



# ***COMMUNITY BOARD #8***

## ***FDNY***

# ***NEWSLETTER***

February 27, 2012 thru March 26, 2012



**Manhattan Borough Command**

Assistant Chief James E. Esposito  
100 Duane Street  
212-570-1517



**Division 1**

Deputy Chief James Daly Jr.  
251 Lafayette Street  
212-570-4317

**Division 3**

Deputy Chief Thomas McKavanagh  
205 West 77<sup>th</sup> Street  
212-570-4220



**Battalion 10**

Battalion Commander John Donnelly  
159 E. 85<sup>th</sup> Street  
212-570-4310



**Engine 22**

Captain James Graney  
159 E. 85<sup>th</sup> Street  
212-570-4222

**Engine 44**

Captain John Kitchman  
221 E. 75<sup>th</sup> Street  
212-570-4244

**Engine 39**

Captain Goerge Ambrosini  
157 E. 67<sup>th</sup> Street  
212-570-4239

**Ladder 13**

Captain Chris Reginella  
159 E. 85<sup>th</sup> Street  
212-570-4222

**Ladder 16**

Captain James Carney  
157 E. 67<sup>th</sup> Street  
212-570-4239

**Ladder 43**

Captain Raymond Farrell  
1836 Third Avenue  
212-570-4253

## Firefighters Rescue Woman from Upper East Side Fire



*Ladder 2 operating at a fire in 2007.*

The bravery and quick-thinking of firefighters from Ladder 2 - including Lt. Charles McCormack and Firefighters Chris Lynch, Kenneth Kresse, Thomas Linehan, John Tota and Sean Deans - saved the life of a woman trapped by fire in her apartment on Feb. 21.

"Everyone worked together and really did a great job today," said Lt. McCormack.

Firefighters were called to a fire on the second floor of a high-rise building on East 73<sup>rd</sup> Street just after 2 p.m.

The members of Engine 22 reached the fire apartment first and forced open the locked door. Black smoke filled the apartment from ceiling to floor and firefighters from Ladder 2 entered to begin their search. Lt. McCormack said, "We made it in 10 feet and could feel the high-heat of the fire - so we knew it was ahead of us."

In the lobby of the building, chiefs were told by building residents that they believed there was someone trapped inside. As they moved forward, they felt the fire straight ahead. Lt. McCormack said he went left, towards the heat to locate the fire; and Firefighter Lynch went right, toward the back bedrooms to search for victims. "[Firefighter] Lynch had to pass the fire to do his search," Lt. McCormack said. "He could have easily been stuck back there if the fire got worse."

It was there Firefighter Lynch found an unconscious woman, who appeared to be in her 60s, lying on the floor near her computer desk. He radioed to Lt. McCormack, who said he grabbed the woman's arms as Firefighter Lynch lifted her feet to carry her out of the apartment.

Since there were bars on the windows, they were forced to pass the fire again and walk her out the apartment door. They were met in the hallway by the members of Engine 39, who carried her to EMS members downstairs. The woman was unconscious, but had a pulse, and was transported to Weill-Cornell Medical Center. Her husband was not home at the time of the fire.

## **FDNY Members Save Man Buried in Trench Collapse**



*The trench from which the victim was removed.*

FDNY firefighters and rescue paramedics worked together to save the life of a man buried to his chest in a Harlem trench collapse on March 2.

"Everyone did a great job, everything worked out well," said Deputy Chief Dan Donoghue from Division 3. "This man is really lucky, because even though [the dirt] was just up to his chest, that is a lot of compression on the body."

Just after 11 a.m., FDNY members were called to the scene located in a lot adjacent to 100 East 122<sup>nd</sup> Street in Manhattan.

A man in his 30s was buried in dirt up to his chest and was pinned against a four-story building. The original trench was said to be eight to 10-feet deep.

Firefighters prepared the area so they could safely enter it, shoring up the walls with 4x4s and laminate boards, and using hydraulic jacks to make sure there would not be a secondary collapse; others used shovels and buckets to remove debris from the area around the victim. At the same time, officers called for a ConEd Superback truck to respond, which acts like a vacuum to remove debris from an area quickly.

"The victim started to panic a bit, so [a police officer on the scene] and I were trying to calm him down as we were digging hand buckets up," Firefighter Tim O'Toole from Squad 41 said. He noted that the soil was unsteady beneath the victim, making him sink lower from time to time, which added to the man's fears.



*EMS Capt. Ian Swords speaks to the media as Firefighter Tim O'Toole stands on the left.*

At the same time, EMS Lt. Jack Tims and Rescue Paramedics Daniel Mboh and Dachary Farnum began to treat the victim, who remained conscious. They checked his vitals and began to treat him after consulting with FDNY Dr. Glenn Asaeda, who was on scene.

"You want to make sure you treat the victim for crush syndrome before removal - before the weight taken off of him," Capt Ian Swords of HazTac Operations said. To do this, they gave him an IV with several drugs that would keep his body from going into shock and renal failure when he was freed from the rubble.

After the trench was secured and enough of the debris had been removed, an apparatus ladder was leaned against building and used as a high point for a rope removal. Firefighter O'Toole secured the victim with webbing and ropes that lifted him straight up and out. He was transported in serious, but stable condition to Harlem Hospital.

Capt. Swords said the entire FDNY team worked together really well, "Everyone did an outstanding job - working quickly and precisely on everything. I couldn't have asked for a better response."

Firefighter O'Toole added, "I'm just glad [the victim] came out ok. It's just another day at work."

## **Fire Commissioner Kicks Off Change Your Clocks, Change Your Batteries Campaign in Manhattan**



*Fire Commissioner speaks about the importance of changing the batteries in your smoke and CO detectors when you change your clocks for the end of Daylight Saving Time alongside members of the FDNY and Stamford (Conn.) Fire Department. (L to R) Capt. Trevor Roach (Stamford), Deputy Chief Bill Smith (Stamford), Fire Chief Antonio Conte (Stamford), FDNY Commissioner Cassano and Manhattan Borough Commander James Esposito (FDNY).*

Twice a year the FDNY spreads a life-saving fire safety tip: Change the batteries in your smoke and CO detectors when you change your clocks for the end of Daylight Saving Time.

So Fire Commissioner Salvatore Cassano joined chiefs from the Stamford, Conn., Fire Department at Engine 24/Ladder 5/Battalion 2 on March 9 to remind everyone of this simple fire safety tip.

"Every tragedy teaches us a lesson," Commissioner Cassano said, referring to the heartbreaking Christmas Day 2011 fire in Stamford that killed five - three children and their grandparents. The home did not have a working smoke detector.

"A smoke alarm is critical to saving lives," he said.



*At a lighter moment in the event, Commissioner Cassano turns back the clock for Daylight Saving Time.*

In an effort to urge all New Yorkers to install new batteries in their smoke and CO detectors, the Fire Safety Education Unit is giving away approximately 25,000 batteries in 22 locations in all five boroughs.

Stamford Fire Chief Antonio Conte said he and his firefighters are still deeply saddened by the tragic Christmas Day fire.

Urging the public to make sure their smoke and CO detectors are working properly, he added, "We don't want another incident like this one. Our inability to save them will haunt us forever."



# FIRE DEPARTMENT

## City of New York

### Statistics



Michael R. Bloomberg  
Mayor

### Manhattan Performance Indicators

Salvatore J. Cassano  
Commissioner

**02/01/12 - 02/29/12**

Manhattan Fire Incidents						
	Structural Fires	Non-Structural	Non-Fire Emergencies	Medical Emergencies	Malicious False Alarms	
<b>Number of Incidents</b>	460	262	3,881	4,222	276	
<b>Avg Resp Time mm:ss</b>	04:12	04:16	05:03	04:13	04:50	
Serious Incidents						
	All Hands	2nd Alarm	3rd Alarm	4th Alarm	5th Alarm or Greater	Total
<b>Number of incidents</b>	36	3	1	0	0	40

**Fire Service Response Time** includes both dispatch time and travel time. It begins when the Fire dispatcher receives the call and ends when the unit signals its arrival on the scene. The number of incidents used to calculate the response time may be lower than the total incidents due to omitted or incorrect unit arrival signals.

**Structural Fires** - fires that occur in structures.

**Non-Structural Fires** - examples are brush, rubbish or automobile fires.

**Non-Fire Emergencies** - utility emergencies, and other emergencies that are not fire or medical related.

**Medical Emergencies** - are selected life-threatening emergencies that engine companies respond to as first responders.

**Malicious False Alarms** - are calls that units respond to where there was no one who reported an emergency.

**Serious Fires** - those fires that imply severity, from "All Hands", which is a fire or incident where a minimum of four fire units are fully engaged, to "5th Alarm" and higher.



# FIRE DEPARTMENT

## City of New York

### Statistics



Michael R. Bloomberg  
Mayor

### Manhattan Performance Indicators

Salvatore J. Cassano  
Commissioner

02/01/12 - 02/29/12

<b>Manhattan Ambulance Incidents &amp; Runs</b>							
	<b>Segment</b>			<b>Ambulance Tours</b>			
	1	1 - 3	1 - 8		ALS	78.6	
<b>Number of Incidents</b>	366	7,773	23,200		BLS	131.2	
<b>Avg Resp Time MM:SS</b>	04:40	06:02	08:13				
<b>Ambulance Runs</b>	768	9,302	25,657		TOTAL	209.8	
<b>Segment</b>							
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Number of Incidents</b>	4,429	2,978	6,243	3,953	3,441	1,738	52
<b>Ambulance Runs</b>	5,123	3,411	6,634	4,158	3,603	1,831	129

**Emergency Medical Service Incidents:**

The total number of Emergency Medical Service incidents reflected in Segments 1 through 8.

**Emergency Medical Service Response Times: 1-3**

Dispatch and travel time in the two most severe call categories. These times are measured from the time the Fire dispatcher receives the call from the 911 operator and ends when the unit signals its arrival on the scene. The number of incidents used to calculate the response time may be lower than the total incidents due to omitted or incorrect unit arrival signals.

**Segment 1** : Cardiac Arrest & Choking

**Segment 2 & 3** : Life Threatening Medical Emergencies

**Segment 4-8** : Non-Life Threatening Medical Emergencies

**ALS and BLS Ambulance Tours:**

An 8-hour shift when an ambulance is in service in the 911 system.

**ALS Ambulance:** Advanced Life Support staffed with Paramedics.

**BLS Ambulance:** Basic Life Support staffed with Emergency Medical Technicians.



## Fire Department, City of New York FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION

Michael R. Bloomberg, Mayor  
Salvatore J. Cassano, Commissioner

# KEEPING CHILDREN SAFE

## Are Your Children Playing With



**M**ost small children have a natural curiosity about fire. They want to know how fire looks and feels, what it can do, and how it will burn.

Children, including toddlers cause thousands of home fires each year by playing with matches, lighters or candles. The average age of a person dying in this type of fire is four years old.

Most fires caused by children playing with lighters, matches or candles tend to begin in bedrooms. The most common items ignited are the mattresses and bedding. Disturbingly, many young children tend to hide under beds or in a closet during house fires - especially fires they've started.

Telling children "don't play with matches or lighters" is not enough. Parents and caregivers that are fire smart can protect children from fire and burns.



A young child should be taught to **never** play with matches, cigarette lighters, or multi-purpose lighters.

Does your child know what to do in case of fire?  
Does your family have a fire escape plan?

### JUVENILE FIRE-SETTING

While curiosity about fire is common, some children light fires for other reasons. A change or crisis such as moving to a new area, death or divorce, may trigger fire-setting behavior. This behavior can be a child's way of acting out fear or anxiety.

If you suspect a child is playing with fire or is intentionally setting fires, you can get help by contacting the **FDNY's Bureau of Fire Investigation's Juvenile Fire-setters Intervention Program at 718-722-3600.**

This program offers both education and referral services to youths who are involved in fire play.

SMOKE ALARMS SAVE LIVES

CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS SAVE LIVES

SMOKE ALARMS SAVE LIVES

A Public Fire Safety Message From The New York City Fire Department

**FD  
NY**

**YOUR SAFETY IS OUR MISSION**

PROUDLY SERVING NEW YORK SINCE 1865



# WHAT PARENTS AND CAREGIVERS CAN DO!

- ✓ Have a matches and lighter round-up. Ask your children to tell you where all the matches and lighters are located throughout your home.
- ✓ Store lighters and matches out of sight and reach, preferably in a locked cabinet or drawer. This includes multi-purpose or barbecue style lighters.
- ✓ Check under beds and in closets for burned matches or hidden lighters. Approximately half of the child fire starters had previously played with matches or a lighter.
- ✓ Use a “don’t touch” approach with children under five years of age. Instruct them to show you any unattended matches or lighter. Reward them with praise when they do.
- ✓ Instruct older children to bring matches or lighters to you.
- ✓ If a child expresses curiosity about fire or has been playing with fire, calmly but firmly explain that matches and lighters are tools, not toys.
- ✓ Do not use lighters as a source of amusement for a child. Children may seek out the lighter and imitate you.
- ✓ Older children should be taught how to use matches and lighters safely. A child’s curiosity may be satisfied if he or she is entrusted to use matches in appropriate situations. Children should be asked to promise to use fire only in the presence of a parent.
- ✓ Never leave a child unattended in a room with a lit candle. Don’t allow teens to have candles in their bedrooms.
- ✓ Smokers should be conscious of children in the home and keep their smoking materials out of sight and reach of children.
- ✓ Children must be supervised. Most fires started by children occur when they do not have adult supervision.

**Multi-purpose and cigarette lighters by federal standard must be child-resistant. However child-resistant is not childproof. Children as young as two years old are capable of lighting cigarette and multi purpose lighters.**

## FDNY’S TOP THREE FIRE SAFETY TIPS

### 1 INSTALL SMOKE & CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS

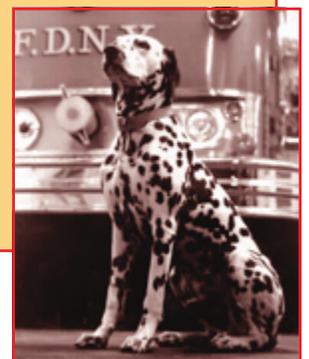
Test them often to make sure they work. Replace the batteries at least twice a year when you change your clock for daylight saving time.

### 2 HAVE A HOME FIRE ESCAPE PLAN

Develop a home escape plan with your family in case of fire. Practice it. Have a pre-arranged meeting place somewhere outside.

### 3 CONDUCT A SAFETY INSPECTION

Conduct a safety inspection of potential fire hazards in the home. **Eliminate them.** Make every room fire safe.



SMOKE ALARMS SAVE LIVES

CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS SAVE LIVES

SMOKE ALARMS SAVE LIVES



**FIRE DEPARTMENT  
CITY OF NEW YORK**  
9 METRO TECH CENTER  
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11201-3857

Issued by  
**FDNY FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION UNIT &  
FDNY OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION**  
[www.nyc.gov/fdny](http://www.nyc.gov/fdny)  
[www.fdneyfoundation.org](http://www.fdneyfoundation.org)

