

SECTION V

The Fire Service Casualty Form (NFIRS-3)

This casualty form, NFIRS-3, is used to report only fire fighter injuries or deaths. Some of the same entries appear on both the Civilian Casualty and Incident Forms so that the specific incident a casualty occurred in can be identified and the detailed information about all three forms can be linked. The elements that identify the incident are described here, in the same way they were in the NFIRS-1 and NFIRS-2 Forms.

Unlike the Civilian Casualty Form, each NFIRS-3 Form contains space for only one casualty. The first block, lines FA-FD, identifies the incident, the fire fighter and when the injury occurred. It also reports basic information about the injury.

The third block, lines FH-FO, describes the type, condition and performance of the protective equipment worn or used. Line FP calls for the signature of the chief officer in charge at the incident and the member making the report. An area for any other remarks that might be made is the last element on the form. A narrative description of the incident may be written in this block.

Again, as on the incident form, a fire fighter casualty is a person who dies or is physically injured as the result of an incident. For purposes of determining incident related injuries as opposed to in-station injuries, the incident shall start when the alarm sounds and terminates when the apparatus is placed back in service. To be recorded, the injury must be severe enough to require treatment by a practitioner of medicine, whether or not the treatment was received, or the injury must result in at least one day of restricted activity immediately following the incident. A death is recorded if the victim dies within one year after an incident as a result of the injuries sustained. If a casualty is initially recorded as an injury, and the victim subsequently dies, a change to the casualty form for that victim must be submitted.

The number of fire fighter casualty forms completed should match the number of fire fighter casualties, (injuries and fatalities) listed on the corresponding incident form.

NOTE: This form is for fire service casualties only. Do not use this form for civilians or other emergency personnel.

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FIRE SERVICE CASUALTY REPORT

NFIRS - 3

FIRE DEPARTMENT

1	<input type="checkbox"/> DELETE
2	<input type="checkbox"/> CHANGE

FILL IN THIS REPORT
IN YOUR OWN WORDS

FA	FDID	INCIDENT NO.	EXPOSURE NO	CASUALTY NO.	INJURY OCCURRED	MO	DAY	YEAR	TIME OF INJURY
FB	CASUALTY NAME (LAST, FIRST, MI)						TYPE OF CASUALTY		
FC	AGE	SEX	CASE SEVERITY			PRIMARY APPARENT SYMPTOM			
FD	PRIMARY PART OF BODY			PATIENT TAKEN TO					

FE	ASSIGNMENT	NO. OF RESPONSES PRIOR TO INJURY	PHYSICAL CONDITION	STATUS BEFORE ALARM
FF	FIRE FIGHTER ACTIVITY			WHERE INJURY OCCURRED
FG	CAUSE OF FIRE FIGHTER INJURY			MEDICAL CARE PROVIDED

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	PROTECTIVE COAT WORN	STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM
	PROTECTIVE TROUSERS WORN	STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM
	BOOTS/SHOES WORN	STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM
	HELMET WORN	STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM
	FACE PROTECTION WORN		TYPE PROBLEM
	BREATHING APPARATUS WORN	STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM
	GLOVES WORN		TYPE PROBLEM
	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT WORN	STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM

FP	MEMBER MAKING REPORT	DATE	OFFICER IN CHARGE (NAME, POSITION, ASSIGNMENT)	DATE
REMARKS				
<input type="checkbox"/> REMARKS CONTINUED ON REVERSE SIDE				

NFIRS-3
FIRE SERVICE CASUALTY REPORT

NFIRS - 3

FILL IN THIS REPORT IN YOUR OWN WORDS					FIRE DEPARTMENT				
FA	FDID	INCIDENT NO.	EXPOSURE NO	CASUALTY NO.	INJURY OCCURRED	MO	DAY	YEAR	TIME OF INJURY

1 DELETE
 2 CHANGE

With minor exceptions, the guidance and directions for completing line FA of the fire service casualty form is the same as line A on the incident form. The name of the fire department is entered on the line at the top of the form. Each individual casualty must be identified by the following elements on line FA: fire department identification, incident number, exposure number and casualty number. The remaining entries include month, day, year, and time when the injury occurred. It is stressed that the entries on line FA of the casualty form must be identical with the entries on the corresponding incident form. If injuries occur in an exposure fire, the casualty report should have the same entries as those from line A of the exposure fire incident report.

FA	FDID	INCIDENT NO.	EXPOSURE NO	CASUALTY NO.	INJURY OCCURRED	MO	DAY	YEAR	TIME OF INJURY

Fire Department Identification

Entry

Enter the State-assigned fire department identification number from the corresponding incident form.

Incident Number

Entry

Enter the incident number assigned to the incident from the corresponding incident form.

Exposure Number

Entry

Enter the exposure number assigned to the property in which the casualty occurred.

Casualty Number

Definition

This is a unique number assigned to each casualty occurring at a single incident or resulting from the incident.

Purpose

This unique number permits each casualty to be separately identified on the casualty file. Data and information concerning the casualty can be accessed using this number.

Entry

Enter the casualty identification number assigned to this casualty. The first casualty for each incident is always 001. If several civilian and fire fighter casualties are reported, each one must receive a unique casualty number. Do not use the same casualty number for both a fire fighter casualty and a civilian casualty.

Example

The first fire fighter injured is casualty number "001."

FA	FDID	INCIDENT NO.	EXPOSURE NO	CASUALTY NO.	INJURY OCCURRED	MO	DAY	YEAR	TIME OF INJURY
					001				

Injury Occurred — Month, Day, Year

Definition

The calendar month, day and year when the fire fighter casualty occurred.

Purpose

A casualty may occur on a different date than the incident. This identifies the exact date of the casualty. It also provides a basis for legal reference to a specific event.

Entry

For each fire service casualty, enter the following.

- The month using its numerical designation.

01 = January	05 = May	09 = September
02 = February	06 = June	10 = October
03 = March	07 = July	11 = November
04 = April	08 = August	12 = December

- The day of the month.

Example

A fire fighter who is injured on July 4, 1983 would be entered:

FA	FDID	INCIDENT NO.	EXPOSURE NO	CASUALTY NO.	INJURY OCCURRED	MO	DAY	YEAR	TIME OF INJURY
						0	7	0	4 8 3

A fire fighter who is injured on July 5, 1983 relating to an incident that occurred on July 4, 1983 would be entered:

FA	FDID	INCIDENT NO.	EXPOSURE NO	CASUALTY NO.	INJURY OCCURRED	MO	DAY	YEAR	TIME OF INJURY
						0	7	0	5 8 3

Time of Injury

Definition

The time of day when the casualty occurred.

Purpose

This information is used to evaluate times of fire service injuries.

Entry

Enter as closely as possible the time when the injury occurred using the 24-hour clock, ie: 0001 to 2400.

Example

A fire fighter injured at 3:30 p.m. would be entered as:

FA	FDID	INCIDENT NO.	EXPOSURE NO	CASUALTY NO.	INJURY OCCURRED	MO	DAY	YEAR	TIME OF INJURY
						1	1	5	3 0

Delete/Change

Definition

This block is used to indicate a change to information submitted on a previous fire service casualty report, or to indicate the deletion of an erroneous report.

Purpose

The purpose of the delete/change entry is to correct previously reported information.

Entry

1. A new Casualty (ADD).
If the casualty report being completed is a new report, leave this box blank and complete the casualty report as instructed in this manual.
2. Updating a Previously Submitted Casualty (CHANGE).
If new or updated information concerning a casualty becomes available on a previously submitted casualty, it is possible to update the original casualty report information by submitting a "Change" casualty report. To submit a change:
 - A) Enter the same FDID, Incident Number, Exposure Number and Casualty Number of the Casualty you want to change;
 - B) Check or "x" the Change box;
 - C) Enter the new or updated information and the applicable code numbers;
 - D) Sign and date the report. Normally a Change report should be signed by the officer in charge of the incident; and
 - E) Forward the report according to your normally established procedures.
3. Cancelling a Previously Submitted Casualty (DELETE).
If a previously submitted Casualty report was found to be erroneously submitted, or if it contains errors in the FDID, Incident Number, Exposure Number or Casualty Number fields, it may be necessary to delete the incorrect Casualty from the computer. To submit a Delete Report:
 - A) Enter the same FDID, Incident Number, Exposure Number and Casualty Number of the report you want to delete;
 - B) Check or "X" the Delete box;
 - C) Sign and date the report. Normally a delete report should be signed by the officer in charge of the incident; and
 - D) Forward the report according to your normally established procedures. Some states may have restrictions on who may delete a casualty report. Additional verification may be required before a delete report will be processed by the state.

FIRE SERVICE CASUALTY REPORT

NFIRS - 3

Rogers

FIRE DEPARTMENT

1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DELETE
2 <input type="checkbox"/> CHANGE

FILL IN THIS REPORT
IN YOUR OWN WORDS

A	FDID	INCIDENT NO.	EXPOSURE NO	CASUALTY NO.	INJURY OCCURRED	MO	DAY	YEAR	TIME OF INJURY
	07434	000471	00	001					
FB	CASUALTY NAME (LAST, FIRST, MI)								
FC	AGE	SEX	CASE SEVERITY			PRIMARY APPARENT SYMPTOM			
FD	PRIMARY PART OF BODY		PATIENT TAKEN TO						

FE	ASSIGNMENT	NO. OF RESPONSES PRIOR TO INJURY	PHYSICAL CONDITION	STATUS BEFORE ALARM
FF	FIRE FIGHTER ACTIVITY			WHERE INJURY OCCURRED
FG	CAUSE OF FIRE FIGHTER INJURY			MEDICAL CARE PROVIDED

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	PROTECTIVE COAT WORN	STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM
	PROTECTIVE TROUSERS WORN	STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM
	BOOTS/SHOES WORN	STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM
	HELMET WORN	STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM
	FACE PROTECTION WORN		TYPE PROBLEM
	BREATHING APPARATUS WORN	STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM
	GLOVES WORN		TYPE PROBLEM
	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT WORN	STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM

FP	MEMBER MAKING REPORT	DATE	OFFICER IN CHARGE (NAME, POSITION, ASSIGNMENT)	DATE
	Captain John E. Barret	7/4/83	Same	
	REMARKS			
<input type="checkbox"/> REMARKS CONTINUED ON REVERSE SIDE				

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CASUALTY NAME (LAST, FIRST, MI)	TYPE OF CASUALTY
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Casualty Name (Last, First, MI)

Definition

The last name, first name, and middle initial identify the casualty.

Purpose

The name of the fire fighter is required for legal purposes. It may also be used for insurance purposes and for filing disability claims.

Entry

Enter the full name of the person. Names should be clearly printed or typed.

Example

CASUALTY NAME (LAST, FIRST, MI)	TYPE OF CASUALTY
Gerard, Jack L.	

Type of Casualty

Definition

The type of casualty indicates whether the fire fighter injury occurred on the fireground, at a non-fire incident, during response/return, or was an illness necessitating an EMS call.

Purpose

This element aids in identifying the type of incident where most fire fighter casualties occur. It may also help in indicating specific training needed for fire fighter safety.

Entry

Enter a description of the circumstances under which the casualty occurred and the appropriate code number.

Examples

A fire fighter is injured due to smoke inhalation at a fire scene.

CASUALTY NAME (LAST, FIRST, MI)	TYPE OF CASUALTY
	At Fire Ground

A fire fighter slips and sprains his ankle in the fire station while responding to an alarm.

CASUALTY NAME (LAST, FIRST, MI)	TYPE OF CASUALTY
	At Fire Station

TYPE OF CASUALTY

1. Fireground injury before F.D. arrival.
2. Fireground injury after F.D. arrival.
3. Injury during response to or return from incident.
4. Non-fire Incident injury creating the alarm.
5. Non-fire Incident Injury after alarm.
6. Medical aid call, Illness creating the alarm.
9. Type of Casualty not classified above.
0. Type of Casualty undetermined or not reported.

Coded Examples

A fire fighter is injured due to smoke inhalation at a fire scene.

FB	CASUALTY NAME (LAST, FIRST, MI)	TYPE OF CASUALTY
		At Fire Ground 2

A fire fighter slips and sprains his ankle in the fire station while responding to an alarm.

FB	CASUALTY NAME (LAST, FIRST, MI)	TYPE OF CASUALTY
		At Fire Station 3

FC	AGE	SEX	CASE SEVERITY	PRIMARY APPARENT SYMPTOM
----	-----	-----	---------------	--------------------------

Age

Definition

The age of the fire fighter casualty in years.

Purpose

This entry permits an analysis of casualties by age with Type of Casualty, Case Severity and Cause of Injury to identify patterns that will be helpful in preventing fire fighter accidents.

Entry

Enter the age of the casualty. 00 is not an acceptable entry.

Example

FC	AGE	SEX	CASE SEVERITY	PRIMARY APPARENT SYMPTOM
	3 3			

Sex

Definition

The identification of the casualty as male or female.

Purpose

Knowing the sex of the injured person is useful for identification purposes.

Entry

Enter the appropriate code.

Example

FC	AGE	SEX	CASE SEVERITY	PRIMARY APPARENT SYMPTOM
		Male		

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SEX

1. Male.
2. Female.

Coded Example

FC	AGE	SEX	CASE SEVERITY	PRIMARY APPARENT SYMPTOM
		Male	1	

Case Severity

Definition

The overall seriousness of the casualty's injuries.

Purpose

This data element provides a basic severity indication. It can be used as a measure for the fire fighter training programs aimed at reducing injuries and deaths.

Entry

Enter the code that best describes the severity of the casualty's injuries. An entry is required for this element.

Examples

A fire fighter is overcome by smoke in a house fire.

FC	AGE	SEX	CASE SEVERITY	Smoke - Severe	PRIMARY APPARENT SYMPTOM	
----	-----	-----	---------------	----------------	--------------------------	--

A fire fighter is cut on the arm.

FC	AGE	SEX	CASE SEVERITY	Deep Cut	PRIMARY APPARENT SYMPTOM	
----	-----	-----	---------------	----------	--------------------------	--

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CASE SEVERITY

1. Minor - The patient is not in danger of death or permanent disability. Immediate medical care is not necessary.
2. Moderate - There is little danger of death or permanent disability. Quick medical care is advisable. This category includes injuries such as fractures or lacerations requiring sutures.
3. Severe - The situation is potentially life threatening if the condition remains uncontrolled. Immediate medical care is necessary even though body processes may still be functioning and vital signs may be normal.
4. Life Threat - Death is imminent: body processes and vital signs are not normal. Immediate medical care is necessary. This category includes such as severe hemorrhaging, severe multiple trauma, and multiple internal injuries.
5. D.O.A. - Dead upon arrival at the scene.
6. Died subsequent to arrival.

Coded Examples

A fire fighter is overcome by smoke in a house fire.

FC	AGE	SEX	CASE SEVERITY	Smoke - Severe	PRIMARY APPARENT SYMPTOM	
				3		

A fire fighter is cut on the arm.

FC	AGE	SEX	CASE SEVERITY	Deep Cut	PRIMARY APPARENT SYMPTOM	
				2		

Primary Apparent Symptom

Definition

This entry describes the fire fighter's most serious injury. This information is determined by the emergency medical technician or person responsible for the pre-hospital emergency phase.

Purpose

Knowing the most serious injuries can aid in improving fire fighter equipment and training needs. For example, large numbers of smoke inhalation injuries to fire fighters would indicate a need to reevaluate the uses or adequacy of the breathing apparatus.

Entry

Enter the code that describes the casualty's most serious injury.

Examples

A fire fighter is overcome by smoke, treated at a hospital and released.

FC	AGE	SEX	CASE SEVERITY	PRIMARY APPARENT SYMPTOM	Smoke Inhalation	
----	-----	-----	---------------	--------------------------	------------------	--

A fire fighter is cut when he falls through a window.

FC	AGE	SEX	CASE SEVERITY	PRIMARY APPARENT SYMPTOM	Cut	
----	-----	-----	---------------	--------------------------	-----	--

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PRIMARY APPARENT SYMPTOM

- 39. Abortion, miscarriage-obstetrics.
- 01. Abrasion.
- 02. Amputation.
- 03. Asphyxiation.
 - included is smoke inhalation.
- 04. Avulsion (of,eye).
- 31. Bleeding hemorrhaging.
- 05. Burn: chemical.
- 06. Burn: electric.
- 07. Burn: thermal.
- 08. Burn: scald.
- 09. Cancer
- 10. Cardiac arrest.
- 11. Cardiac symptoms.
- 05. Chemical burn.
- 12. Chills.
- 13. Contusion/bruise-minor trauma.
- 14. Convulsion/seizure unspecified.
 - Included is petit mal.
- 15. Convulsions/seizure systemic.
 - Included is grand mal.
- 16. Crushing.
- 35. Cut, lacerations.
- 17. Dehydration.
- 38. Delivery, obstetrics.
- 18. Diabetic coma.
- 19. Diabetic shock.
- 20. Difficulty breathing/shortness of breath.
- 21. Dislocation.
- 22. Disorientation.
- 23. Dizziness/fainting/weakness.
- 24. Drowning.
- 25. Drug overdose.
- 06. Electric burn.
- 49. Electric shock.
- 04. Eye (avulsion of) trauma, out of socket.
- 26. Fever.
- 27. Foreign body, obstruction.
- 28. Fracture: closed.
- 29. Fracture: open.
- 30. Frostbite.
- 46. Gunshot, projectile wound.
- 31. Hemorrhaging, bleeding.
- 32. Hypersensitivity.
 - Included is allergic reaction to medicines.
- 33. impairment similar to that caused by alcohol.
- 34. internal trauma (closed blunt).
- 35. Laceration, cut.

36. Mental disorder.
 39. Miscarriage, obstetrics.
 37. Nausea.
 42. Numbness, tingling.
 38. Obstetrics - delivery.
 39. Obstetrics - miscarriage.
 40. Pain only.
 41. Paralysis.
 42. Paresthesia, numbness, tingling.
 43. Pneumonia.
 44. Puncture/wound penetrating.
 Included are stab wounds.
 45. Poison not listed elsewhere.
 46. Projectile wound-high velocity.
 Included are gunshot wounds.
 47. Respiratory arrest.
 08. Scald.
48. Shock: anaphylactic.
 49. Shock: electrical.
 50. Sickness.
 03. Smoke Inhalation, asphyxiation.
 51. Sprain, strain.
 44. Stabbing, puncture wound.
 52. Stroke (C.V.A.)
 53. Swelling.
 07. Thermal burn.
 54. Unconscious.
 55. Vomiting.
 59. Other long-term illness.
 98. No apparent symptom.
 99. Apparent Symptom not classified above.
 00. Apparent Symptom undetermined or not reported.

Coded Examples

A fire fighter is overcome by smoke, treated at a hospital and released.

FC	AGE	SEX	CASE SEVERITY	PRIMARY APPARENT SYMPTOM	Smoke Inhalation 0 3
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A fire fighter is cut when he falls through a window.

FC	AGE	SEX	CASE SEVERITY	PRIMARY APPARENT SYMPTOM	Cut 3 5
----	-----	-----	---------------	--------------------------	-------------

FD	PRIMARY PART OF BODY	PATIENT TAKEN TO	
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Primary Part Of Body

Definition

This element describes the part of the body which sustained the most serious injury. It should be the part of the body affected by the symptom described as the primary apparent symptom.

Purpose

Primary Part of Body injured analyzed with Primary Apparent Symptom and Activity At Time of Injury, will provide data useful in the development of protective clothing, equipment, safe operating procedures and safety training.

Entry

Enter the code that describes the part of the body which was most seriously injured.

Examples

A fire fighter is overcome by smoke.

FD	PRIMARY PART OF BODY	PATIENT TAKEN TO	
----	----------------------	------------------	--

A fire fighter sprains his ankle while fighting a fire.

FD	PRIMARY PART OF BODY	PATIENT TAKEN TO	
----	----------------------	------------------	--

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PRIMARY PART OF BODY

1. HEAD AREA

- 11. Ear.
- 12. Eye.
- 13. Face.
- 14. Mouth - lips.
- 15. Mouth - interior.
- 16. Nose.
- 17. Nose lining.
- 18. Teeth.
- 19. Head Area not elsewhere classified.
- 10. Head Area; insufficient information to classify further.

2. TRUNK

- 21. Neck.
- 22. Shoulder.
- 23. Back-upper, surface only - see 61 for spine.
- 24. Back-lower, surface only - see 61 for spine.
- 25. Chest.

26. Abdomen.

27. Buttocks.

28. Groin.

29. Trunk not elsewhere classified.

20. Trunk; insufficient information to classify further.

3. ARM/HAND

- 31. Arm-upper not including elbow (33) or shoulder (22).
- 32. Arm-lower not including elbow (33) or wrist (34).
- 33. Elbow.
- 34. Wrist.
- 35. Hand.
- 36. Fingers.
- 37. Thumb.

39. Arm/Hand not elsewhere classified.

30. Arm/Hand; insufficient information to classify further.

4. LEG/FOOT

41. Leg-upper.

- 42. Leg-lower.
- 43. Knee.
- 44. Ankle.
- 45. Foot.
- 46. Toes.
- 49. Leg/Foot not elsewhere classified.
- 40. Leg/Foot; insufficient information to classify further.

5. INTERNAL

- 51. Throat.
- 52. Trachea.
- 53. Lungs.
- 54. Heart.
- 55. Stomach.
- 56. Intestinal tract.
- 57. Genito-urinary.
- 58. Internal organ not otherwise specified.
- 59. Internal not elsewhere classified.

- 50. Internal; insufficient information to classify further.

6. OTHER PARTS OF BODY

- 61. Spine.
- 62. Pelvis.
- 63. Hip.

7. MULTIPLE PARTS OF BODY

- 71. Multiple head parts.
- 72. Multiple trunk parts.
- 73. Multiple arm/hand parts.
- 74. Multiple leg/foot parts.
- 75. Multiple internal parts.
- 76. Multiple body par&upper.
- 77. Multiple body parts-lower.
- 78. Multiple body parts-whole body.

9. OTHER

- 98. Part of body not applicable.
- 99. Part of Body not classified above.
- 00. Part of Body undetermined or not reported.

Coded Examples

A fire fighter is overcome by smoke.

FD	PRIMARY PART OF BODY Lungs	PATIENT TAKEN TO 5 3	
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A fire fighter sprains his ankle while fighting a fire.

FD	PRIMARY PART OF BODY Ankle	PATIENT TAKEN TO 4 4	
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Patient Taken To

Definition

This element identifies where the casualty was taken.

Purpose

This information is useful in determining the requirements, both personnel and equipment, for handling casualties.

Entry

Enter the code number of where the patient was taken regardless of who transported the victim or whether the victim was transported.

Examples

An injured fire fighter was taken to the hospital.

FD	PRIMARY PART OF BODY		PATIENT TAKEN TO	Hospital	
----	----------------------	--	------------------	----------	--

A fire fighter was treated at the scene and released.

FD	PRIMARY PART OF BODY		PATIENT TAKEN TO	Treated at Scene & Released	
----	----------------------	--	------------------	-----------------------------	--

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PATIENT TAKEN TO

1. Hospital, emergency room or general admission.
2. Doctor's office clinic.
3. Long-term care facility.
4. Morgue.
5. Funeral home.
6. Residence.
7. Not transported.
9. Patient Taken To not classified above.
0. Patient Taken To undetermined or not reported.

Coded Examples

An injured fire fighter was taken to the hospital.

FD	PRIMARY PART OF BODY		PATIENT TAKEN TO	Hospital	
----	----------------------	--	------------------	----------	--

|1

A fire fighter was treated at the scene and released.

FD	PRIMARY PART OF BODY		PATIENT TAKEN TO	Treated at Scene & Released	
----	----------------------	--	------------------	-----------------------------	--

|7

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FE	ASSIGNMENT	NO. OF RESPONSES PRIOR TO INJURY	PHYSICAL CONDITION	STATUS BEFORE ALARM
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Assignment

Definition

This element describes the official assignment of the casualty. This may not coincide with the fire fighter's activity at the time of injury.

Purpose

Assignment, when analyzed with the other fire fighter casualty data, can be used to identify possible reasons for injury and/or death.

Entry

Enter the description and the code which describes the primary duty assignment of the injured fire fighter.

Examples

A fire fighter is assigned to fire suppression duties when injured.

FE	ASSIGNMENT	NO. OF RESPONSES PRIOR TO INJURY	PHYSICAL CONDITION	STATUS BEFORE ALARM
	Suppression			

A fire fighter sprains his ankles during a training drill.

FE	ASSIGNMENT	NO. OF RESPONSES PRIOR TO INJURY	PHYSICAL CONDITION	STATUS BEFORE ALARM
	Training			

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ASSIGNMENT

1. Fire suppression.
2. Emergency Medical Service (EMS).
3. Fire prevention/inspection.
4. Training.
5. Maintenance.
6. Fire alarm/communications.
7. Administrative.
9. Assignment not classified above.
0. Assignment undetermined or not reported.

Coded Examples

A fire fighter is assigned to fire suppression duties when injured.

FE	ASSIGNMENT	NO. OF RESPONSES PRIOR TO INJURY	PHYSICAL CONDITION	STATUS BEFORE ALARM
	Suppression	1		

A fire fighter sprains an ankle during a training drill.

FE	ASSIGNMENT	NO. OF RESPONSES PRIOR TO INJURY	PHYSICAL CONDITION	STATUS BEFORE ALARM
	Training	4		

Number Responses Prior To Injury

Definition

The number of incidents which the fire fighter had responded to during the 24 hours prior to the alarm.

Purpose

This is useful in determining cases of fatigue and cumulative exposure to heat and gases, which may have contributed to the injury.

Entry

Enter the code which describes the number of incidents responded to by the casualty in the immediate 24 hour period prior to the time of injury.

Examples

A fire fighter casualty had not responded to an incident for 48 hours prior to the injury.

FE	ASSIGNMENT	NO. OF RESPONSES PRIOR TO INJURY	PHYSICAL CONDITION	STATUS BEFORE ALARM
		None		

A fire fighter responded to two incidents during the 24 hour period before this response.

FE	ASSIGNMENT	NO. OF RESPONSES PRIOR TO INJURY	PHYSICAL CONDITION	STATUS BEFORE ALARM
		Two		

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NUMBER OF INCIDENT RESPONSES DURING PRIOR 24 HOURS

1. One.
2. Two.
3. Three.
4. Four.
5. Five.
6. Six to eight.
7. Nine to twelve.
8. Over twelve.
9. None.
0. Number of Incident Responses During Prior 24 Hours undetermined or not reported.

Coded Examples

A fire fighter casualty had not responded to an incident for 48 hours prior to the injury.

FE	ASSIGNMENT	NO. OF RESPONSES PRIOR TO INJURY	PHYSICAL CONDITION	STATUS BEFORE ALARM
		None	9	

A fire fighter responded to two incidents during the 24 hour period before this response.

FE	ASSIGNMENT	NO. OF RESPONSES PRIOR TO INJURY	PHYSICAL CONDITION	STATUS BEFORE ALARM
		Two	12	

Physical Condition

Definition

The physical condition of the casualty prior to injury.

Purpose

Important in understanding how, and why some injuries occur. The condition of the casualty at the time of injury is important in determining and understanding how and why injuries occur.

Entry

Enter the description and the code that describes the physical condition of the casualty at the time of injury.

Examples

A fire fighter was awake and rested at the time of injury.

FE	ASSIGNMENT	NO. OF RESPONSES PRIOR TO INJURY	PHYSICAL CONDITION	STATUS BEFORE ALARM
			Rested	

A fire fighter was injured while under treatment for a cold.

FE	ASSIGNMENT	NO. OF RESPONSES PRIOR TO INJURY	PHYSICAL CONDITION	STATUS BEFORE ALARM
			Cold Under Medication	

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PHYSICAL CONDITION AT TIME OF INJURY

1. Rested.
2. Fatigued.
3. Impaired (drugs, alcohol).
4. Impaired (illness, medication).
9. Physical Condition at Time of Injury not classified above.
0. Physical Condition at Time of Injury undetermined or not reported.

Coded Examples

A fire fighter was awake and rested at the time of injury.

FE	ASSIGNMENT	NO. OF RESPONSES PRIOR TO INJURY	PHYSICAL CONDITION	STATUS BEFORE ALARM
			Rested	1

A fire fighter was injured while under treatment for a cold.

FE	ASSIGNMENT	NO. OF RESPONSES PRIOR TO INJURY	PHYSICAL CONDITION	STATUS BEFORE ALARM
			Cold Under Medication	4

Status Before Alarm

Definition

The state of consciousness of the casualty immediately prior to the alarm.

Purpose

This data element aids in analyzing why fire service personnel are injured.

Entry

Enter the code that describes the state of the casualty immediately prior to the alarm.

Examples

A fire fighter is awake prior to alarm.

FE	ASSIGNMENT	NO. OF RESPONSES PRIOR TO INJURY	PHYSICAL CONDITION	STATUS BEFORE ALARM	
				Awake	

A fire fighter sprained an ankle immediately after being awakened by an alarm.

FE	ASSIGNMENT	NO. OF RESPONSES PRIOR TO INJURY	PHYSICAL CONDITION	STATUS BEFORE ALARM	
				Asleep	

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STATUS OF INJURED PRIOR TO ALARM AT WHICH INJURY OCCURRED

1. Asleep.
2. Awake.
9. Status of injured Prior to Alarm at which Injury Occurred not classified above.
0. Status of injured Prior to Alarm at which injury Occurred undetermined or not reported.

Coded Examples

A fire fighter is awake prior to alarm.

FE	ASSIGNMENT	NO. OF RESPONSES PRIOR TO INJURY	PHYSICAL CONDITION	STATUS BEFORE ALARM	
				Awake	12

A fire fighter sprained an ankle immediately after being awakened by an alarm.

FE	ASSIGNMENT	NO. OF RESPONSES PRIOR TO INJURY	PHYSICAL CONDITION	STATUS BEFORE ALARM	
				Asleep	11

FF	FIRE FIGHTER ACTIVITY	WHERE INJURY OCCURRED
----	-----------------------	-----------------------

Fire Fighter Activity

Definition

The activity being performed by the fire fighter at the time the injury occurred.

Purpose

The Fire Fighter Activity is a prime factor in determining the cause of the injury and developing steps to minimize the hazards involved with that activity.

Entry

Enter the description and code that describes the activity of the casualty when injured.

Examples

An injured fire fighter was using hand tools while extinguishing the fire.

FF	FIRE FIGHTER ACTIVITY	Using Hand Tools To Extinguish Fire	WHERE INJURY OCCURRED
----	-----------------------	--	-----------------------

A fire fighter is injured while raising a ground ladder.

FF	FIRE FIGHTER ACTIVITY	Raising A Ladder	WHERE INJURY OCCURRED
----	-----------------------	------------------	-----------------------

Codes © NFPA 1981

FIRE FIGHTER ACTIVITY

1. RIDING VEHICLE

11. Boarding fire apparatus, emergency vehicle.
12. Riding fire apparatus: standing.
13. Riding fire apparatus: sitting.
14. Riding fire apparatus: position unknown.
15. Riding other emergency vehicle. Included are ambulances, boats, planes, etc.
16. Riding non-emergency vehicle.
17. Getting off fire apparatus, emergency vehicle.
18. Jumping from aircraft.
19. Riding Vehicle not classified above.
20. Riding Vehicle; insufficient information to classify further.

2. DRIVING/OPERATING APPARATUS

21. Driving fire apparatus.
22. Tiller ladder truck.
23. Driving other emergency vehicle. Included are ambulances, boats.
24. Flying a/craft.
25. Operating engine/pump.

26. Operating ladder truck, elevated platform.

27. Operating other apparatus/equipment. Included are power winches, stationary generators, etc.

29. Driving/Operating not classified above.

20. Driving/Operating; insufficient information to classify further.

3. EXTINGUISHING FIRE/NEUTRALIZING INCIDENT

31. Handling charged hose lines.
32. Using hand extinguishers.
33. Operating master stream device.
34. Using hand tools in extinguishment activity.
35. Removing power lines.
36. Removing flammable liquids/chemicals.
37. Shutting off utilities, gas lines, etc.
39. Extinguishing Fire/Neutralizing Incident not classified.
30. Extinguishing Fire/Neutralizing incident; insufficient information to classify further,

4. SUPPRESSION SUPPORT

- 41. Forcible entry.
- 42. Ventilation with power tools.
- 43. Ventilation with hand tools.
- 44. Salvage.
- 45. Overhaul.
- 49 Suppression Support not classified.
- 40. Suppression Support; insufficient information to classify further.

5. ACCESS/EGRESS

- 51. Carrying ground ladder.
- 52. Raising ground ladder.
- 53. Lowering ground ladder.
- 54. Climbing ladder.
- 55. Scaling.
- 56. Escaping fire/hazard.
- 59. Access/Egress not classified.
- 50 Access/Egress; insufficient information to classify further.

6. RESCUE

- 61. Searching for fire victim.
- 62. Rescue of fire victim.
- 63. Rescue of non-fire victim.
- 64. Water rescue.
- 65. Providing emergency medical care.
- 66. Diving operations.
- 67. Extraction with power tools.
- 68. Extraction with hand tools.
- 69. Rescue not classified above.
- 60. Rescue; insufficient information to classify further.

7. MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENT SCENE ACTIVITY

- 71. Directing traffic.

- 72. Catching hydrant.

- 73. Laying hose.
- 74. Moving tools or equipment around scene.
- 75. Picking up tools, equipment, hose on scene.
- 76. Setting up lighting.
Included are portable generator operations.
- 77. Operating portable pump.
- 79. Miscellaneous incident Scene Activity not classified above.
- 70. Miscellaneous incident Scene Activity; insufficient information to classify further.

8. STATION ACTIVITY

- 81. Moving about station, alarm sounding.
- 82. Moving about Station, normal activity.
- 83. Station Maintenance.
- 84. Vehicle maintenance.
- 85. Equipment maintenance.
- 86. Physical fitness activity: supervised.
- 87. Physical fitness activity: unsupervised.
- 88. Training activity or drill.
- 89. Station Activity not classified above.
- 80. Station Activity; insufficient information to classify further.

9. OTHER ACTIVITY

- 91. incident investigation: during incident.
- 92. incident investigation: after incident.
- 93. inspection activity.
- 94. Administrative work.
- 95. Communication work.
- 99. Activity at Time of injury/Accident not classified above.
- 00. Activity at Time of injury/Accident undetermined or not reported.

Coded Examples

An injured fire fighter was using hand tools while extinguishing the fire.

FF	FIRE FIGHTER ACTIVITY Using Hand Tools To Extinguish Fire	3 4	WHERE INJURY OCCURRED		
----	---	-----	-----------------------	--	--

A fire fighter is injured while raising a ground ladder.

FF	FIRE FIGHTER ACTIVITY Raising A Ladder	5 2	WHERE INJURY OCCURRED		
----	---	-----	-----------------------	--	--

Where Injury Occurred

Definition

The place where the injury occurred. This location may be enroute to the scene, at the incident scene, at the station, or some other location.

Purpose

This element can aid in identifying why the fire fighter sustained a certain type of injury. It may also indicate areas in which safety training and safer operating procedures are necessary.

Entry

Enter the code that describes where the injury took place. Be as specific as possible in coding areas inside of a structure.

Examples

A fire fighter is injured in a ground level kitchen in a single family dwelling.

FF	FIRE FIGHTER ACTIVITY	WHERE INJURY OCCURRED	In Structure-Grade Level
----	-----------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------

Flames erupt through the roof severely burning a fire fighter while venting.

FF	FIRE FIGHTER ACTIVITY	WHERE INJURY OCCURRED	Roof
----	-----------------------	-----------------------	------

Codes © NFPA 1981

- | WHERE INJURY/ACCIDENT OCCURRED | | 3. AT EMERGENCY SCENE - OUTSIDE BELOW GRADE |
|--|--|---|
| 1. ENROUTE/RETURNING | | 31. in open pit.
32. in ditch/trench.
33. in quarry/mine.
34. in ravine.
35. in well.
36. in water.
39. At Emergency Scene - Outside Below Grade not classified above.
30. At Emergency Scene - Outside Below Grade; insufficient information to classify further. |
| 2. AT EMERGENCY SCENE -OUTSIDE AT OR ABOVE GRADE | | 41. Grade level.
42. Second through fourth stories or equivalent above grade.
43. Fifth through seventh stories or equivalent above grade.
44. Above seventh story or equivalent above grade.
45. in attic regardless of height above grade.
49. At Emergency Scene - inside Structure at or Above Grade not classified above.
40. At Emergency Scene - inside Structure at or Above Grade; insufficient information to classify further. |
| 21. Outside on ground level.
22. Outside above grade level.
23. On structure roof.
24. On ladder or in basket of aerial apparatus.
25. On ground ladder.
26. On wall or ledge.
27. On fire escape.
28. On steep hillside.
29. At Emergency Scene - Outside At or Above Grade not classified above.
20. At Emergency Scene--Outside At or Above Grade: insufficient information to classify further. | | |

5. AT EMERGENCY SCENE - INSIDE STRUCTURE BELOW GRADE

- 51. One story or equivalent below grade.
- 52. Two or more stories below grade.
- 53. in tunnel.
- 54. in sewer.
- 50. At Emergency Scene - Inside Structure Below Grade; insufficient information to classify further.

6. AT EMERGENCY SCENE-INSIDE VEHICLE

- 61. Motor vehicle passenger compartment.
- 62. Motor vehicle cargo compartment.
- 63. Rail vehicle.
- 64. Boat/ship/barges.
- 65. Aircraft.
- 69. At Emergency Scene - Inside Vehicle not classified above.
- 60. At Emergency Scene - inside Vehicle; insufficient information to classify further.

7. AT FIRE DEPARTMENT MANAGED LOCATION

- 71. At fire station Including surrounding department-owned property.

72. At training school.

73. At off station drill site.

74. At administrative offices.

75. At maintenance facility.

76. At communication center.

77. At off station work site.

79. At Fire Department Managed Location not classified above.

70. At Fire Department Managed Location; insufficient information to classify further.

8. AT INSPECTION SITE

- 81. inside structure -normally occupied areas.
- 82. inside structure - service or storage areas.
- 83. On roof, fire escape, outside stairways, etc.
- 84. On ground outside structure.
- 89. At Inspection Site not classified above.
- 80. At inspection Site; insufficient information to classify further.

9. OTHER

- 99. Where Injury Accident Occurred not classified above.
- 00. Where injury Accident Occurred undetermined or not reported.

Coded Examples

A fire fighter is injured in a ground level kitchen in a single family dwelling.

FF	FIRE FIGHTER ACTIVITY	WHERE INJURY OCCURRED	4 1
		In Structure-Grade Level	

Flames erupt through the roof severely burning a fire fighter while venting.

FF	FIRE FIGHTER ACTIVITY	WHERE INJURY OCCURRED	2 3
		Roof	

CAUSE OF FIRE FIGHTER INJURY	MEDICAL CARE PROVIDED
------------------------------	-----------------------

Cause Of Fire Fighter Injury

Definition

This element describes the action or lack of action which directly resulted in the casualty being injured.

Purpose

The analysis of this information may permit an understanding of the condition causing the injury, and a means of planning suitable preventive techniques. For example, fire fighter injuries resulting from a blow to the head may indicate inadequacy of the helmet.

Entry

Indicate the immediate cause or condition responsible for the injury and enter the appropriate code number.

Examples

A fire fighter receives burns on an arm.

CAUSE OF FIRE FIGHTER INJURY	MEDICAL CARE PROVIDED
Contact With Fire	

A fire fighter slips on the station's floor which was recently washed.

CAUSE OF FIRE FIGHTER INJURY	MEDICAL CARE PROVIDED
Slipped On Wet Surface	

Codes © NFPA 1981

CAUSE OF FIRE FIGHTER INJURY MAJOR HEADINGS

The Major Divisions (single digit) of the Cause of Fire Fighter injury classification are:

Codes Topic

100-199 Fell/slipped.

200-299 Caught/Trapped In, by or between.

300-399 Struck by.

400-499 Contact with/exposed to.

500-599 Overexertion/strain.

600-699 Exiting or Escaping/Jumped.

700-799 Fire Department Apparatus Accident.

800-899 Assaulted.

900-999 Other Cause.

1. FELL/SLIPPED

101. in hole, outside structure.

102. in hole burned in floor.

103. in hole burned in roof.

- 104. in unguarded opening In floor.
- 105. in unguarded opening in roof.
- 106. Over object.
- 107. On wet surface.
- 108. On icy surface.
- 109. On flat surface.
- 110. On steps, stairs.
- 111. From ladder.
- 112. From structure.
- 113. From emergency apparatus (safety bar/belt not fastened).
- 114. From emergency apparatus (safety bar/belt failed).
- 115. in or into emergency apparatus.
- 116. Off station sliding pole.
- 117. Over/off curb.
- 199. Fell/Slipped; not classified above.
- 100. Fell/Slipped; insufficient information to classify further.

2. CAUGHT/TRAPPED - IN, BY, BETWEEN

- 201. Collapsing roof.
- 202. Collapsing wail.
- 203. Collapsing floor.
- 204. Collapsing ceiling.
- 205. Fire Progress.
- 206. Back draft.
- 207. Flashover.
- 208. Explosion.
- 209. Falling object(s).
- 210. Between objects.
- 211. Lost inside building.
- 212. Fire department apparatus.
- 213. Earth cave-in.
- 214. Under water object(s) or obstacle(s).
- 299. Caught/Trapped not classified above.
- 200. Caught/Trapped; insufficient information to classify further.

3. STRUCK BY

Use when the injury producing object moved toward injured person.

- 301. Collapsing roof.
- 302. Collapsing wall.
- 303. Collapsing ceiling.
- 304. Pieces of wail.
- 305. Ceiling being pulled by self.
- 306. Ceiling being pulled by others.
- 307. Dirt particles.
- 308. Flying glass.
- 309. Glass broken by self.
- 310. Glass broken by others.
- 311. Water stream, hand line.
- 312. Water stream, master stream.
- 313. Portable extinguisher stream.
- 314. Ladder.
- 315. Hand tools/equipment.
- 316. Hose.
- 317. Coupling.
- 318. Fire department apparatus.
- 319. Non-fire department vehicle.
- 320. Falling object(s).
- 321. Thrown objects, non-malicious (see 802 for Malicious).
- 322. Apparatus and compartment doors.
- 323. Other doors.
- 324. Fire station equipment.
- 325. Other personnel (not intentional).
- 399. Struck By not classified above.
- 300. Struck By; insufficient information to classify further.

4. CONTACT WITH/EXPOSURE TO

- 401. Heat.
- 402. Embers.
- 403. Hot metal.
- 404. Hot tar, etc.
- 405. Fire.
- 406. Splinters.

407. Nails.

- 408. Glass.
- 409. Water.
- 410. Steam.
- 411. Smoke/toxic fire products.
- 412. Unusual fumes, gases.
- 413. Chemicals.
- 414. Radioactive material.
- 415. Electricity.
- 416. Utility flames, flares, torches, etc.
- 417. Underwater objects.
- 418. insects.
- 419. Poisonous plants.
- 420. Contagious disease.
- 421. Extreme weather.
- 499. Contact with/Exposure To not classified above.
- 400. Contact with/Exposure To; insufficient information to classify further.

5. OVEREXERTION/STRAIN

Use if related to the activity at the time injury is received.

- 501. While lifting hose.
- 502. While lifting ladder.
- 503. While lifting hand tools, saws, etc.
- 504. While lifting victim (during rescue from fire operation).
- 505. While lifting property/contents.
- 506. While lifting during rescue operation.
- 507. While lifting other, not classified above.
- 508. While carrying hose.
- 509. While carrying ladder.
- 510. While carrying hand tools, saws, etc.
- 511. While carrying victim (during rescue from fire operation).
- 512. While carrying property/contents.
- 513. While carrying during rescue operation.
- 514. While carrying, not classified above.
- 515. While pulling hose.
- 516. While pulling ladder.
- 517. While pulling hand tools, saws, etc.
- 518. While pulling victim (during rescue from fire operation).
- 519. While pulling property/contents.
- 520. While pulling during rescue operation.
- 521. While pulling other, not classified above.
- 522. While in rescue operation.
- 523. While climbing ladders.
- 524. While climbing stairs.
- 525. While climbing cliff or wail.
- 526. While climbing not classified above.
- 599. Overexertion/Strain not classified above.
- 500. Overexertion/Strain; insufficient information to classify further.

6. EXITING OR ESCAPING - JUMPED

- 601. From ladder.
- 602. From wail, ledge, or window.

- 603. From roof.
- 604. From other part of structure.
- 605. From fire department apparatus.
- 699. Exiting or Escaping not classified above.
- 600. Exiting or Escaping; insufficient information available to classify further.

7. FIRE DEPARTMENT APPARATUS ACCIDENT

- 701. Collision with other vehicle.
- 702. Collision with pedestrian.
- 703. Collision with stationary object(s).
- 704. Collision not classified above.
- 705. Collision; insufficient information available to classify further.
- 706. Left road (no collision).
- 707. Overturned (no collision).
- 799. Fire Department Apparatus Accident not classified above.

- 700. Fire Department Apparatus Accident; insufficient information available to classify further.

8. ASSAULTED

- 801. Struck by Individual(s) (deliberate act).
- 802. Struck by Individuals (crowd action pushing or shoving).
- 803. Struck by thrown object(s).
- 804. Cut/stabbed.
- 805. Gunshot.
- 806. Bitten.
- 899. Assault not classified above.
- 800. Assault; insufficient information available to classify further.

9. OTHER CAUSE

- 999. Cause of Fire Fighter Injury not classified above
- 000. Cause of Fire Fighter Injury, undetermined or not reported.

Coded Examples

A fire fighter receives burns on an arm.

FG

CAUSE OF FIRE FIGHTER INJURY	MEDICAL CARE PROVIDED
Contact With Fire	4 0 5

A fire fighter slips on the station's floor which was recently washed.

CAUSE OF FIRE FIGHTER INJURY	MEDICAL CARE PROVIDED
Slipped On Wet Surface	1 0 7

Medical Care Provided

Definition

The most advance care facility at which the casualty was treated for injuries.

Purpose

This information is useful in indicating the severity of the casualty. It also aids in determining the requirements for handling casualties.

Entry

Enter the description and the code that describes where the casualty was treated.

Examples

A fire fighter was taken to the hospital emergency room for smoke inhalation.

FG	CAUSE OF FIRE FIGHTER INJURY		MEDICAL CARE PROVIDED	Taken To Hospital Emergency Room	
----	------------------------------	--	-----------------------	----------------------------------	--

A casualty was treated at the scene and refuses additional treatment.

FG	CAUSE OF FIRE FIGHTER INJURY		MEDICAL CARE PROVIDED	Treated At Scene	
----	------------------------------	--	-----------------------	------------------	--

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MEDICAL CARE PROVIDED

1. None.
2. Treated at scene.
3. Treated at medical clinic.
4. Treated at doctor's office.
5. Hospital emergency room.
6. Hospital outpatient.
7. Hospital Inpatient.
8. Continued care after hospital release.
9. Medical Care Provided not classified above.
0. Medical Care Provided undetermined or not reported.

Coded Examples

A fire fighter was taken to the hospital emergency room for smoke inhalation.

FG	CAUSE OF FIRE FIGHTER INJURY		MEDICAL CARE PROVIDED	Taken To Hospital Emergency Room	5
----	------------------------------	--	-----------------------	----------------------------------	---

A casualty was treated at the scene and refuses additional treatment.

FG	CAUSE OF FIRE FIGHTER INJURY		MEDICAL CARE PROVIDED	Treated At Scene	2
----	------------------------------	--	-----------------------	------------------	---

FH	PROTECTIVE COAT WORN	STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM
FI	PROTECTIVE TROUSERS WORN	STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM
FK	BOOTS/SHOES WORN	STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM
FL	HELMET WORN	STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM
FM	FACE PROTECTION WORN		TYPE PROBLEM
FN	BREATHING APPARATUS WORN	STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM
FO	GLOVES WORN		TYPE PROBLEM
	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT WORN	STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM

Protective Equipment

This section records information about what the fire fighter was wearing at the time of the injury. If protective equipment was being worn, the status and type of problem (if any) of the equipment is also collected.

The three items (Worn, Status, Problem) which make up Protective Equipment will be explained by general discussion rather than explaining each data element on each line. This is because of the similarity of each item to the eight lines of Protective Equipment data.

Protective Equipment - Worn

Definition

The identification of what protective equipment (if any) was being worn by the fire fighter at the time of injury.

Purpose

Knowing that a piece of protective equipment was (or was not) being worn is important in determining the effectiveness of the equipment. When analyzed with other information on the casualty and incident report-if it will be possible to develop better training or operational procedures aimed at reducing the number and severity of fire fighter casualties.

Entry

Enter the protective equipment that was worn (or "not worn" if no equipment of that type was being worn) in the appropriate "Worn" data elements of lines FH-FO and the corresponding code number.

Make an entry in this element even if the equipment was not being worn. If an equipment item is coded "not worn," the "Status" and "Type Problem" element for that equipment may be left blank.

Protective Equipment -Status

Definition

The manner in which the protective equipment was being worn.

Purpose

'Status" is necessary to determine how the equipment was being worn.

Entry

If you entered anything except "not worn" in the corresponding worn element, enter a description of how the piece of equipment was being worn at the time of injury and the appropriate code number. Note that there is no "Status" element for face protection or gloves.

If you entered "not worn" in the "Worn" element for a specific piece of equipment, leave the corresponding "status" block blank.

Protective Equipment - Problem

Definition

The most serious problem with the piece of equipment described by the "worn" data element.

Purpose

The problem (if any) with protective equipment can provide valuable information about equipment effectiveness and point to possible changes needed in equipment design or use. When analyzed with "Worn" and "Status" data, it will be possible to improve training and operational procedures aimed at the reduction of the severity and number of fire fighter casualties.

Entry

If you entered anything except "not worn" in the corresponding "worn" element, enter a description of the most serious problem (if any) with the piece of equipment that was being worn at the time of the injury and the appropriate code number.

If you entered "Not worn" in the "worn" element, leave the corresponding "Problem" element blank.

If more than one "problem" seems appropriate choose the code which describes the most severe problem.

Coded Examples

A fire fighter operating a charged line in a structure fire falls into a hole in a burned out floor sustaining a sprained ankle. The steel toe/steel shank/insulated boots were severely cut, but the fire fighter's leg was not cut. The nomex gloves prevented burns to the hand when the fire fighter caught himself before falling all the way through the floor.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	PROTECTIVE COAT WORN	3	STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM	7
	Canvas Lined		Collar Up	3	No Failure
	PROTECTIVE TROUSERS WORN		STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM	1
	Not Worn	9			
	BOOTS/SHOES WORN	Shank	STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM	
	3/4 Insulated Steel & Toe	3	Pulled Up	1	No Failure
	HELMET WORN		STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM	
	Lexan	4	Strap On	1	No Failure
	FACE PROTECTION WORN			TYPE PROBLEM	
	Full Face		1	No Failure	7
FM	BREATHING APPARATUS WORN	SCBA	STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM	9 7
FN	GLOVES WORN			TYPE PROBLEM	
	Nomex		7	No Failure	7
FO	SPECIAL EQUIPMENT WORN		STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM	
	None	8			1

A fire fighter extinguishing a rubbish fire steps on a nail that penetrates the shoe sole and enters the bottom of the foot.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	PROTECTIVE COAT WORN	1	STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM	7
	Nomex With Liner		Open	1	None
	PROTECTIVE TROUSERS WORN		STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM	1
	Blue Jeans	9			
	BOOTS/SHOES WORN		STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM	
	Regular Shoes	8	No Boots Worn	8	Punctured
	HELMET WORN		STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM	
	None	8			
	FACE PROTECTION WORN			TYPE PROBLEM	
	None		8		
FM	BREATHING APPARATUS WORN		STATUS	TYPE PROBLEM	
FN	None	8			
FO	GLOVES WORN			TYPE PROBLEM	
	Canvas		3	None	7
SPECIAL EQUIPMENT WORN		STATUS		TYPE PROBLEM	
None	8				

LINE FH - PROTECTIVE COAT

PROTECTIVE COAT BEING WORN WHEN INJURED

1. Nomex protective coat with liner.
2. Nomex protective coat without liner.
3. Canvas protective coat with liner.
4. Canvas protective coat without liner.
5. Rubber (or rubberized) protective coat with liner.
6. Rubber (or rubberized) protective coat without liner.
7. Other protective coat with liner.
8. Other protective coat without liner.
9. No protective coat being worn when injured.
0. Protective Coat Being Worn When injured undetermined or not reported.

STATUS OF PROTECTIVE COAT AT TIME OF INJURY

1. Open.
2. Partially open.
3. Closed, collar up.
4. Closed, collar down.
8. No protective coat being worn.
9. Status of Protective Coat at Time of injury not classified above.
0. Status of Protective Coat at Time of injury undetermined or not reported.

PROBLEM WITH PROTECTIVE COAT

1. Burned.
2. Ripped.
3. Melted.
4. cut.
5. Trapped steam or hazardous gases.
7. No failure of the protective coat.
8. No protective coat worn.
9. Problem with Protective Coat not classified above.
0. Problem with Protective Coat undetermined or not reported.

LINE FI - PROTECTIVE TROUSERS

PROTECTIVE TROUSERS BEING WORN WHEN INJURED.

1. Nomex protective trousers with liner.
2. Nomex protective trousers without liner.
3. Canvas protective trousers with liner.
4. Canvas protective trousers without liner.
5. Rubber (or rubberized) protective trousers with liner.
6. Rubber (or rubberized) protective trousers without liner.
7. Other protective trousers with liner.
8. Other protective trousers without liner.
9. No protective trousers being worn when injured.
0. Type of Protective Trousers Being Worn When injured undetermined or not reported.

PROTECTIVE TROUSERS STATUS

1. Protective trousers worn properly.
2. Protective trousers worn inside boots.
3. Protective trousers worn without suspension
8. No protective trousers worn.
9. Protective Trousers Status not classified above.
0. Protective Trousers Status undetermined or not reported.

PROBLEM WITH PROTECTIVE TROUSERS

1. Burned.
2. Ripped.
3. Melted.
4. cut.
5. Trapped steam or hazardous gases.
7. No failure of the protective trousers.
8. No protective trousers worn.
9. Problem with Protective Trousers not classified above.
0. Problem with Protective Trousers undetermined or not reported.

LINE FJ - BOOTS/SHOES

BOOTS/SHOES BEING WORN WHEN INJURED

1. Boots, knee length (steel baseplate and steel toe).
2. Boots, knee length (steel toe only).
3. Boots, 3/4 length (steel baseplate and steel toe).
4. Boots, 3/4 length (steel toe only).
5. Shoes, safety (steel baseplate and steel toe).
6. Shoes, safety (steel toe only).
7. Boots, without steel reinforcement.
8. Shoes, non-safety.
9. Boots/Shoes Being Worn When injured not classified above.
0. Boots/Shoes Being Worn When injured undetermined or not reported.

STATUS OF BOOTS AT TIME OF INJURY

1. 3/4 length boots pulled up (full length).
2. 3/4 length boots not pulled up.
3. Knee length boots worn.
8. No boots worn.
9. Status of Boots at Time of injury not classified above.
0. Status of Boots at Time of injury undetermined or not reported.

PROBLEM WITH BOOTS/SHOES

1. Burned.
2. Ripped.
3. cut.
4. Punctured.
5. Object fell into.
6. Failed under impact.
8. No failure of boots/shoes.
9. Problem with Boots/Shoes not classified above.
0. Problem with Boots/Shoes undetermined or not reported.

LINE FK - HELMET

HELMET BEING WORN WHEN INJURED

1. Leather helmet.
2. Aluminum helmet.
3. Glass fiber helmet.
4. Polycarbonate helmet. includes lexan, etc.
8. No helmet being worn.
9. Helmet Being Worn When injured not classified above.
0. Helmet Being Worn When injured undetermined or not reported.

STATUS OF HELMET AT TIME OF INJURY

1. Chin strap in use.
2. Chin strap and ear/neck protector in use.
3. Ear/neck protector only in use.
4. Chin strap and ear/neck protector not in use.
8. No helmet being worn.
9. Status of Helmet at Time of injury not classified above.
0. Status of Helmet at Time of injury undetermined or not reported.

PROBLEM WITH HELMET

1. Burned.
2. Melted.
3. Fractured.
4. Punctured.
5. Knocked off.
7. No failure of helmet.
8. No helmet worn.
9. Problem with Helmet not classified above.
0. Problem with Helmet undetermined or not reported.

LINE FL - FACE PROTECTION

FACE PROTECTION BEING WORN WHEN INJURED

1. Full face protection.
2. Partial face protection.
3. Goggles worn.
8. No face protection being worn.
9. Face Protection Being Worn When injured not classified above.
0. Face Protection Being Worn When injured undetermined or not reported.

PROBLEM WITH FACE PROTECTION

1. Burned.
2. Melted.
3. Fractured/cracked/broke.
4. Scratched.
7. No failure of face protection.
8. No face protection being used.
9. Problem with Face Protection not classified above.
0. Problem with Face Protection undetermined or not reported.

LINE FM - BREATHING APPARATUS

BREATHING APPARATUS BEING USED WHEN INJURED

1. Self-contained open circuit demand-type apparatus.
2. Self-contained open circuit pressure-type apparatus.
3. Self-contained closed circuit-type apparatus.
4. Not self-contained.
8. No breathing apparatus being used when injured.
9. Breathing Apparatus Being Used When injured not classified above.
0. Breathing Apparatus Being Used When injured undetermined or not reported.

STATUS OF BREATHING APPARATUS

1. Face piece and regulator connected.
2. Air supply turned off.
3. Face piece not in place.
4. Harness not secured.
5. Breathing apparatus properly worn.
8. No breathing apparatus.
9. Status of Breathing Apparatus not classified above.
0. Status of Breathing Apparatus undetermined or not reported.

PROBLEMS WITH BREATHING APPARATUS

1. FACE PIECE/HOSE

11. Burned.
12. Ripped.
13. Melted.
14. View plate cracked/broken.
15. Detached.
16. Exhalation valve inoperative/damaged.
19. Problem with Face Piece/Hose not classified above.
10. Problem with Face Piece/Hose; insufficient information available to classify further.

2. HARNESS

21. Burned.
22. Ripped.
23. Melted.
24. Detached/separated.
29. Problem with Harness not classified above.
20. Problem with Harness; insufficient information available to classify further.

3. REGULATOR

31. Failed.
32. Damaged by contact.
33. Problem with admissions valve.
39. Problem with Regulator not classified above.
30. Problem with Regulator; insufficient information available to classify further.

4. ALARM

41. Failed to operate.
42. Damaged by contact.
49. Problem with Alarm not classified above.
40. Problem with Alarm; insufficient information available to classify further.

5. SUPPLY CYLINDER/VALVE

51. Failed to operate.
52. Damaged by contact.
53. Contained insufficient air/oxygen.
59. Problem with Supply Cylinder/Valve not classified above.
50. Problem with Supply Cylinder/Valve; insufficient information available to classify further.

9. OTHER PROBLEMS WITH BREATHING APPARATUS

97. No failure of breathing apparatus.
98. No breathing apparatus being used.
99. Problems with Breathing Apparatus not classified above.
00. Problems with Breathing Apparatus undetermined or not reported.

LINE FN - GLOVES

GLOVES BEING WORN WHEN INJURED

Gloves made of a combination of materials should be classified by the major material the glove is made of.

1. Cotton.
2. Wool.
3. Canvas.
4. Leather.
5. Asbestos.
6. Rubber.
7. Synthetic. Including nomex.
8. No gloves being worn when Injured.
9. Gloves Being Worn When injured not classified above.
0. Gloves Being Worn When injured undetermined or not reported.

PROBLEMS WITH GLOVES

1. Burned.
2. Ripped.
3. Melted.
4. Cut, punctured.
5. Object fell into.
6. insufficient insulation.
7. No failure of the gloves.
8. No gloves being worn.
9. Problem with Gloves not classified above.
0. Problem with Gloves undetermined or not reported.

LINE FO - SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

1. Proximity suit.
2. Chemical suit.
3. Scuba gear.
4. Exposure suit.
5. Life preservers.
6. Life Belt, ladder belt.
7. Personnel lighting.
8. No special equipment being used.
9. Special Equipment not classified above.
0. Special Equipment undetermined or not reported.

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT STATUS

1. Being worn properly and used for designed purpose.
2. Being worn properly but not used for designed purpose.
3. Not being worn properly but used for designed purpose.
4. Not being worn properly and not used for designed purpose.
8. No special equipment being used.
0. Special Equipment Status undetermined or not reported.

PROBLEM WITH SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

1. Burned.
2. Ripped, torn, cut, punctured.
3. Welted.
4. Not properly serviced/stored prior to use.
5. Not used for designed purpose.
6. Not used as recommended by manufacturer.
7. No problem with special equipment.
8. No special equipment being used.
9. Problem with Special Equipment not classified above.
0. Problem with Special Equipment undetermined or not reported.

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FP	MEMBER MAKING REPORT	DATE	OFFICER IN CHARGE (NAME, POSITION, ASSIGNMENT)	DATE
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Officer in Charge (Name, Position, Assignment), Date

Definition

The officer in charge is the ranking fire service person dealing with the incident. Position refers to the person's rank, and assignment refers to the job held at that particular time. The signature of the officer in charge and the date should be entered in this block. The date is the day the form is signed.

Purpose

The signature and the date make the report a legal document and indicate a source for further information on the incident.

Entry

The signature, position, and assignment of the officer in charge and the date should be entered.

Example

MEMBER MAKING REPORT	DATE	OFFICER IN CHARGE (NAME, POSITION, ASSIGNMENT)	DATE
FP		Captain John E. Barnett	7/4/83

Member Making Report (If Different from Above), Date

Definition

This entry will be completed if the member making the report is different from the officer in charge.

Purpose

When someone other than the officer in charge completes the report, the signature of the member who does indicates a source for further information on the incident. In these cases, the officer in charge should review the completed report and sign it as well.

Entry

The signature of the member completing the report and the date should be entered. If the Officer in Charge completed this report, enter "n/a" in this box.

Example

MEMBER MAKING REPORT	DATE	OFFICER IN CHARGE (NAME, POSITION, ASSIGNMENT)	DATE
FP	7/4/83	Louis R. James	

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Remarks Section

Definition

The Remarks Section includes any additional information pertinent to the casualty being reported.

Purpose

Allows additional information to be recorded concerning the incident.

Entry

Place any additional comments at the bottom of the page and, if necessary, on the reverse side of the form, or on additional pages.

Example

REMARKS
Medical Report Is Attached
<input type="checkbox"/> REMARKS CONTINUED ON REVERSE SIDE

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