successfully complete a JOIFF accredited course/programme are issued with a JOIFF Certificate of Competence which has its own unique number. The following dates have been provided by JOIFF accredited training providers.

If you wish to find out any information or make a booking, please contact the training provider direct, contact email addresses provided.

PROGRAMME FOR REMAINDER OF 2014

JOIFF Accredited Course	Dates	Venue / Organiser
Site Specific Courses Fire & Safety Foundation Incident Controller 2 or 4 Days SCBA Initial & Refresher Confined Space Entry Confined Space Train the Trainer (with SCBA for High Risk)	As required	On your own site. Subject to Risk Assessment & Facilities For further information contact arcfiretraining@ntlworld.com
Fire Incident Command Course (5 Days)	24 th – 28 th November	Falck Risc, Rotterdam, Netherlands Email: r.deklerk@falck.nl
Site Incident Controller Training 1 Day	18 th November	Sembcorp UK Protection Group HQ, Wilton International Site, UK Email: protection@sembcorp.com
Site Main Controller Training 1 Day	11 th December	
Site Incident Controller Training 2 Days	15 th – 16 th December	Eddystone Consulting Email: opportunities@eddistone.com Tel: +44 1433 659 800
Site Main Controller 3 Days	17 th – 19 th December	
Fire Team Member (Occupational Fire Fighter) Course (5 days)	6 th – 10 th October 20 th – 24 th October 27 th – 31 st October 17 th – 21 st November 1 st – 5 th December 15 th – 19 th December	Petrofac Training Services. Montrose, Scotland Tel: + 44 845 606 2909 Email: bookings@petrofactraining.com
Fire Team Leader Course (4 days)	7 th – 10 th October 21 st – 24 th October 11 th – 14 th November 25 th – 28 th November 16 th – 19 th December	Petrofac Training Services. Montrose, Scotland Tel: + 44 845 606 2909 Email: bookings@petrofactraining.com
Fire Team Member Refresher course (2 days) Fire Team Leader Refresher Course (2 days)	Large number of courses take place between August and December	Petrofac Training Services. Montrose, Scotland Tel: + 44 845 606 2909 Email: bookings@petrofactraining.com



JOIFF TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR 2015

JOIFF Accredited Course	Dates	Venue / Organiser
Site Specific Courses Fire & Safety Foundation 4 x 1 Day Modules Incident Controller 2 or 4 Days SCBA Initial & Refresher Confined Space Entry Confined Space Train the Trainer (with SCBA for High Risk)	As required	On your own site. Subject to Risk Assessment & Facilities For further information contact arcfiretraining@ntlworld.com
Industrial First Responder Course (5 days)	1 st - 5 th June 6 th - 10 th July 19 th - 23 rd October	Falck Risc, Rotterdam, Netherlands Email: industrie@falck.nl
Industrial Fire Team Leader Course (5 days)	20 th - 24 th April 28 th Sept. - 2 nd October.	Falck Risc, Rotterdam, Netherlands Email: sales@falck.nl
Fire Incident Command Course (5 Days)	23 rd - 27 th March 6 th - 10 th July 7 th - 11 th September 23 rd - 27 th November	Falck Risc, Rotterdam, Netherlands Email: r.deklerk@falck.nl
Site Incident Controller Training 2 Days	26 th - 27 th January 16 th - 17 th February 20 th - 21 st April 1 st - 2 nd June	Eddistone Consulting Email: opportunities@eddistone.com Tel: +44 1433 659 800
Site Main Controller 3 Days	28 th - 30 th January 18 th - 20 th February 22 nd - 24 th April 3 rd - 5 th June	

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