

High Rise Firefighting Conference Area Manager Gary Oakford

Wednesday 7th October 2020

Purpose of the Presentation

To share and advise delegates on the lessons identified from a Large Scale Training Exercise which took place in Merseyside in June 2019.



Merseyside - who and where we are

- Merseyside located Northwest England
- Covering the City of Liverpool and 4 surrounding Boroughs population of approximately 1.4 million People.
- Diverse Risk Profile:
 - Urban/Rural
 - Large Commercial Port & growing cruise industry
 - Heritage
 - Economic Growth (Capital of Culture in 2008)
 - Social deprivation (challenges)
 - Large Service Industry supporting Tourism, Culture and Sport
 - Petrochemical including top-tier COMAH sites
 - Air, Rail, tunnels and motorway infrastructure
 - Student population



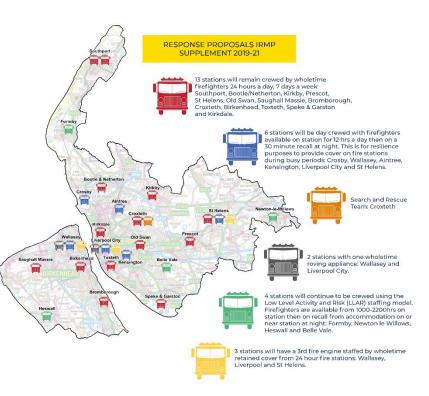






Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service

- Founded in 1974
- Operational Workforce (642)
- FF to Chief Fire Officer.
- Largest recruit intake in over 10 years.
- 2019/21 180 New Entry Firefighters (60 per year).
- Operates a number of duty systems.



14th June 2017



Immediate response from Grenfell

MERSEYSIDE FIRE & RESCUE SERVICE



- Carry out and update SSRI
- Provide reassurance advise to residents including Home Fire Safety Checks
- High Rise checklist:
 - Firefighting lifts (operation)
 - Charging and operation of rising mains
 - Review of simple FS facilities (doors, floor numbers, Premises Information Box)



Training Exercise – June 2019 (Key Aims)

Aims of the exercise:

- To test MFRS high rise procedures
- To test the capability of the newly acquired aerial appliance (CPL34)
- To test MFRS initial response from both operational crews and Fire Control operators
- To test the multi-agency response to a large scale incident, including Sefton Council, Media (social media, MFRS & Council outlets), North West Ambulance Service (NWAS) (specifically the Hazardous Area Response Team - HART) and One Vision Housing
- To test evacuation in confined spaces (multiple services plus confusion of occupants)



Realistic training...risk v benefit

- Narrow planning window.
- Objective setting be realistic in what can be achieved.
- Engage with Stakeholders (always).
- Small steps to success.
- There will always be learning.





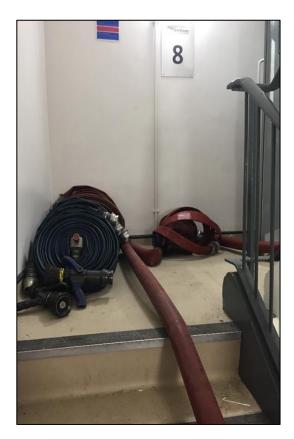
Outcomes from Exercise Debrief (Key Learning)

Focusing on the main parts

- Firefighting Lifts
- Evacuation
- Equipment
- Procedures
- New Ideas









Grenfell recommendations

Lifts

When the firefighters attended the fire at Grenfell Tower they were unable to operate the mechanism that should have allowed them to take control of the lifts. Why that was so is not yet known, but it meant that they were unable to make use of the lifts in carrying out firefighting and search and rescue operations. It also meant that the occupants of the tower were able to make use of the lifts in trying to escape, in some cases with fatal consequences. The ability of fire and rescue services to take control of firefighting or fire lifts in a high-rise building is often key to successful operations



Exercise learning #Lifts

The exercise identified that operational crews establishing a bridgehead on the 8th floor chose to utilise the lift serving the even floor numbers. This was despite a full firefighting lift being available on the right hand side (serving odd floors)





Exercise learning #Lifts

MFRA conducted face to face training with every operational member of staff. FF - CFO

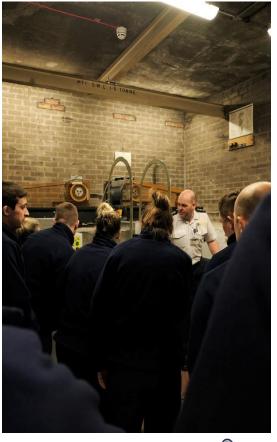
The training included:

- Identification of Fire fighting lifts
- Correction Operation of Fire fighting lifts
- Effecting rescue from Fire fighting lifts



All new entry FF's receive an additional practical session in relation to Fire fighting lifts.

A suite of videos is currently being developed by the protection Department to underpin this learning.

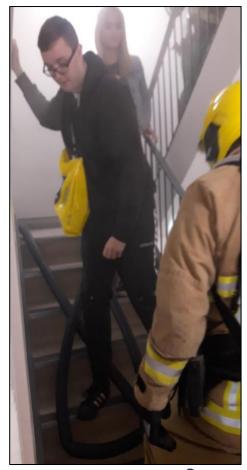




Exercise learning #Evacuation

The exercise was designed to test the process from changing from a 'stay put' to a 'full evacuation'







Exercise learning #Evacuation

In effect you are trying to evacuate a building that was never designed to be evacuated simultaneously.

WHEN IT'S FAILING You will understand the difficulties to standarcise this procedure. Fire location, building type, resources, active and passive fire safety systems available/working?





Exercise learning #Evacuation

Firefighting v Evacuation can be a conflict.

Firefighting operations may breach firefighting lobbies thereby increasing the risk to occupants and impact on activities at the bridgehead and beyond. Firefighting operations can be affected by the type of evacuation being undertaken, the progress of the evacuation and type of people being evacuated.

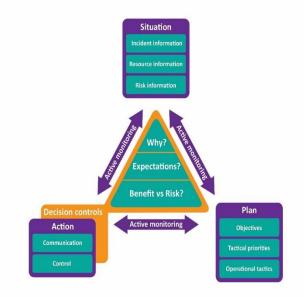




Exercise learning #learning to do both

When to change strategy? Early recognition is key!

- What expectations do we have?
- How should the building behave?
- Is the situation/incident improving or deteriorating?
- Is the plan effective?
- What contingencies do I have/need?
- Is the communication effective?



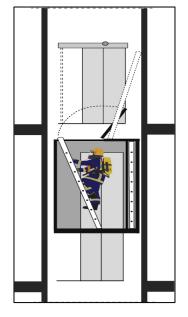




Exercise learning #learning to do both

Face to face training delivered to highlight the available fire safety features and how to operate them correctly:

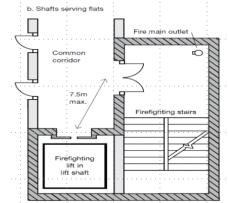
- Alarm systems
- Evacuation strategies
- Protected routes
- Firefighting shafts
- Fire doors
- Compartmentation
- AOV's and Smoke shafts





SMOKE

VENTS







Exercise learning #Equipment

MFRS have introduced 2 x new Aerial Appliances with increased reach & capability (34m).

MFRS Appliances are staffed 24/7

Appliances have been increased to Pre-determined Attendance for all 'high rise' incidents

Laser distance measuring devises supplied

Staff educated on appliance positioning and information added to SSRI for Aerial Appliance locations





Exercise learning #Equipment

MFRS have procured smoke hoods

2 carried on every fire appliance across the county.

Additional stocks on Incident Command Unit

Training on how/when to use (training hoods supplied to operational crews).

Design: single use / 30 minutes





Exercise learning #Information

Caller	TRUCODALATION				_		_	_
care p	INFORMATION PORTSIDE CO		DDING EXTRA PI	UMP ON PDA				
27-35		data						
Name PORTSIDE HOU	SE							
Street DUKE STREET								
Main Rd								
Disting UVERPOOL	AIC: CITY CENTRE			191				
PCode L15AP								
Premies Info	Viciniu/Into	Normaj	No CJ into	Route×Y	Use for	dk Code	11/239	C
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Turn out sheets for crews:

Extra pump and Protection Officer on PDA for cladded buildings.

Crews informed of cladding and evacuation strategy for premises on route.



Exercise learning #On trial

Importance of protecting escape stairs If needing to fire-fight and evacuate

Limited options once door opened Smoke enters stairwell

Smoke curtains currently on trial at Training Academy.







Additional outcomes



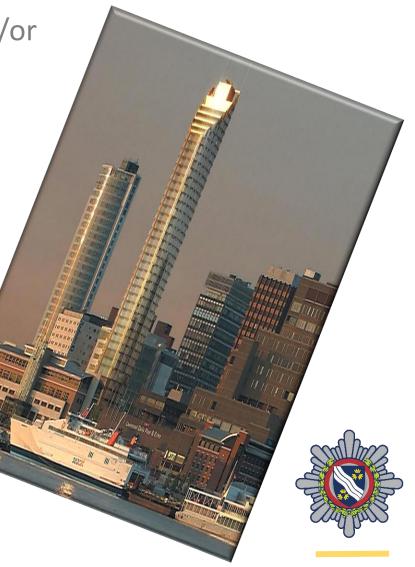
- During 2019 all Fire Control Watch Officers undertook JESIP Training.
- MFRS have a seconded officer working with the City of Liverpool and Joint Competent Authority
- MFRS have a dedicated officer who leads on all Grenfell Tower Inquiry related matters with a dedicated Action Plan.
- From October 2019 all operational personnel have had additional High Rise specific training (Fire in Buildings).
- We have been given access to another "High Rise" building for smaller 3 to 5 appliance exercises and familiarisation the programme started but was disrupted by COVID 19).

Building Risk Review – work continues...

Residential Buildings over 18m and/or 6 floors

129 premises from Government

112 additional that we know of...



Thank you for taking time to listen to this presentation.

I look forward to joining the panel for Questions