

**SUPPORT UTILITY
MAINTAINING
OPERATIONS**



Section 7 | Maintaining Operations



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Section 7 | Maintaining Operations



MEALS & FEEDING OPERATIONS

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Maintaining the Operation

Once the Support Utility is setup and operating, the next question is how long will the Incident Commander need to have rehab operation running. Can supplies be left on scene for replacement companies and the Rehab Air Tender or Support Utility be released? Will this be a multi-day operation needing rehab and meal support? Are other logistics services needed for the incident.

What will it take to maintain the operation until support services will not be needed?



Maintaining the Operation

Once the Support Utility is setup and operating, the next question how long will the Incident Commander need it for rehab or other support operations.

Operational Use

Throughout the operation the Support Utility may be used for multiple tasks. Setup at the primary rehab site, it then may be used to assist with serving meals and dining. On some incidents, the Support Utility maybe used as the secondary rehab station supporting the Rehab Air Tender for rehab and another Rehab Air Tender use for air fill. The Support Utility can also be used to provide rehab with Emergency Air I used as the primary air fill station if the incident requires a large amount of air bottles the Rehab air Tender may be added to air fill operations.



Remote Rehab Area

On some incidents, satellite rehab areas may be set up using a Support or Light Utility and integrate the Rehab Area into its operation. The rehab equipment set up on the tailgate of the Utility. A Volunteer should maintain the rehab area and keep it clean and stocked with cool drinks and snack food. Trash should be pick up and removed. If staffing is low, this site may be left unattended and checked periodically for resupply and cleanup. The rehab area may move and expand during the day so that meals can be served and a larger work crew can be serviced.

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Maintaining Basic Rehab

Basic rehab consists of “rest”, “replenishment” and “rehydration”. These “three R’s” for a solid base for firefighters rehab in the field. Many times food service for meal distribution is added to the rehab operation so that emergency workers receive rehab with their meal. In the Los Angeles Fire Department, long term rehab is provided through Rehab Air Tenders and Support Utilities operated by the Support Service Volunteer Unit.

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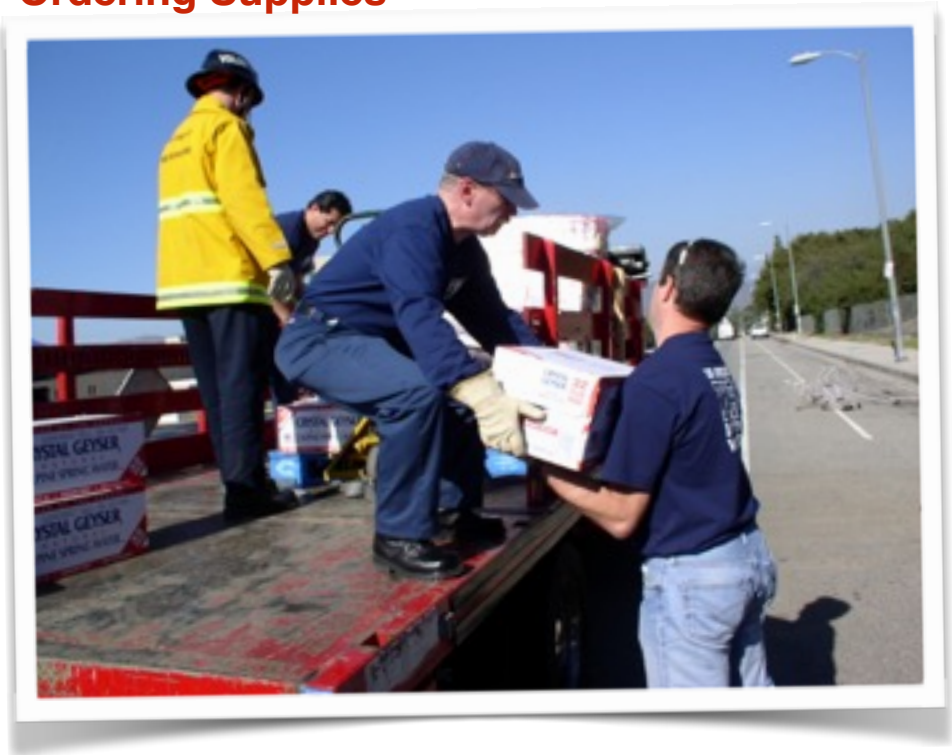
Rehab Support Operations



The rehab operations progresses through phases. In the initial response firefighters use water and sports drinks carried on their apparatus. As the incident becomes a major emergency, a Rehab Air Tender (RAT) and/or a Support Utility (SU) may be added to the incident. If the incident is going to extend in operations, additional support vehicles are added such as van to deliver food, plug-buggies for remote rehydration and stakebed trucks for delivering supplies to the incident. They can all be added. If the incident extends into night, Light Utilities and Generator Trailers can also be added.

As the incident starts to demobilize one of the first rehab units released is the Rehab Air Tender, followed by the Support Utility. This leaves the Light Utility that will be setup to provide lighting overnight. At this time the rehab operation may be transferred to this vehicle for mop-up or over night operations.

Ordering Supplies



Depending upon the incident structure and staffing, someone may be handling ordering rehab supplies and meals. If you find that no one is ordering supplies here are some guidelines:

Rehab Supplies

Resupply for rehab can be handled in many ways depending upon the operation, duration, scope and size. Limited supplies will be needed and is more then likely in stock on the Support Utility.

Think about the supplies you need for the next 12 to 24 hours. Are you handling a long overhaul that may be going for days, but may only have two or three engine companies and a dozer company, and is cut down to one company rotating out every four to five hours. This scenario will not need a large amount of supply, but will need to be serviced twice a day.

Ordering Supplies



Rehab Supplies

Do you need a thousand drinks in a pallet basket or 1000 bottles of water in a pallet? Is it better to exchange fully loaded coolers that have been iced down or do you need four cases of water that can be added to the coolers as it is needed? Think of these options when you are ordering supplies. In some cases the Logistics Chief or Rehab Section Leader may not approve the size or type of order you are placing, due to the time it may take to get it to site. If Logistics is under staffed and can not get volunteer crews to Supply and Maintenance or if your order is too large to handle with the apparatus that is being sent you may have the order cut or cut down to this delivery.

Ordering Supplies



Auxiliary Power

For large incidents a Emergency Generator Trailer may be order with the Emergency Lighting Utility. The generator trailer and the Rehab Air Tender can provide 40K of power each from there on-board generators.

The Support Utilities carry portable (Truck style) 3500 Kw generators that should be also transferred to provide power. Do Not Use the light tower generator to provide power for auxiliary equipment.

Check the amperage rating on the equipment to make sure you are not overloading your generator.

Ordering Supplies

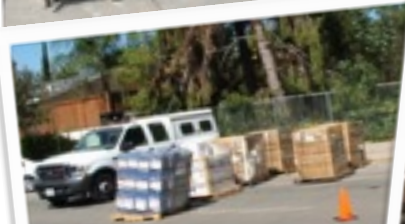


Shelters

Extra 10x10' EZ-Up shelters are carried on the Support Utilities (Green). The Rehab Air Tenders shelters (Blue) should be used last so the apparatus can be released first. The shelters on a Support Utility can be returned to Supply and Maintenance if left on scene after the Support Utility is released.

10x20' (Red) EZ-up's can be ordered through the Incident Base Cache on long term incidents. (Two are available in the Cache)

Ordering Supplies



Additional Equipment

If we have cold weather conditions, airpots with coffee and hot water can be left for overnight operations. Additional lighting and cable can also be issued from a Support Utility. Tables, chairs, portable shelters, coolers, and rehab supplies are also available on the Support Utility or Rehab Air Tender.

Ordering Supplies



Ice

Depending on the weather and the incident dispatch, the

Support Utility transports ice directly to the incident. The SU is dispatched with a minimum of one “Cube” of ice. If we are in extreme heat conditions we carry a second cube or an Ice Carrier that hold 125 pound of ice.

If the incident grows into a large scale, multi-day incident, the Logistics Section may order a ice freeze with a minimum of 200 bags of ice. We may also dispatch the ice freezer from the cage on the start of a large incident

Upon Initial Dispatch we will “Ice Up” one to two coolers. As the incident grows we will ice up additional coolers, keeping ahead of the incident needs for cool drinks.

Empties

One small incident did empty all but two coolers and one full ice cube. They also when through 2 cases of bottled water and 1 case of bottled gatorade. At that point we where at overhaul and we offloaded the ice chests into two drop boxes that were left on scene for the remainder of overhaul and fire watch.

If you have time go ahead and wipe down the inside and outside of the coolers and reload them back into the Support Utility.



TIP!

When you are finished with the ice and water in the coolers, find a tree or grass to dump the water and ice out of the cooler. This looks better then just dumping it on the street.

Sanitation & Trash Pickup



All incidents generates a lot of trash that needs to be removed form the site. You

may need to pull the bags of trash between the support frames of the area and unload them at the station when you return. Attach a trash bag to the tailgate, back doors, compartment door, support or use trash boxes if rehab or food is being served.

You may want to have a bag for recycling plastic bottles. Many stations have recycling programs.

Two cardboard trash boxes are carried in the utility area on the Support Utility. Assemble them and add a trash bag (Place extra in the bottom of each box. Remember that they can blow around if you have a heavy wind. More trash boxes can order from the Incident Base Cache if needed.

TIP

The Support Utility carries the most trash bags on any LAFD apparatus. Two rolls are kept in Cabinet R, Two more in Compartment 4, and Twelve rolls are kept in Drawer N.



Sanitation & Trash Pickup



For long-term operations, the city maintains restroom trailers with LAPD and General Services. The Incident Commander or Logistics Officer can order these trailers through Metro Fire Communications or the EOC.

If the incident has Fire Camp setup then “portapotties” may be delivered by an event company. The toilets will be maintained by that company. A regular schedule should be in place when the units are ordered.

Hand Sink Station should also be ordered at that time.



Proof

LAPD - Logistics Support



The Los Angeles Police Department maintains both restroom trailers and a canteen truck at the LAPD Command Post Unit located at Pipertech in downtown. The Incident Commander can order these units through the Battalion Chief at Metro Fire Dispatch.

Support Apparatus



Rehab Air Tender

A Rehab Air Tender (RAT) may be assigned to the incident. It may be there when you arrive or it may arrive after you. In most situations you will need to support the vehicle. A crew may drop it off then leave, or you may get an experienced crew that will want to run it themselves. If that's the case... Let them. Go setup where the IC tells you and leave it. If the IC asks if you can set it up, go ahead and set it up. On most incidents that will have someone pick it and return it to the assigned station.

On long term incident, a RAT may be assigned for coffee support. It has a generator and can make more coffee than we can. It also has two thigh coolers, so it can be left on site as the rehab vehicle.

Support Apparatus



Emergency Air 1

Emergency Air I has two rolls. One, It's the primary air fill RAT in the Department. Two, it's has limited hydration coolers on-board to handle initial rehab until other support apparatus arrives on scene. It is also used as a secondary rehab/hydration point. The concept behind he Rehab Air Tenders is that you get a bottle of water/ Gatorade with a new bottle of air.

When you arrive and setup your rehab area, check in with EA-I and see if they need any equipment or support.

Proof

Support Apparatus



Logistics Support

The Department has a variety of support apparatus such as Support Utilities that is carries rehab equipment, generators and some lighting, shelters, tables and chairs, and rehab supplies. Plug Buggies and Vans can be used to deliver rehab supplies to firefighters in remote locations in the field, and Stake bed trucks with piggy back forklifts move large quantities of equipment and supplies to the incident from Supply and Maintenance.

Support Apparatus



Fuel Tender

A 350 Gallon Diesel Fuel Tender can be dispatched from Supply and Maintenance after being assembled using a dually emergency plug buggy that is maintained by the warehouse unit at S&M. Diesel Fuel pods can be loaded on the 24 foot stake bed and it's material handle can place the pod on scene on an incident.

Support Apparatus



Fuel Pod

The Fuel Pod is the same 350 Gallon Diesel Fuel that is loaded on to a Fuel Tender. On large incidents multiple fuel pod can be loaded on to a Material Handler with Piggy Back Fork Lift and brought to the Incident or Base Camp, off loaded for apparatus to file on incident.

The Support Tender carries the support equipment for fuel pods (listed below) in Compartment Number 5.

- ◆ Generator-1Kw
- ◆ 12Volt Battery Charger
- ◆ Automotive Battery
- ◆ Fire Extinguisher
- ◆ Operations Manual



Proof

Planning for Weather



The Rehab Air Tenders are designed to have the awnings extended to protect the work area during raining conditions. However; the awnings will automatically retract if large gusts of wind is encountered, keep this in mind when setting up your rehab and work areas. The Support Utility uses portable shelters that may also be damaged or collapse with heavy gusts of wind.

Wind

The light tower and side awnings should not be used if wind speeds are over 50 mph to prevent damage and weakening the tower structure and tear the awning canvas.

Rain

The free standing EZ-Up shelters can be setup with canvas walls and zip up doors to protect against the rain and provide a warmer shelter in the cold. The light tower structure is mostly sealed from moisture along with the lamp housing. The generators are in a protected area and are designed to keep the motor dry during rainy conditions.

Planning for Weather



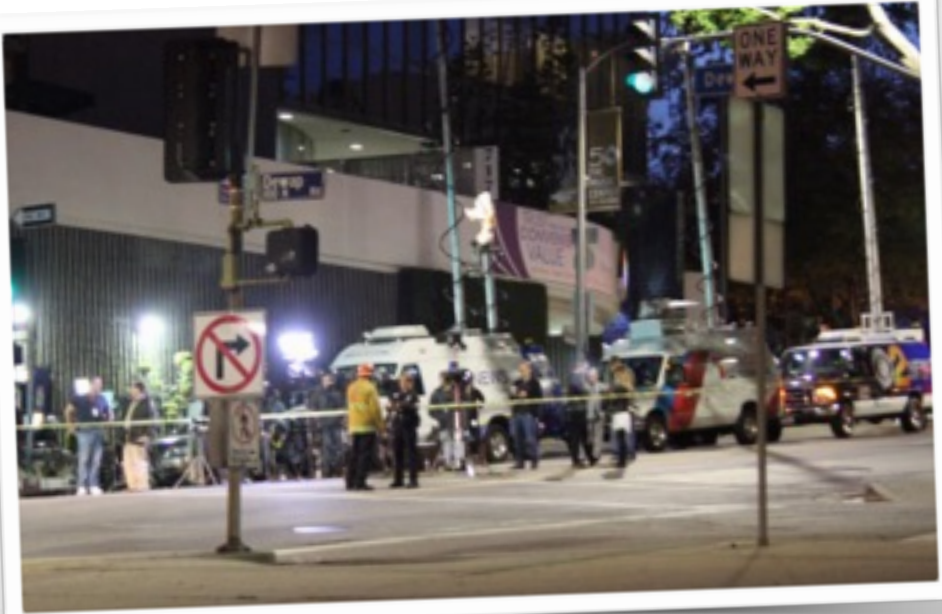
Humidity

On the days that Los Angeles has high humidity fire are prone to collapse on even small structure fires. Heavy turnouts trap the body heat and with a hotter outside air temperature the firefighter overheat rapidly. Hydration may need to be stepped-up to help combat the extra heat placed on the body,

Direct Sunlight

Direct sunlight amplifies body heat and increases sweating and fatigued. Working on brush fires, overhaul and roof ventilation will all have direct exposure to the sun. Hydration is critical in these situations. This is why we use EZ-up shelters and awnings to protect the rehab area from the direct sunlight.

Maintaining the Rehab Area



Media Restriction

Try to setup the rest and rehab area away from the general public and media so the firefighters can relax after a hard firefight. They don't want to have a camera in their face or people asking them questions about the incident when they are trying to recuperate from the hard work of putting out a fire.

Hydration Point



In the past Rehab and Hydration has been kept back in the area of the Command Post. "Safe Zone - Out of Danger and away from hazards such as smoke. Now we are finding that we need to set up with coolers close to the entry so that firefighters can hydrate while still working on active firefighting.

Once the hydration point has been established, you can add a trash bag and make periodic checks to maintain the cooler stock. When they go to overhaul, you may want to convert to drop boxes and retrieve your coolers.

TIP!

On high rise fires the hydration points may be on individual floors affected by the fire or overhaul. You may want to send up drop boxes on these incidents. Trying to get coolers back during overhaul may be a chore.

Maintaining Hydration



Don't forget that we need to support LAPD and the DOT road blocks. We need to keep them hydrated also. Sometime all that it takes is directing them to the support utility and telling them to keep hydrated.

Leave Drop Boxes of Drinks



TIP!

When you start into overhaul and/or fire watch, the Incident Commander will reduce the number of resources working on the incident. You may be down to three or four fire companies or less. Sometimes the incident will have fire watch companies rotating in all night.

This is the time for you to go to a “Drop Box” that can be left behind for these companies. A drop box is made at the time of the incident, and is a cardboard file box with a trash bag liner, filled with bottled water and gatorade. Ice it down and leave it with the incident commander. Pickup and release.

Most Drop Boxes will hold 17 to 18 bottles of water and the same for gatorade.

Try not to leave your coolers behind. Most of the time it is vary hard to retrieve them. The cardboard box is disposable and will do the same thing.

Maintaining the Rehab Area



Drink Bags

Many times companies would like to take drinks for the entire company. We carry “Drink Bags” which are plastic bags with handles that you would find in a supermarket. They are kept in cabinet R with the trash bags, and should be moved to the rear of the rig when you start rehab.

Remember that these bags are light weight plastic and can rip easily, so you may want to double bag them.



Proof

Maintaining the Rehab Area



Large Scale Incident

Large scale incidents may require multiple rehabilitation areas. Each rehab area may have a specific name consistent with its location in order to avoid confusion. Air fill may only be available at one location, so it is important to identify that location on the incident. You may use North, South, East or West.

On incident you had EA Rehab across the entry for the fire, Rehab Area in a safe zone west of the incident, then Command Post Rehab.



The “Platform”

Well that’s what it is! It’s called a platform. You can stand on it, but it works great for two coolers. It brings them off the ground so it’s easier to get drinks out of. You can even slide a cooler under it for storage.

NOTES:

- ◆ Simple to setup. Pull each leg out. A locking pin is located at the top of each leg. Turn the pin and latch it on the leg.





The “Platform”

As Gary would say “*but wait. theres more...*” Besides being cable to put the coolers on the platform it can also be a bench seat for up to two firefighters. We carry two extra pads above the chairs in the cargo area that can be placed on the platform and you then have a bench seat. Just another way you can use a piece of equipment in two ways.



Maintaining the Rehab Area



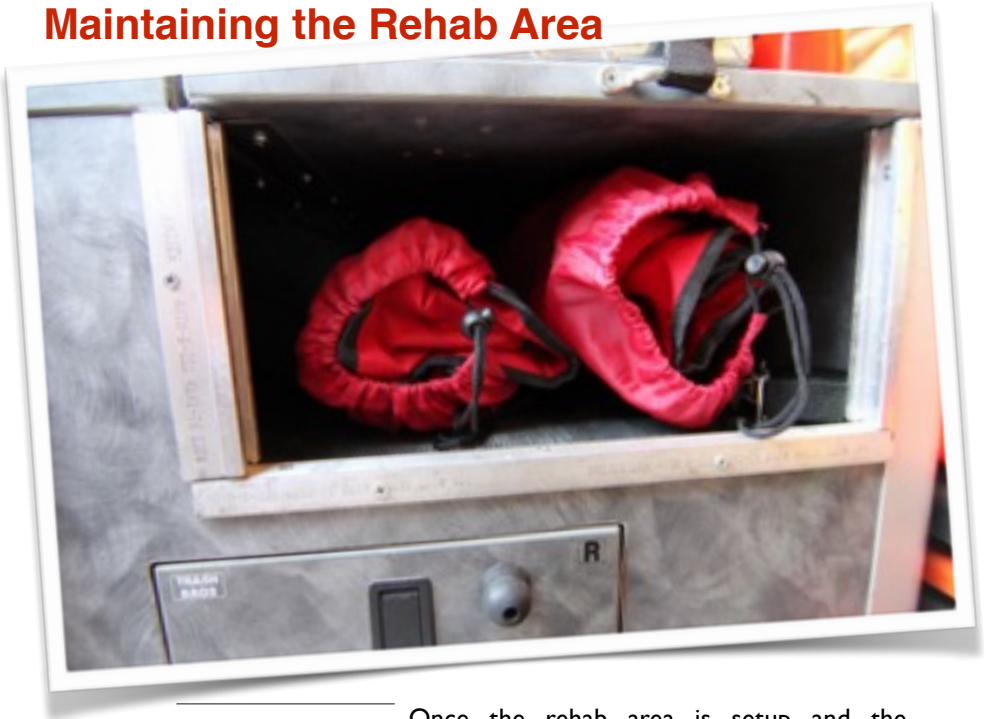
Traffic Cones

We carry more traffic cones than most apparatus within the LAFD. Simple placement of cones to divert traffic or let someone know that people are working around the area. When you are setup on scene think about setting traffic cones out just like a utility truck. Many times we use the green cones to help identify the “Rehab or Staging Area”.

- 10 - Orange Traffic Cones 18”
- 6 - Orange Traffic Cones 28”
- 6 - Lime Green Traffic Cones 28”
- 2 - Traffic Diverters. Orange 36”



Maintaining the Rehab Area



Volunteer Seats

Once the rehab area is setup and the majority of firefighters have gone through, we will become stable with firefighters coming by every once in a while,. We can start to relax and setup up some folding camp chairs out of the way of the rehab area. They are stored under the bench seat, and can be accessed from the end next to the door

Please be careful of the these chairs, they have been donated from two members.





TIP!

We keep a small cooler next to the cargo area jump seat. Add any personal drinks when you put your PPE's on the rig. Add ice and don't forget to empty the ice at the end of the shift or call. When on scene keep the cooler in-front of the jump seat. Firefighters have taken things off the rig thinking that it is community stock.

Maintaining the Rehab Area



Pain Relief

Routine over the counter medications should be available at the rehab area for headaches and minor pain relief (medications such as buffered aspirin, ibuprofen, acetaminophen may be available.) The Rescue Ambulances carry some buffered aspirin and should be the first stop. We carry the same chewable aspirin in cabinet F on the Support Utility. Usage should be monitored and tracked along with the firefighters name and company noted in the unit log.

Lighting Support for Rehab



The Support Tender is equipped with 12-volt side scene lights on both sides and the rear can also be used to illuminate the work areas around the apparatus. Support Utilities carries a portable 1200 watt generator and 3500-watt portable truck generator along with a portable light kit and cables.

The Rehab Air Tender is pretty much self-sufficient for lighting support. Flood lights on both sides and the rear can illuminate the work and serving areas, and a 15-foot light tower on the top to the rig that is equipped with a bank of two adjustable 1500-watt quartz halogen lights that give a wide spot light and two 1000-watt metal halide lights that will provide a flood light over a wide area.

Remember that the light bar has “alley lights” that will help illuminate the sides of the Light Utility along with the light tower.



Overnight Operations

A Light Utility may be used to provide lighting for overhaul and can be used to the rehab area in addition to the scene lights from the Support Utility. As the incident starts wind down and resources are released the Light Utility can be equipped with additional rehab equipment and left unattended overnight overhaul if necessary.

Light Utility Rehab Setup

The rehab area can be extensive when a Rehab Air Tender is being used, and basic when setup on the tailgate of a Light Utility. Start with the basics. Two coolers with water and sports drinks and some snacks. This will be the basic rehab operation for It will service approximately 5 companies. A place for someone to stop and pickup a bottle of water and a snack. The light may be directed down onto the rear of the bed if its not needed to illuminate affected buildings. It helps provide work lights around the rehab area.



SU Generator Setup

If we need to supply power to the Support Utility the main portable generator can be removed from the cargo area and placed in front of the rig to supply power to the rig. (unless the Command Post is located near the unit). If noise is an issue then move the generator away from the SU and then check the fuel level and start the generator.

Grab an extension cable and shore power converter cable, plug in to the 110v outlet on the generator and the shore power connector next to the drivers door. This will provide power to the outlet in the SU. Keep the cable neat and close to the rig so not to create a trip hazard.

Red Cross Services



The American Red Cross provides a number of Emergency/Disaster Services to people affected from disaster ranging from single family fires to earthquakes and floods.

Disaster Action Team - DAT. Will respond to an incident and provide direct assistance to people affected suffering loss from that incident. The DAT can place a victim in a hotel for lodging, provide vouchers for meals, replace basic clothing, and other direct assistance to the disaster victim.

Shelter Teams will setup a shelter in a school, church, rec center, for a larger number of victims. If an apartment building is affected the Red Cross may choose to open a shelter or evacuation center until proper housing can be secured.

Canteen Services. The Red Cross will provide an canteen with sad, water, snacks and coffee to the fire department on emergency situations.

Feeding Services. An ERV a specially designed vehicle can provide feeding to victims and firefighters working in an affected area such as brush fires.

ALL RED CROSS DISASTER SERVICES ARE FREE

Maintaining Victim Care Area



Remember that families maybe displaced. Check with the IC to see if we need to setup holding area. An EZ-Up shelter, chairs, cooler of water. You may need to keep this area setup until the Red Cross arrives to work with the victims on relocation and temporary housing. The evacuation point may also be a temporary location or holding point until the area is stable and people an return to their residents.

In some cases we may need to setup an area as an evacuation point, if a shelter needs to be setup by the Red Cross. You will need to keep in mind that buses may be used to transport the victims to the shelter/evacuation center site. You should get the victims name, number of people in the family, address or apartment number, and when they left the scene for the evacuation center.

In may cases, you may need to coordinate with LAPD and the IC if victims need to get belongings from the affected building.

MEALS AND FEEDING OPERATIONS



On long running/multiple day incidents, meals may be ordered for emergency workers, this includes initial companies that are on the first alarm response or companies that are still working past a normal meal time. The incident Commander may decide that it is better to bring in meals vs. rotating companies thru-out the operation. See the Food Unit - Meals/Feeding Support Section for details.

When you get notice that meals have been ordered the support crew should start making arrangement for setting up at the base and mobile operations as needed. If a Support Utility is assigned to base, start the cargo compartment air conditioning so you have a cool pace to put meals when there are delivered. Setup tables for putting out the boxed meals, have coolers with drinks and water near the serving area. Keep distance for crews to flow between areas; utensils, meal, snack, cool drinks, hot coffee, and trash. Setup dining areas outside the serving area, take tables and chairs from the RAT and Support Utility or Incident Base Cache and place them under shelters and awnings to reduce the exposure from the sun or elements.



Feeding

Feeding operations is best served from a Rehab Air Tender or Support Utility in a base camp/Incident Command Post operation, but you may also need to serve meals from the back of Support Utility or Plug Buggy at remote sites in the field. This will be covered in Food Unit - Mobile Feeding Support.

Keep the meals in a cool location for as long as possible. Pull out a table from the Rehab Air Tender or Support Utility in the Base Camp or use the tailgate in the field. Don't set out all the meals, keep them organized, and the trash picked up.

Meals must be stored a minimum of 6" off the ground at all time. For long operations, mark each box with the date and time received at the unit.

Food Unit - Meals/Feeding Support



The box or sack lunch is a staple meal for feeding firefighter's in the field. The LAFD uses many vendors, but all "sack Lunches" meet specific menu requirements. The guidelines put together by the US Forest Service to provide meals with a minimum of 3500 calories that are burned off during fire fighting. The important thing to remember about sack lunches, is that it is a complete meal. Two sandwiches, two drinks, and snacks all in a bag. They are packaged 10 to a box and must be dated for when they are made.

These meals can be distributed at the beginning of a shift when crews are heading out for the day, or at base camp for overhead and standby staff. On incident that start before the meals arrive mobile feeding crews can distribute them to crews working in the field.



Food Handling Guidelines

The following are the Los Angeles County Food Handling Health regulations.

- ◆ Keep food hot or cold as appropriate. Keep a food thermometer (kept in Compartment No. 3) on board, as directed by your supervisor.
- ◆ Cold food should be pre-chilled to an internal temperature of 45°F or below. If ice is used, be sure it is made from potable water and is in sealed bags. Melted ice water should not come in contact with food, and ice used to cool food during storage is unsuitable for human consumption. Wrapped sandwiches should not be stored in direct contact with ice.
- ◆ Hot foods should be served at an internal temperature of 140°F or above.
- ◆ Keep the food containers closed when not serving to prevent bacterial contamination caused from air contact and heat or cold loss. The insulated containers will allow hot food to cool and cold food to warm 2 – 3 degrees per hour.
- ◆ Containers filled with bulk prepared foods should be labeled to avoid confusion.
- ◆ Use plastic or latex food gloves.
- ◆ Wear ball cap or hair net when serving non wrapped food.
- ◆ Keep your hands away from your nose and mouth while your working with food products.
- ◆ Do not eat or smoke while serving.
- ◆ Do not reuse any serving utensils you have dropped without re-cleaning them.



Food Handling Guidelines (Continued)

- ◆ Thoroughly wash your hands and the exposed portion of your arms with soap and warm water as often as possible during work to keep them clean. Keep fingernails trimmed and clean. If you are only able to wash your hands at the incident base, use the hand sanitizer (Drawer N.) so you can wash up. In remote areas, it would be advisable to carry some hot water from the coffee brewer in a beverage container with some soap or antibacterial detergent.
- ◆ Use paper towel (not cloth) for wiping up food spills should be clean and dry and used for no other purpose. Paper towel and a dispenser in Compartment No. 5 have been provided.
- ◆ Keep all food-contact surfaces dry.
- ◆ Keep light fixtures shielded to protect food, utensils, and equipment from glass fragments should the fixture break. Lighting fixtures and in the lighting kit are kept in the Cargo Compartment. Replace broken shields immediately. **DO NOT USE** any non shielded lights in food service areas. Use all light sources available to be sure you can see that the food you are serving is free of contaminants.
- ◆ Do not store gasoline cans or other potential contaminants on in the apparatus that is being used for food storage or serving.



Food Handling Guidelines (Continued)

- ❖ There are two ways to store bulk serving utensils:
 1. In the food with the handle extended out of the food or
 2. Clean and dry
- ❖ Always keep the service area neat and clean. The walls should be cleaned thoroughly after the manufacturer delivers the Support Utility and after each feeding run if a food dispenser is being used.
- ❖ Store food only in containers, in plastic food trays or disposable foil trays, carried in Compartment No. or in closed containers raised at least 6 inches above a clean floor or surface.
- ❖ Do not serve food while you think you are infected with a communicable disease or cold.
- ❖ Thoroughly wash your hands and the exposed portion of your arms with soap and warm water before starting work;
 1. after smoking (not allowed with the LAFD)
 2. eating, or
 3. using the toilet

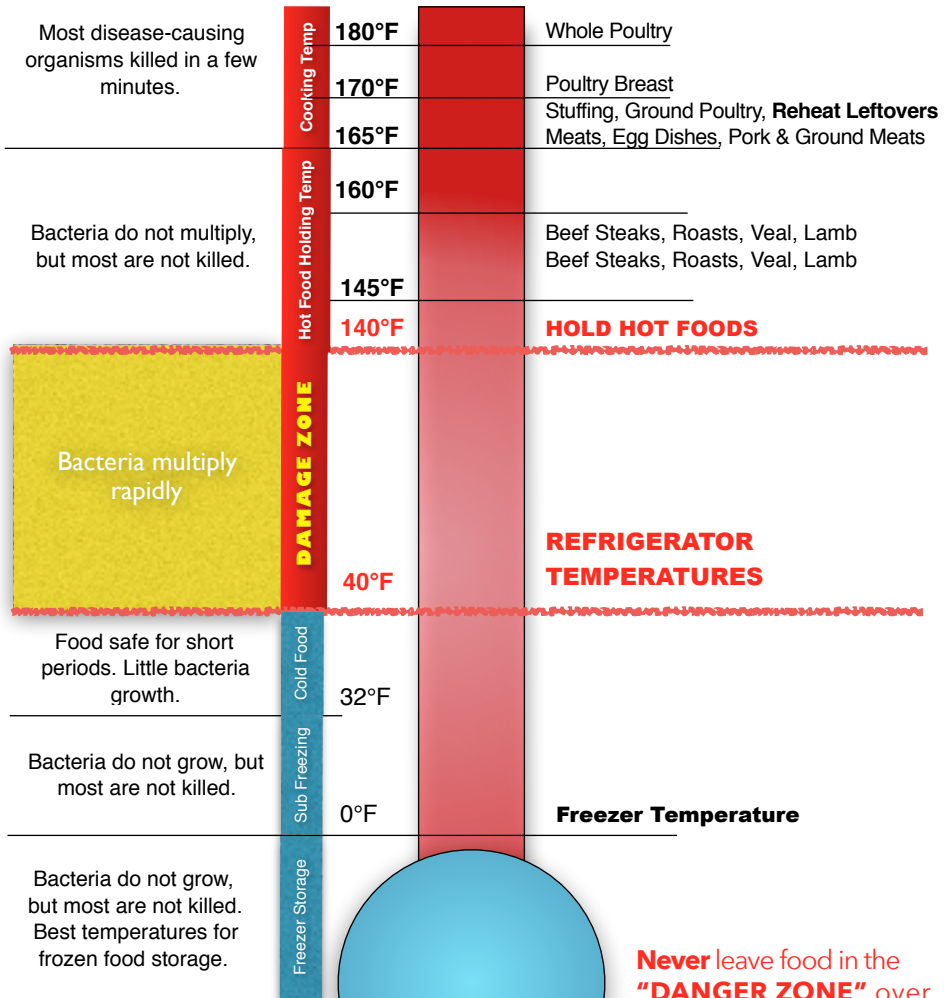


Food Handling Guidelines (Continued)

- ◆ Keep the apparatus interior well ventilated to reduce condensation that may drop into food or onto utensils and surfaces; doing this will inhibit mold and bacterial growth.
- ◆ Keep rear doors closed while serving to prevent exhaust fumes and insects from entering the cargo area.
- ◆ Ask your supervisor about special warnings he or she may want you to impart to diabetics, vegan or hypertensive's diets. A special menu or box lunch may have been prepared for them.
- ◆ If you think food contamination has occurred, discard the suspect food and report the incident to your supervisor.
- ◆ Food disposal at the end of a mobile feeding or base meal run will be outlined by your supervisor or the Food Unit Leader. A waste container is provided with the Rehab Air Tender and Support Utilities for disposal of trash and food waist. The container should be emptied after each meal.

Food Danger Zone

Bacteria multiply rapidly between 40 and 140 F. To keep food out of this “DANGER ZONE,” keep cold food cold and hot food hot. Keep food cold in coolers, or on the serving line on ice. Keep hot food in the oven, in heated chafing dishes, or in preheated steam tables, warming trays and in hot food carriers.



Never leave food in the “DANGER ZONE” over **2** hours; **1** hour in temperatures **ABOVE 90 F.**

Brewing Coffee on a Large Incident



On large or long term incidents where large amounts of coffee may be in demand, coffee can be brewed in a number of ways.

- ◆ Use the single on-board airpot coffee brewer.
- ◆ Use a second Support Utility to brew coffee. (on-board setup or remove it and place on table next of the other coffee brewer,
- ◆ Use the dual airpot coffee brewer on a Rehab Air Tender. This can brew two airpots of coffee at a time.
- ◆ Order a coffee brewing kit from the Incident Base, that has a 50 cup coffee maker in the kit.



Quick Coffee Station

A coffee station can be setup right on the door of Compartment No. 3. After brewing, do a quick clean up and set the airpot, cups and coffee condiment tray (Located in Cabinet A inside the cargo compartment). The overhead LED work light makes it ideal for firefighter to get a quick cup of coffee.



Hot Boxes

Thermal Hot Boxes

The Support Utility now carries two thermal hot boxes that can be used to keep food hot or cold and can also be used as another cooler when needed.

TIP

Add a quart of hot water to the inside of the box. Seal it and let sit for 5 minutes. Dump the water, whip down the inside of the box and you can keep items hot for 24 hours with very little temperature loss. You can do the same thing with ice to cool down the box.

We also carry two cases of water in the top box.



Food Distribution On-Scene

When meals arrive on site of an extended incident, the firefighters may be required to come to the rehab area setup at the Support Utility or you may need to take the food directly to the people. Use a hand truck to move an cooler of water and gatorade along with the meals to the the individual firefighters.

NOTES:

- ◆ We now carry thermal food containers on the Support Utilities. This will keep the food warmer, longer.
- ◆ If you have firefighters doing overhaul in a structure, have the IC announce that meals are her and have them come out to get their meals.



Ice Carrier

When possible we will load this rolling thermal ice carrier that will carry up to 125 pound of ice. It gives us a lot of flexibility and with the other ice cooler you should not run out of ice for the first six hours on most incidents,

TIP

I was on an incident when we needed to move 6 coolers from the street to another location about 25 feet away. The Captain that is was working with started to drag the cooler, I loaded them on top and rolled them. “That’s using your head” was his comment. Use the equipment have to your advantage. We also have a four wheeled hand truck that can be used to move equipment.

Maintaining Basic Rehab



TIP!

Bumper Bench once you get the Rehab Area setup you may want to sit down for a while. We keep this cushion in the cargo area, and it fits right over the gator tread of the back bumper. Just large enough to sit on.



Don't forget to pick it up and store it before leaving.

Notes

