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## **Executive Summary**

The goal of the National Fire Management plan is provide the framework for institutions, government NGO's to meet the threat, which major fires may pose to various sectors of society. The plan outlines strategies, which will provide a coordinated effort to response, preparedness, and mitigation strategies.

The plan will be activated and used in situations that may pose significant threat to national parks, forests, line facilities and government institutions, chemical and fuel spillage hazarderous events, landfills, port facilities ship fires and any other situation which will require a coordinated multi-agency approach to fire response and management.

The plan is designed to be a sub -plan of the National Disaster Management Plan in accordance with the 1993 Disaster Act. The elements of the plan include: administration, operational elements, the fire threat, fire management issues, recovery, and the appendices and annexes.

It is hoped that with this approach of integrated response and management that it will serve to reduce the impact on life, property, and the environment from destructive fires.

# **NATIONAL FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

## **Sub-Plan of the National Disaster Plan**

### **Chapter 1**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

Fires have increasingly become one of the more threatening hazards, as a fire can in only a few minutes destroy an entire economy. Fires are also one of the secondary effects of other natural disasters, from which many deaths have been associated, as well as tremendous loss of housing, leading to dislocation of families. The impacts of fires have not been limited to dwellings but have had devastating effects on commercial activity and the economy at large. The purpose of this plan is to coordinate the response to and preparedness for major fires

#### **The Plan**

*A major fire is any fire, which overwhelms the capability of the Jamaica Fire Brigade to respond and based on its available resources and which would warrant the procuring of additional resources within a national framework.*

The Fire Management Plan is a strategic plan that defines a programme or approach to manage major fires. It was developed out of the need to respond efficiently and effectively to the threat of a major damaging fire. This plan will address three categories of fires: forest/bush fires, structural fires which include fires that affect dwellings, commercial and cultural buildings air and seaports, and chemical, *petro-chemical* industrial fires. The plan outlines the intended actions to be taken by the Government of Jamaica in preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery to a major fire. It will focus on the activities highlighted in the Disaster Management Cycle and delineate these activities according to ministries and agencies.

#### **1.2 ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS**

##### **1.2.1 Name Of Plan**

The name of the plan will be the **National Fire Management Plan**. It is a sub-plan of the National Disaster Response Plan, which outlines the framework for Disaster management in the country. The *standard operating procedures* remain the same as in the National Disaster Plan and matrix except in instances where actions specific to fire responses are needed. It describes the response system in the event of a major fire in the country, and highlights preparedness and mitigation activities related to Fire Management.

## 1.2.2 Scope of the Plan

This plan will detail activities and responsibilities related to mitigation, preparedness and emergency response following a major fire which may occur in any of the following areas:-

### **STRUCTURAL:**

Hospital and health facilities,  
Hotels, other high occupancy buildings such National Stadium/Arena,  
government offices  
Dwellings  
Historical sites  
Schools  
Airport (also air fires not caused by aviation accident)  
Sea Ports including cruise ships  
Commercial areas such as plaza

### **INDUSTRIAL/CHEMICAL**(Petrochemical to include hazarderous materials)

Chemical installations  
Power plants  
Industrial facilities (rum distilleries, **warehouses** etc)  
LPG storage areas and Gas installations  
Landfills and dumps (See Annex A 4 for Landfill Fire Management Plan)

### **FOREST/BUSH FIRES**

National Parks, Large agricultural & peat fires,

## 1.3 GENERAL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR FIRE MANAGEMENT.

### 1.3.1 Legislative Authority

The Jamaica Fire Brigade is responsible for the scene of every fire.

The statutes cited in this plan authorize and provide the means for managing the three categories of fire mentioned in this document. These include

- A. Disaster Management Act 1993
- B. Jamaica Fire Brigade Act 1993
- C. Country Fires' Act
- D. Land Policy
- E. Forestry Act
- F. Forestry Regulations
- G. Natural Resource Conservation Authority Act
- H. Mitigation Policy (Draft 2001)
- I. Landing and Storage Act

- J. Land Development and utilization Act
- K. Building Act

#### **1.4 Policy**

- Firefighting and public safety is always the first priority and all fire management plans must reflect this.
- Fire management planning preparedness monitoring and research will be conducted on an interagency basis with the involvement of all partners.
- The agencies will work together and with other affected groups to prevent the spread of fires
- The Standard Operating Procedures already stated in this plan will guide response
- Every major national incident must be reported to the JFB, ODPEM, NEPA, and JCF as soon as possible
- Resources will be inspected and updated annually by an inter-agency team with assistance from the private sector.
- The Minister in charge of ODPEM should be informed in the shortest time frame
- Buildings standards /codes need to be adhered to
- The FMP will be reviewed between January and March of every year to coincide with the National Disaster Committee meeting deadline.
- Memoranda of understanding will be developed to enhance cooperation between various agencies.
- The ODPEM will provide central co-ordination in managing a major fire and will act as liaison to outside help during disasters.
- We will seek to utilize the nearest bodies of water in the event of a major fire.
- The use of volunteers will only be accommodated based on the approval of the JFB
- Training will be used to keep responders at a minimum skilled level.

## 1.5 Purpose

The purpose of the plan will be to:

a) Assign specific responsibility for the following activities

- i. Mitigation
- ii. Fire prevention
- iii. Preparedness
- iv. Response
- v. Call out, activation
- vi. Relief
- vii. Rehabilitation
- viii. Recovery

b) To outline specific agency responsibilities for response to fires and to coordinate response and support activities to ensure timely response to save lives and minimize injuries and damage to property

## 1.6 ASSUMPTIONS

The plan is directed towards enhancing disaster management from the national level through to the local level. It is developed based on the following assumptions:

- A major fire can result in the need for multi agency response and additional resources outside of those in the fire brigade
- Very few companies have the resources to fight a major fire by themselves
- Drought can destroy vegetation and watershed areas, which increases the vulnerability to bush fires.
- Fire hydrants are not adequately maintained, and are not widespread.
- A fire could be a secondary effect of a natural disaster and could occur without warning.
- A major fire can pose a significant threat to the population, which may result in evacuation, and shelter needs.
- Agencies should have the minimum resources required to address normal /day to day fires
- In many areas water supply is inadequate for fire fighting

### 1.6.1 Specific Assumptions

The specific assumptions directly address the three broad areas mentioned in this plan all of which can affect the national economy. These fires are of a wide range and they include: industrial/chemical, hazardous material fires,

forest and bush fires, and structural fires in critical facilities such as hotels, hospitals, cruise ships, air and sea ports and communities.

**i) Industrial/Chemical Fires**

These would include fires in factories and heavy industry landfills and dumps.

*Assumptions*

- Can destroy several factories, and surrounding communities
- Can also cause dislocation to communities
- Deaths
- Affect traffic/ dislocation of transport
- Spontaneous voluntary evacuation
- Environmental impact

**Hazardous Material/ Radioactive**

*Assumptions*

- Environmental degradation
- Explosions
- Destruction of facilities
- Inhalation – Wind Borne contaminants
- Destruction of road surface
- Spill into waterways and affect systems
- Large scale evacuation

**ii) Electrical Fires**

*Assumptions*

- Massive outages
- Electrocution of persons causing death
- Spoilage

- Affecting morgues
- Loss of water supplies (NWC, etc)

**iii) FOREST AND WILD FIRES**

*Assumptions*

- Threaten housing
- Loss of agricultural produce and infrastructure
- Loss of biodiversity
- Increased soil erosion on steep slopes
- Increased siltation in rivers
- Affect water collection and consumption

**iv) STRUCTURAL FIRES**

*Assumptions*

- Can cause dislocation island wide
- Destruction of roadways
- Destruction of private property

**Critical facilities including hotels, hospitals, Air and Sea Ports.**

*Assumptions*

- Extrication of victims from buildings over 5 stories high
- Timely evacuation of persons from these areas utilising stairways, helicopters, lowering lines
- Heightened Medical Response/Care

## **1.7 RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER PLANS**

Other plans may have to be activated during major fire response. For example The Damage Assessment Plan, or Hazardous Material Response Plan. Those responsibilities will not be repeated in this plan. However, priorities and responsibilities may require adjustments to synchronize with the response management structure during a major fire response

## **1.8 Fire Management Strategies**

### **1.8.1 Bush**

Bush fires typically cover a large area and require that firefighters establish command posts, supply depots and maintain effective communication by two way radios.

Wild land fires include bush and forest fires and are spread by the transfer of heat to grass, shrubs and trees. They are frequently difficult to extinguish by direct firefighting attack; because they do not spread on a uniform front or at a

constant spread. Shifting winds are a common problem making it difficult to predict the course of a fire. The principal efforts of firefighters are directed to controlling the spread by creating a gap or firebreak, across which the fire cannot move.

The fire is then stopped by several methods to include: -

- Trenching
- Direct attack with water hose streams
- Aerial bombing
- Spraying of fire-retarding chemicals
- Controlled back burning

### **1.8.2 Structural**

Structural firefighting strategy embodies four (4) main priorities: -

- Minimising life risks – execution or rescue of casualties and a building search where necessary
- Fire Suppression Activities – surrounding the involved structure(s) with fire streams and protecting other exposures.
- Overhaul/cooling down - ensuring the complete extinction of a fire to prevent rekindling.
- Salvage – protection of property (equipment) during operation to minimise damage water smoke and heat damage. This involves physically moving equipment and material, and controlling runoff from the fire.

The order of these priorities may change depending on the stage of the fire or type of structural/institution, but in a major event will require utilizing all necessary Brigade resources and maintaining effective liaison with other support agencies.

### **1.8.3 Petro-chemical**

Petro chemical fires require the use of special fire fighting equipment, material and techniques. Strategies would include use of relevant firefighting apparatus for each specific incident the facilities where burning is taking place would be first responder until the JFB arrives at which time they will lend support to JFB.

## **1.9 Provisions For Review**

The fire management plan should be reviewed every two years or after and major incident.

- January – Gathering of Comments The National Response Team (NRT) members will be required to gather necessary information from their respective areas for recommended revisions to the plan. These personnel will provide written comments to the coordinating agency. Timeframe: 1 month

- February – March – General meeting - the (NRT) will review comments/ revisions and proposed direction for the Plan in view of the proposed changes. It will be given back to co-ordinating agency to draft final plan based on revisions. Timeframe: 2 Months
- Present final draft of revised plan to (NRT) the coordinating agency provides the final draft of the revised plan to (NRT). Timeframe: 1 Month
- Submission of Plan Revised Plan is presented at National Disaster Committee meeting - approval granted.

## Chapter 2 Fire Threat to Jamaica

### **2.1 Background and History**

The first recorded major fire in Jamaica dates back to 1703 earthquake when Port Royal was totally destroyed by an uncontrollable fire. This and other fires in Jamaica's history have caused extensive destruction and have left enormous economic losses as well as losses to life, and damage to the environment. The occurrence of bush fires have also increased in recent times due to the increased interaction of the urban interface and other activities such as deforestation and poor agricultural practices for example slash and burn. Today fires are still a source of much of the damage and loss of life within Jamaica. Within the last 2 years both bush and structural fires have destroyed over 2000 homes, businesses and cultural buildings and also claimed the lives of 150 persons (Source: Jamaica Fire Prevention Unit).

### **2.2 Types of Fires** **Forest/Bush Fires**

Bush fires are very dangerous and are usually very large in size and require a number of persons and resources to control them. The threat of bush fires is further increased during drought conditions<sup>1</sup>. Reports from the Jamaica Fire Brigade indicated that 2599 bush fires occurred during the period January to June 2000. These increased figures were attributed to the conditions caused by meteorological drought from December 1999 – August 2000.

#### **Structural Fires**

Structural fires which include fires that affect dwellings, commercial and cultural buildings air and sea-ports (Jamaica Fire Brigade 2001). Structural fires have always posed a threat to life, property and the environment and have caused economic losses in excess of billions of dollars

#### **Industrial/chemical Fires**

Industrial or chemical fires are also very dangerous and can cause severe damage to life property and the environment. A number of significant chemical fires have impacted on the Jamaican economy.

#### **Transit Fires**

Transit Fires involve all modes of commercial transportation to include marine, rail and road transportation, these present special firefighting problems, which

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<sup>1</sup> National Environment and Planning Agency 2001

cannot be dealt with using standard procedures for fire safety in fixed structures. It will therefore require the combined efforts of various agencies.

**Table 1: Significant Damaging Fires in Jamaica**

DATE	TYPES OF FIRES	ECONOMIC COST/LOSSES
January 9, 1703	Widespread destruction in Port Royal	£584, 000
August 26, 1843	Destroyed more than 600 homes in Kingston	£10, 149.16s.6d
1849	Many buildings were destroyed Montego Bay	£2,500 - £3,000
March 29, 1862	Along the area bounded by King Street, Church Street and Harbour Street	£200, 000
December 11, 1862	Enormous destruction of buildings and property; 5 persons died, 5, 777 buildings destroyed in lower Kingston.	£1,000,000 in buildings and property damage; £150, 000 in buildings destroyed in lower Kingston
January 14, 1907	Great earthquake on the day caused a great fire, which destroyed part of Kingston; 1, 200 people killed and 90, 000 people homeless	£2, 000, 000
1962	Time Store warehouse	170,000 pounds
1983	ESSO Montego Bay destroyed 4 tanks burnt for 4 days	-
August 1995	Paisley Gardens Teachers College	\$1.6MJ
March 1999	Queens ware house	-
1999	September 20 <sup>th</sup> Carib Cinema	-
1999	Explosion at the Supreme court 2 persons died from inhalation of toxic fumes	-
1999	Type II health facility Manchester	\$8M
1999	20 small businesses destroyed China Doll Bldg Montego Bay	
August 31, 1999	Crude Oil tank Fire at PetroJam tank contained 400,000 barrels of crude oil equitant to 16 million gallons	replacement cost \$60,000US
April 12, 2000	Pedro Plains fire in St. Elizabeth	Engulfed just less than 1620 hectares of land spanning several communities. Total damage was estimated at J\$40 M crops
March 16 <sup>th</sup> 2000	Jacks Hill – St. Andrew estimated 110 hectares burnt	-
12 – 21 <sup>st</sup> March, 2000	Peat Fires in the Cabarritta Swamp – Westmoreland undetermined causes. <sup>2</sup>	-
November 6 <sup>th</sup> 2000	Motor gasoline tank contained 26,000 barrels	Replacement cost of adjacent tank \$750,000US approximately \$35M Jamaican. This figure does include business interruptions regarding loss man hours (L. Jarrett, Petrojam 2001).
No Date 2001	Factory – 105 Red Hills Road Several Shops at the Portmore Mall	Losses \$13M J

Source: Personal Correspondence SRN Superintendent Mattocks Jamaica Fire Prevention 2001.

<sup>2</sup> National Environment and Planning Agency 2001

## Chapter 3 Operational Elements

### 3.1 Organisations for Fire Management

- Jamaica Fire Brigade (**Primary - fires land & sea**)
  
- Forestry (**Secondary**)
- Gov't chemist (**Secondary**)
- Jamaica Bureau of Standards (**Support**)
- Jamaica Defence Force (**Support**)
- Jamaica Defence Force Air Wing (**Support**)
- Jamaica Public Service (**Support**)
- Jamaica Information Service (**Support**)
- Jamaica Constabulary Force (**Support**)
- Ministry of Health (**Secondary**)
- Ministry of Labour Social Security (**Support**)
- Ministry of Agriculture (**Secondary/Support**)
- Ministry of Mining and Energy (**Secondary/Support**)
- National Environment and Planning Agency (**Support**)
- National Meteorological Service (**Support**)
- National Water Commission (**Secondary**)
- Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM) (**Coordination/Support**)
- Petrojam and oils marketing companies (**Support**)
- Parish Disaster committee (**Coordinator Parish Level /Support**)
- Port Authority (**Primary fires at sea**)
- Regional Agriculture Development Authority (**Support**)

The following agencies are responsible for different aspects of the Fire Management Plan.

Jamaica Fire Brigade will be responsible to take all necessary actions for the containment and extinction of any outbreaks of fire, utilizing the appropriate technology. These actions will include –

- Fire Attack and Suppression
- Effecting any necessary rescues
- Salvage/damage control
- Operational Coordination of action of other agencies

ODPEM will be responsible in consultation with the commissioner of the JFB for activation of the plan and overall co-ordination of all mitigation, preparedness, response, and rehabilitation activities under the National Plan. The Parish Disaster Committees assume direct responsibility for parish activities reporting to ODPEM as required.

National Environmental & Planning Agency will be responsible for monitoring, preparing hazard analysis reports in known vulnerable areas and mapping bush fires in order to provide up-to-date reports on the occurrence of bush fires.

Ministry of Health – the goal of the ministry in this plan is to reduce loss of life and injury by providing as soon as possible effective health care for all victims. It's overall responsibilities include emergency health care, health services delivery and management, and international and public health.

Jamaica Constabulary Force - will assist the JFB in crowd control and evacuation at the incident site and also be responsible for security.

Jamaica Information Service - provide public information and education and public service announcements

Jamaica Bureau of Standards - establish maintain monitor and enforce adequate safety standards in building techniques etc.

Jamaica Public Service - to provide support by means of de-energizing power systems by the request of the JFB

Forestry - provide support in areas of bush fire management on a consultative basis.

Ministry of Labour social security - provide support in terms of addressing welfare needs of persons affected

Ministry of Agriculture provide support in terms of resources to assist firefighting on Agricultural lands

Mining and Energy - provide support in the acquisition and mobilisation of additional equipment for use in firefighting within the Mining and Energy sector

National Meteorological Service - provide weather updates and climate information on drought conditions

National Water Commission - provide additional water to facilitate and support firefighting.

Petro-Jam and Oil Marketing Companies - provide technical advise, logistical support and facilities to support firefighting activities.

Parish Disaster Committee - provide coordination at the parish level. The Parish Disaster Committees assume direct responsibility for parish activities reporting to ODPEM as required

Port Authority - provide support in terms of resources to combat fires at sea and at the port

Regional Agriculture Development Authority - provide support in terms of resources to assist firefighting on Agricultural lands, and disposing of dead animals.

Jamaica Defense Force- will provide reconnaissance; and fire fighting support with bambi buckets, which are used as a major means of fire fighting.

### **3.2 Fire Response**

Fire response activities are aimed at rapid intervention for the prevention of loss of life, protection of health, prevention of loss of livelihood and property. Table 2 below highlights the response activities along with the primary and secondary agencies. The Emergency Response Activities are further detailed in Annex A

**Table 2 Response Activities**

<b>Response Activities</b>	<b>Primary Agency</b>	<b>Secondary Agency</b>	<b>Support Agency</b>
Activating the NEOC	ODPEM	-	-
Fire fighting/search and rescue	JFB	-	-
Emergency health care/international and public health service delivery management	MOH	Red Cross/St. John's Ambulance/envir onmental & public health	
Investigations on causes of fire & damage assessment of buildings	JFB	JCF	
Preparation of Situation Reports	NEOC/JFB		
Media Management (i) Command Post (ii) NEOC	JFB ODPEM		
Crowd Management	JCF		
Fires at sea, in the harbour/on vessels at dock	JCF Marine Police	Port Authority	JFB/ MOH/ Red Cross St.John's Ambulance Volunteer Organisations JDF ODPEM/NEOC
Identification of resources	JFB		
Determination of specialised information on hazardous material	JFB/Govt.chemist & physicist		
Fire response coordination	ODPEM		
De-energizing electrical lines	JPS Co.		
Bush fires /fires in national parks and protected areas	JFB	JDF Air Wing NEPA/FORES TRY	NGO's
Identification of victims & needs assessment (relief activities) (activate relief policy and damage assessment plan	MLSS/PDC		

### 3.3 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

These procedures relate specifically to FIRE RESPONSE. In the event of a major fire a series of permanent or valid actions already stated in this plan will be carried out in order to effectively respond. These procedures have been developed based on the responses from different agencies and the assumptions made in this plan. These procedures apply specifically to Fire Response

**Table: 3**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agency</b>
The Jamaica Defence Force Air Wing will provide aircraft for aerial reconnaissance and fire fighting support	JDF
The Jamaica Defence Force Coast Guard will provide boats for marine reconnaissance.	JDF COAST GUARD
Details on the nature of the fire will be provided by the on scene commander.	OSC/JFB
The Jamaica fire brigade will assume on scene coordination at the scene of the fire.	JFB
The following persons will comprise the rapid aerial reconnaissance team where possible as stated in the National Damage Assessment Plan these include representative from JFB, ODPEM, NEPA JPS, Min of Works.	
Depending on the size of the aircraft and the type of fire the standard core JFB, ODPEM, and any other agency affected will comprise aerial reconnaissance team.	JFB/ODPEM
The commissioner of the JFB will collaborate with the DG of the ODPEM to determine if the FMP should be activated	
All information pertinent to the fire will be recorded and mapped	NEOC/ICP
Regular situation reports on problems and solutions must be provided and prepared by the NEOC	NEOC
In the event of any other crisis or emergency situation which may occur as a result of the Fire Hazard the NEOC will activate the necessary plans. These include the Relief Plan, Civil unrest Plan, traffic management plan, and the Hazardous Material Plan	NEOC
The National Disaster Executive must always be updated on the current situation	NEOC
Accurate information must always be given to the public on actual problems and situations related to the Fire. This information will also include protective and precautionary measures.	JIS
The NEOC will coordinate the movement and procurement of any additional equipment or resources that may be required	NEOC
The Emergency Operations Group comprising representatives of JFB/ODPEM, JDF, JCF, MOH along with other responding agencies will report to the NEOC.	ALL AGENCIES
All agencies will report to the NEOC any damage etc	ALL AGENCIES

### 3.4 Response Coordination

The response to a “major” fire can be broken down into four operational phases.

- Phase: 1 Warning and Call procedures and notification
- Phase: 2 Alert at the NEOC and Incident site
- Phase: 3 Plan Activation
- Phase: 4 Debriefing, analysis and deactivation

#### Phase 1 – Warning Call Out Procedures and Notification

1. Anyone sighting a fire should call the nearest Fire station, or police station or ODPEM

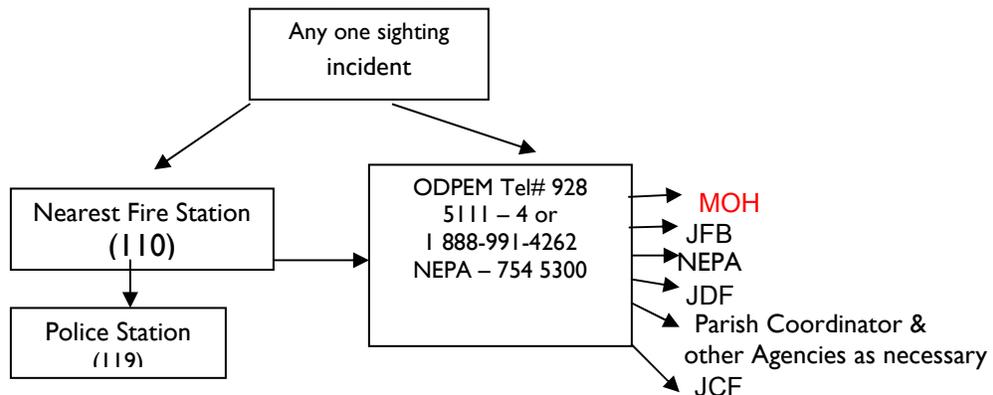
2. Information to guide persons taking information of a fire should include

- Description of Fire
- Location, time
- Threats/danger to environment or public, agricultural
- Areas need to be restricted
- Diversion of vehicular traffic needed
- Evacuation needed
- Immediate needs for response, address and contact numbers
- Name of agency /person reporting and contact numbers
- Any injuries and status
- Actions taken

3. At the determination that the Fire is classified as “major”, the ODPEM will be contacted by the JFB.

4. The ODPEM will then contact/notify the other critical agencies while at the same time activating the NEOC if necessary.

#### **Notification Procedures**



5. Agency representatives should also monitor their radios for any important messages that may be given out as it is related to the NEOC and its operations.

## **Phase: 2 The Alert at the NEOC and Incident Site**

<b>NEOC</b>	<b>Incident Site</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Jamaica Fire Brigade will alert the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM) once there is a major fire.</li><li>• The National Water Commission (NWC) will be alerted for additional water needs by JFB and ODPEM,</li><li>• The Jamaica Public Service (JPS) alerted to de-energize power lines.</li><li>• The NEOC would ensure that communications are established between site and NEOC</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Senior Jamaica Fire Brigade officer on site would be the incident commander.</li><li>• The core agencies that should be at the command post include: JFB, JCF, MOH, JDF, JPS, NWC. These agencies would work within the command post. The command post would have responsibilities for the following activities:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ <b><i>Developing the strategies to mitigate and resolve the effects of the fire.</i></b></li><li>❑ <b><i>Updates on the state of the fire to the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC)/ODPEM</i></b></li><li>❑ <b><i>Updates on the condition of the victims Media Management</i></b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ <b><i>Deactivation of the command post</i></b></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>

## **Phase: 3 PLAN ACTIVATION**

- The plan will be activated by the Director General (ODPEM) in consultation with the Commissioner of the Jamaica Fire Brigade. This would be done by way of a message or by telephone.
- Once the plan is activated, the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) will be established at the ODPEM
- The relevant ministries, agencies and Parish Disaster Committees will activate their Emergency Operations Centres.
- All members of the Emergency Operations Group as defined in the Standard Operating Procedures for the National Emergency Operations Centre should report to the NEOC
- The sequence of activation is represented in Figure 1 below.

## Sequence of Activation of the Plan

Figure 1 highlights the sequence of activation.

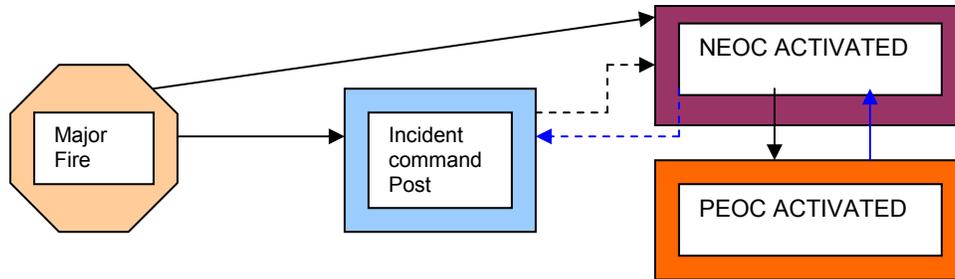


Figure: 1

- **Activation of the Parish Emergency Operations Centre (PEOC)**

The Parish Emergency Operations Centre will be activated in the same way as the NEOC.

### **Phase: 4 Debriefing, Analysis and Deactivation**

- The NEOC will be deactivated by the Director General of the ODPEM based on the Jamaica Fire Brigade declaring the fire under control.
- A debriefing exercise of the incident will be carried out, along with the necessary analysis for lessons learnt.
- The damage assessment sub-committee will then guide the rehabilitation and recovery process according to the recovery and rehabilitation sub-plan of the National Plan.

### **3.5 Communication**

Communications with the NEOC and the relevant agencies will be by way of two-way radios and other available resources. If additional telecommunications become necessary the National Telecommunications Plan will be activated.

### **3.6 Establishing the Command Post**

A command post will be erected at the incident site to guide the operations and to liaise with the NEOC on the needs to effectively respond.

#### **3.6.1 Command post/On Scene Commander (OSC)**

1. This is the area from which coordination of all operations takes place.
2. The designated OSC is the JFB for Fires on Land and sea. They will be responsible for coordination and direction of marine and lands fires.

#### **On-scene coordination**

The on-scene commander will ensure the following:

- a) Demarcation and organizing of incident scene. Signs that would be erected should be standardized to reflect international standards.
- b) Access to and from scene
- c) Security
- d) Communications to National Emergency Operations Centre
- e) Emergency Medical Care
- f) Transportation
- g) Access to supplies
- h) Situation reports to National Emergency Operations Centre
- i) Routing of emergency vehicles to and from site
- j) Health and Welfare needs of emergency management personnel
- k) Inspection of buildings
- l) Marking of searched buildings
- m) Information/media management
- n) Assign responsibility for site safety

#### **3.6.2 Organisation at the Incident site**

1. The senior fire officer will be the on-scene commander and will be in charge of the entire scene.
2. The senior fire officer present will be in charge of rescue.
3. The medical officer or designate present will be in charge of emergency medical care.

4. The rescue scene will be arranged as follows where circumstances permit:

**Loading area**

- Area for loading all vehicles at the incident site these includes ambulances/medical and other vehicles.
- All vehicles should be assured of free access and exit.
- Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) representative will take this responsibility.
- If no JCF representative is present, any senior emergency management personnel will assume responsibility.

**Treatment area**

- This is the designated safe area to which rescued victims are moved. Triage will take place in this area.
- Area in close proximity to ambulances for patients needing immediate transportation to hospital/casualty collection point.
- Area for serious but non-critical patients

**Equipment bank area**

- This is the area for storing rescue, medical and other equipment

**Staging area**

- Area designed for parking of EMERGENCY VEHICLES only

**Rest area**

- Area for emergency personnel who require rest, first aid treatment etc.

**Assessor and Historian**

- Person to assess and keep records (loss information).

**3.7 Situation Reports (sitreps)**

This should provide full details on the incident. Current information on the response to the fire incident is essential for effective management. Therefore frequent information by way of sitreps is necessary to ensure that parties involved have a full and timely appreciation of the incident the action taken and the progress with the response.

**Actions Taken**

This section should have documented a summary of all the actions taken by Government and other agencies

**3.8 Media Management (Public Information)**

When a major fire has occurred the public must be provided with accurate and timely information nature of the incident and the steps to be taken to remedy

the problem. This is hoped to reduce the spread of alarm through misinformation.

**Media Management at the Command Post**

When the plan is activated the OSC will assign the responsibility to coordinate information to the public. A new office or media area will be set up away from the command post where liaison with media houses, government press concerned property owners other interested parties and the NEOC.

**Media Management at the NEOC**

When the plan is activated the NDC who is the Director General of ODEPM will assign the responsibility to coordinate information to the public. A media area will be set up away from the NEOC operations Centre where liaison with media houses, government press concerned property owners other interested parties and the command Post will be carried out.

**Chapter 4**  
**Fire Management**

**4.1 Fire Preparedness**

Fire preparedness activities are those, put in place prior to impact of a major fire. These are aimed at mitigating or preventing the negative impacts of the hazard. This section will detail the main activities under this heading and point to the agencies responsible for ensuring these activities. The agencies responsible for fire preparedness will be divided into primary secondary and support agencies depending on the level of their responsibility for each preparedness activity. These activities are shown in table 3 below and highlighted further in Annex A.

**Table: 3 Fire Preparedness Activities**

<b>Fire Preparedness Activities</b>	<b>Primary Agency</b>	<b>Secondary Agency</b>	<b>Support Agency</b>
Development of Plans and special response plans	JFB/ODPEM/	NEPA	-
Environmental Monitoring and Hazard Analysis	NEPA/JFB/Forestry	ODPEM	GOVT. CHEM.
Evacuation and escape routes	JFB/ODPEM JIS/JFB/ NEPA	JCF/ODPEM	JDF
Public Education			
Fire Prevention	JFB	-	-
Emergency Communications	JFB/ JCF	ODPEM/	-
Resource Management	ODPEM/Parish Council/JFB	Assisting agency NEPA	Assisting agency MOA
Training	JFB		
Warning System for public	JIS/ODPEM	-	JFB
Mutual Aid Agreements	ODPEM/JFB	Other Agencies private sector	-
		-	-
Health considerations	MOH		

## **4.2 Fire Mitigation /Prevention Measures**

Fire mitigation activities are those aimed at reducing loss and adjusting the vulnerable elements in ways that will make them more fire resistant. It also includes putting in place activities that will lessen the impact of fires. Its activities will lead to more conservation prevention measures. Table 4 below highlights the activities associated in this phase of fire management along with the primary and secondary agencies.

**Table 4 Fire Mitigation Activities**

<b>Fire Mitigation Activities</b>	<b>Primary Agency</b>	<b>Secondary Agency</b>	<b>Support Agency</b>
Public Education	JIS/JFB/MOA	ODPEM/ Forestry/NEPA	PDC
Research to identify vulnerable areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Structural</li> <li>• Bush</li> <li>• Chemical/industrial</li> </ul>	JFB JFBNEPA/Forestry JFB	Oil Marketing Co./JBS	GOVT. CHEM.UWI
Monitoring temperature rainfall patterns and winds	MET		
Mapping of Risk	JFB/NEPA	ODPEM	
Joint patrolling of high risk areas bush fires	Forestry	MOA	NEPA
Fire containment	JFB	JDF	
Evaluation of buildings of National Importance for protection through retrofitting	JFB/Parish Council	ODPEM/NEPA	
Defining Emergency lanes	JCF/PC/NWA	JFB/	
Retrofitting of Buildings			
Law enforcement /Policies	NEPA/JFB/ODPEM	JCF/Forestry	
Insurance			
Zoning and Planning Regulation Amendments	NEPA/LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITIES		
Fire resistant trees/shrubs	Forestry/MIN OF Agriculture	Local Planning Authority	
Land use practices	Forestry		
Watershed Management	Forestry/NEPA		Botany (UWI)
Agricultural Practices	MOA/RADA/		

## Chapter 5

### **5.1 Post Fire Monitoring and Evaluation**

#### **Recovery Policy Procedures**

1. Evaluation will serve to identify areas in the plan that needed improvement or strategies and tactics to improve the operation and enhance management.
2. Initial evaluation should occur before the firefighting ends. Strategies should also be evaluated to assess the need for new standards and guidelines if necessary.
3. Safety of firefighters should be assessed to determine if this was compromised and if other methods need to be taken into consideration.
4. The operations at the command Post and NEOC should also be evaluated to improve coordination.
5. For bush fires area should be revisited after 12 months for fires over 3 –4 acres to ascertain the rehabilitation success. This interdisciplinary team would have a representative from each appropriate discipline associated with fire management.
6. The cause of the fire should be thoroughly investigated to determine what elements contributed to the disaster.
7. Investigation of major incident should be conducted by a group of experts.
8. The forestry department will coordinate the planting of fire resistant plant species, and the salvaging of usable timber.
9. Agricultural losses should be documented.

## Chapter 6 Annexes/Appendices

### Appendix 1 List of Acronyms

NFMP	-	National Fire Management Plan
FMP	-	Fire Management Plan
SOP	-	Standard Operating Procedures
JFB	-	Jamaica Fire Brigade
ODPEM	-	Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management
NEOC	-	National Emergency Operations Centre
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
NDC	-	National Disaster Committee
NRT	-	National Response Team
NWA	-	National Works Agency
OSC	-	On Scene Commander
DG	-	Director General
PEOC	-	Parish Emergency Operation Centre
SIT REPS	-	Situation Reports
NDC	-	National Disaster Coordinator
GOV'T CHEM	-	Government Chemist
JBS	-	Jamaica Bureau of Standards
JDF	-	Jamaica Defence Force
JDFAW	-	Jamaica Defence Force Air Wing
JPS	-	Jamaica Public Service

JIS	-	Jamaica Information Service
JCF	-	Jamaica Constabulary Force
FD	-	Forestry Department
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
MLSS	-	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
MOA	-	Ministry of Agriculture
MME	-	Ministry of Mining and Energy
NEPA	-	National Environment and Planning Agency
NMS	-	National Meteorological Service
NWC	-	National Water Commission
PETROJAM	-	Petrojam and oils marketing companies
PDC	-	Parish Disaster Committee
PA	-	Port Authority
RADA	-	Regional Agricultural Development Authority

## Appendix 2 – Glossary/ Definitions

- ❑ **Fire Management** - This takes into account all the aspects of policy preparedness and mitigation into the National Fire Plan
- ❑ **Situational Analysis** – A decision making process that evaluates alternative management strategies against selected safety, environmental, social, economical, resource management objectives
- ❑ **Appropriate Management Actions** – specific actions taken to implement a management strategy
- ❑ **Preparedness** – Activities that lead to a safe efficient and cost effective fire management programme through appropriate co-ordination.
- ❑ **Appropriate Management Response** – Specific and relevant actions taken in response to the three categories of fire highlighted.
- ❑ **Mitigation** – actions aimed at reducing losses
- ❑ **Primary: (P) Jamaica Fire Brigade** - Primary functions are assigned to agencies that are mandated legally or by their function to carry out the task assigned. These agencies have the equipment, expertise and manpower to effect the function. All other agencies will participate in the support
- ❑ **Secondary (S)** - This agency is designated by law or by core operations to carry out some of the functions demanded by the activities assigned. They should have manpower, expertise, and equipment to operate in support of the (P) responder.
- ❑ **Support (SS)** - Any agency, that is, government, non government, private sector, NGO, bilateral or multilateral groups with the capacity to assist directly or indirectly with the activities delineated in collaboration with the (P) and (S).

## **FIRE FIGHTING AND SEARCH AND RESCUE**

**PRIMARY** Jamaica FIRE Brigade

### **OVERALL RESPONSIBILITIES**

#### **PREPAREDNESS/MITIGATION ACTIVITIES**

- Provision and maintenance of fire hydrants.
- Provision of protective clothing of personnel to deal with normal fires and hazardous fires.
- Have regular meetings of the team.
- Training of their personnel.
- Inventory of human resources and equipment resources (eg. Number of fire engines etc).
- Provision of map of location of hydrants.
- Identification of appropriate equipment to deal with above 5 fires.

#### **Emergency Health Care International and Public Health Health Services Delivery and Management**

Primary: Ministry of Health

Secondary: Jamaica Red Cross  
St. John's Ambulance  
Salvation Army  
Private Health Sector

Support: Jamaica Defence Force  
MOH/JFD EMS

The goal of the Ministry of Health in this sub plan is to reduce loss of life and injury by providing, efficient effective health care for all victims.

#### **Overall Responsibilities**

- Emergency Health Care
- Health Services Delivery and Management
- International and Public Health

### **Specific Responsibilities**

- Medical management of victims.
  - Triage
  - First Aid
  - Pre-hospital medical care
  - Hospital Medical Care
- Transportation of victims
- Designation and organization of medical areas
- Mobilization and coordination of the health sector
  - Alerting health facilities
  - Alert and Call-out of health personnel
  - Incident Command for health
  - Provision of health resources
- Victim health status information
- Activation of health emergency and disaster plans, including the Mass Casualty Management Plan.
- Certification of deaths
- Assistance in the determination of causation of death
- Mass burial authorization
- Air quality monitoring
- Water quality monitoring
- Food Safety
- Solid waste monitoring
- Vector Control
- Waste Water Monitoring

### **Secondary**

#### **Jamaica Red Cross/St. John's Ambulance**

- First Aid
- Part of MOH team
- Can also offer assistance with primary rescue, welfare, clothing, and family notification.
- Transportation of victims.

### **Support**

#### **Jamaica Defence Force**

- Support to JFB, depending on proximity to Up Park Camp and other military bases.
- Assistance with fighting forest fires via helicopters (this will require near sources of water).
- Support to MOH – In triage treatment, and transportation.

#### **Jamaica Combined Cadet Force**

- Serve as back-up/first aid/Mass Causality Management.

## **FIRES AT THE HARBOUR AND AT PORT ROYAL**

**Primary:** JCF Marine Division

**Secondary:** Port Authority

### **Support**

#### **Secondary**

#### Port Authority

- Offer support to JFB.
- If Port Facilities are affected – have 2 s.a. tug boards/transfer water from sea to fire (200m).
- Are able to fight warehouse fires confined to Kingston.
- Fire boats (Ocho Rios, Montego Bay, and Kingston).
- Foam tanks available.

## **NATIONAL FIRE RESPONSE COORDINATION**

**PRIMARY:** Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management

#### **PRIMARY**

#### **Activities:**

- Overall coordination depending on levels of activation
- Activation of NEOC
- Facilitation of Basic Response and Equipment
- Assist Ministry of Labour Social Security Sports with Welfare.

## **COORDINATION OF PARISH RESPONSE**

**RESPONSIBILITY:** Parish Disaster Coordinator/committee

## **ELECTRICAL/TRANSMISSION LINES**

PRIMARY: Jamaica Public Service Co. Ltd.  
SUPPORT: Jamaica Defence Force

### **PRIMARY**

Activities: Jamaica Public Service Co. Ltd.

- Disconnected electricity for places affected.
- Dispatch Centre for location contacted by JFB and emergency teams dispatched to the location.
- Member of Parish Disaster Co-ordinator and assist with communication, transportation and evacuation.
- Buckets (for high reach) and crane trucks.

### **SUPPORT**

#### **ACTIVITIES: Jamaica Defence Force**

- Evacuation
- Support to JFB, depending on proximity to Up Park Camp and other military bases.
- Manpower
- Assistance with fighting forest fires via helicopters (this will require near sources of water).
- Support to Ministry of Health – In triage treatment, and transportation.
- Search and Rescue.

## **IDENTIFICATION OF RESOURCES**

### **Establishing of NEOC**

### **INVESTIGATION ON CAUSES OF FIRE & DAMAGE ASSESSMENT OF BUILDINGS**

### **PREPARATION OF SITUATION REPORTS**

### **MEDIA MANAGEMENT**

### **CROWD MANAGEMENT**

### **DETERMINATION OF SPECIALISED INFORMATION ON HAZARDOUS MATERIAL (see Haz MAT PLAN)**

### **BUSH FIRES**

## **Development of Plans and Special Response Plans**

**Primary: JFB/ODPEM**

**Secondary: NEPA**

**Support:**

**Primary: JFB**

**Primary: ODPEM**

- Prepare document in conjunction with resource personnel
- Coordinate the review process
- Submit plans to be adopted in law

**Secondary**

- Identification of bushfires
- Formal reporting of bushfires to the relevant agencies (JFB, NEPA, etc.)
- Mapping of bushfires using all the necessary resources (field data, topographical maps, aerial photos, GIS technology, etc.)
- Intensive study of area where bushfire occurred; incorporating the economic, social, demographic, physical aspects of the area in question, etc.
- Recommendations will be made within the study
- Ongoing evaluation and monitoring

## **Public Education**

**Primary: JIS**  
**Secondary: ODPEM**  
**Support: MEDIA**

### **Activities:**

- Utilize the media to increase the awareness of how to prevent fires.
- Advise the public on measures to be taken in responding to and reporting fires
- Communicate to the public fire resistant construction techniques and material
- Advise on general fire tips.

## **Research**

Primary: NEPA, JFB, Forestry, UWI, UTECH, CASE,

## **Monitoring Temperature Rainfall Patterns and Wind**

**Primary: MET**  
Secondary:  
Support:

### **Activities:**

- Monitor rainfall and temperatures and issue alerts at applicable times.
- Publication of the time of year when temperatures would be more conducive for bush fires to occur
- Monitor drought conditions and issue alerts as necessary
- Issue information on Relative Humidity, Dew Points Temperature, wind direction, and speed in the event of a major fire as requested by the ODPEM.

**Municipal Landfill Fire Management Plan**

prepared by Dr. B. Carby ODPEM

**MUNICIPAL LANDFILL FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**LEAD: MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

**SECONDARY: PARKS AND MARKETS/FIRE BRIGADE**

**SUPPORT: ODPEM/NCRA/MOH/NWC/PDC**

**ELEMENTS**

**PREAMBLE**

Hazard and vulnerability including public health and environmental components who is responsible for long term location, design, development, monitoring and safety of the landfills? Which are support agencies? What are their roles? What factors should be monitored? What guidelines/standards are to be used?

**Design and Operation**

**PREVENTION AND MITIGATION**

**RESPONSIBILITY – Lead Agencies – Ministry of Local Government/Parks and Markets.**

**SUPPORT AGENCIES: Ministry of Health, NRCA**

1. Design of landfill
2. Designation of specific cells for specific materials
3. Monitor placement of waste
4. Proper compacting and covering
5. Security – storage
6. Sources of waste
7. Access o site
8. Community involvement
9. Regulation of operating hours
10. Management techniques
11. Rapid Recovery/Assessment  
Rapid Response – 1<sup>st</sup> 24 hours free
12. Sector Plans
  - Air, soil, water pollution – Ministry of Health (MOH)/NRCA
  - Baseline (ongoing studies) data

**PREPAREDNESS**

**RESPONSIBILITY – Lead Agency: Ministry of Local Government/Parks and Market Agencies**

1. Access to additional resources
2. Stock piling of additional cover material
  - Public and private contractors
  - Finance
  - Memorandum of Understanding (MOOU)
3. Access to site – maintenance and creation of access roads
4. Need for protective gear
5. Alternative sites.

## **MONITORING AND ALERTING**

**RESPONSIBILITY – Lead Agencies: Parks and Marketing Agencies/Ministry of Local Government (coordination).**

1. Who monitors
2. Warning signs/triggers
3. When to call
4. Call out list and procedures
5. Action on call

- Plan to be activated based on size of fire
- Establish proper procedures for notification of fires
- Employee's/community personnel
- 1<sup>st</sup> Alert via two (2) way radio
- Establish call out system
- Take over by the Fire Brigade
- Problem with hustlers
- Lower rate for tractors used in spreading cover
- Include Weather Forecast in monitoring
- Limit of area
- Community policing
- Warning systems
- Proper assessment

## **RESPONSE**

**RESPONSIBILITY: - Lead Agencies Ministry of Local Government/Parks and Markets**

Support: Ministry of Health, NRCA, JIS, and Fire Department

1. First call out – Fire Department
2. Establishment of command post
3. Notification – Police, Aviation
4. Public health officer from the area
5. Monitor
6. Manning of Command Post –  
Fire/MOH/ODPEM
7. Ascertain equipment required by the fire Department
8. Establishment of community liaison
  - Parks and Market Agencies and Fire Department
9. Develop Rapid Response Team to include the following:
  - MPM's operation
  - Security
  - ODPEM
  - PWD
  - Fire Department
  - Ministry of Health (MOH)
  - NRCA
10. Health of vulnerable population
  - Guidelines to be issued as necessary during events
  - Collection of baseline data
11. Fire fighting
12. Environmental Monitoring, Air Quality
  - Ministry of Health (MOH)
  - NRCA – air quality
  - WRA – underground water
13. Information Management – releases, reporting, sitreps etc. through the ODPEM
  - To advertise health tips.
  - Parks and Markets and JIS to support

JIS (Jamaica Information Service) – response fro public information island-wide Community meetings for public awardees  
Manning of command post by MPM.

**RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION**

**RESPONSIBILITY: Lead Agencies – Parks and Markets/Ministry of Local Government**

Support: All Agencies

1. Follow-up monitoring etc.
  - ODPEM and all other related agencies
  - Interim plan to be designed

First draft – to be done within one month of meeting.

**INFORMATION REQUIRED WHEN REPORTING FOR A MAJOR FIRE**

1. Name of person reporting
2. Date and time
3. Description of Fire
4. Location, time
5. Threats/danger to environment or public, agricultural
6. Areas need to be restricted
7. Diversion of vehicular traffic needed
8. Evacuation needed
9. Immediate needs for response, address and contact numbers
10. Name of agency /person reporting and contact numbers
11. Any injuries and status
12. Actions taken

**PUBLIC RELATIONS INCIDENT FACT SHEET**

The media general public or others affected will request the following information as soon as possible.

- a) Location of the fire \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Time fire took place and date \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Building destroyed or areas affected \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Actions being taken \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Person evacuated or injured \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Access to major roads \_\_\_\_\_

**FIRE MANAGEMENT CONTACT LIST**

NEPA

Manager for Sustainable Watershed Branch  
10 Caledonia Avenue  
Kingston 5  
Tel: 754-7550-1  
Fax: 754-7595  
Email:

Ministry of Agriculture  
Hope Gardens  
Kingston 6  
Tel: 927-1731-40  
Fax: 927-1904  
Email: [aparke@cwjamaica.com](mailto:aparke@cwjamaica.com)

Jamaica Fire Brigade

Commissioner  
14 Port Royal Street  
Kingston  
Tel: 922-0007  
Fax: 967-3594  
Email: [jamfire@cwjamaica.com](mailto:jamfire@cwjamaica.com)  
[Shaft47@37.com](mailto:Shaft47@37.com)

Jamaica Defence Force  
Up Park Camp  
Kingston 5  
Tel: 926-8121  
Fax: 926-8243  
Email: [asoops@cwjamaica.com](mailto:asoops@cwjamaica.com)

Jamaica Information Service

58 Half-Way-Tree Road  
Kingston 10  
Tel: 920-1486  
Fax: 926-5071  
Email: [regional@jis.gov.jm](mailto:regional@jis.gov.jm)

Jamaica Red Cross  
Central Village  
Spanish Town  
St. Catherine  
Tel: 984-7860-2  
Fax: 984-8272  
Email: [jrcs@infochan.com](mailto:jrcs@infochan.com)

Ministry of Health

2 King Street  
Kingston  
Tel: 967-1100  
Fax: 967-0097  
Email: [ducassem@moh.gov.jm](mailto:ducassem@moh.gov.jm)

National Meteorological Service  
65 ¾ Half-Way-Tree Road  
Kingston 5  
Tel: 929-3700  
Fax: 960-8989  
Email: [spoonje@hotmail.com](mailto:spoonje@hotmail.com)

Water Resources Authority

Hope Gardens  
Kingston 6  
Tel: 927-0077  
Fax: 977-0179  
Email: [tommie@cwjamaica.com](mailto:tommie@cwjamaica.com)

Jamaica Public Service Co. Ltd.  
6 Knutsford Boulevard  
Kingston 5  
Tel: 926-3190-9  
Fax: 968-4022  
Email: [adietric@jpsco.com](mailto:adietric@jpsco.com)

Mr. Leon L.G. Jarrett  
Manager, Safety and Environment

PETROJAM Limited  
96 Marcus Garvey Drive  
Kingston 15  
Tel: 923-8611  
Fax: 923-0365  
Email: [llj@petrojam.com](mailto:llj@petrojam.com)

St. Johns Ambulance  
2E Camp Road  
Kingston 5  
Tel: 926-7656  
Fax: 754-9599  
Email: [stjohnjamaica@cwjamaica.com](mailto:stjohnjamaica@cwjamaica.com)

Government Chemist Department  
Hope Gardens  
Kingston 6  
Tel: 927-1829

Fax: 977-0974  
Email: [crdtl1@cwjamaica.com](mailto:crdtl1@cwjamaica.com)

Forestry Department  
173 Constant Spring Road  
Kingston 8  
Tel: 926-2667  
Fax: 924-2626  
Email: [mheadley@forestry.gov.jm](mailto:mheadley@forestry.gov.jm)

National Works Agency  
140 Maxfield Avenue  
Kingston 10  
Tel: 926-3210-5  
Fax: 926-5831  
Email: [waasset@nwa.gov.jm](mailto:waasset@nwa.gov.jm)

**PARISH DISASTER CONTACT LIST**

Mrs. Fay Neufville  
PDC  
Portland Parish Council  
Tel: 993-2665  
Fax: 993-3188

Ms. Millicent Blake  
PDC  
St. Thomas Parish Council  
Tel: 982-9449  
Fax: 982-2513

Mr. Isaac Nugent  
PDC  
Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation  
Tel: 967-3329  
Fax: 967-5072

Mrs. E. Mundell  
PDC  
St. Catherine Parish Council  
Tel: 984-3111-2  
Fax: 984-2528

Mr. Nether Lyttle  
PDC  
Clarendon Parish Council  
Tel: 986-2216  
Fax: 986-9583

Ms. Hilary Bromfield  
PDC  
Manchester Parish Council  
Tel: 962-2279  
Fax: 962-0611

Ms. Yvonne Morrison  
PDC  
St. Elizabeth Parish Council  
Tel: 634-0768  
Fax: 965-2776

Ms. Hilma Tate  
PDC  
Westmoreland Parish Council  
Tel: 955-2655  
Fax: 955-2797

Ms. Margaret Samuels  
PDC  
Hanover Parish Council  
Tel: 956-2305  
Fax: 956-2958

Miss Verna Small  
PDC  
Trelawny Parish Council  
Tel: 954-3228  
Fax: 954-5592

Mr. Alvin Clarke  
PDC  
St. Ann Parish Council  
Tel: 972-2615  
Fax: 972-2617

Mr. Windell Matthews  
PDC  
St. Mary Parish Council  
Tel: 994-2178  
Fax: 994-2372

**FIRE PREPAREDNESS INVENTORY PERSONELL AND EQUIPMENT**

**FIRE PREPAREDNESS INVENTORY**

**PERSONNEL**

<b>TYPE OF TRAINING</b>	<b>NUMBER OF PERSONS</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
<p>1. STRUCTURAL FIRE FIGHTING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ability to fight building fire</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Wear bunker gear</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Wear SCBA</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Wear Organic and Toxic Vapour Mask</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Conduct search and rescue</li> </ul>		
<p>2. Petroleum Tank Fire Fighting/Petrochemical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Liquid petroleum/chemical</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Liquid petroleum gas/compressed gas</li> </ul>		
<p>3. FOREST FIRES</p>		

**EQUIPMENT**

ITEM/DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	COMMENTS
<p><b>1. COUPLER TYPE AND SIZES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> National Standard Thread</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Instantaneous Couplers</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Stortz</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> London V</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other</li> </ul>		
<p><b>2. HOSES – DIAMETER x LENGTH</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2 ½” Diameter – Soft/hard</li> <li>▪ 1 ½” Diameter</li> <li>▪ 4 ½” Diameter - Soft/Hard</li> <li>▪ Other</li> </ul>		
<p><b>3. FOAM EDUCTORS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2 ½”</li> <li>▪ 1 ½”</li> </ul>		<p>Capacity: Limitations:</p>
<p><b>4. NOZZLES- CAPACITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Foam Cannon</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Straight Stream</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Fog Straight/ Stream</li> </ul>		<p>Eg. 750 gpm aerating type. 150 gpm at 150 psi</p>

Equipment, cont'd

ITEM/DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	COMMENTS
5. SIAMESE		Description
6. WYE		Description nst 2 ½ x 2(1 1/2)
7. MONITORS		Eg. Oscillating 500gpm Or Static 500 gpm@150psi
<p>8. FIRE TRUCK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tank Capacity (Water)</li> <li>▪ Pump Capacity</li> <li>▪ Discharge ports</li> <li>▪ Suction ports</li> <li>▪ Tank capacity (foam)</li> <li>▪ Foam proportioning capacity</li> <li>▪ Monitor</li> </ul>		<p>Volume Volume x pressures x lift Size x number x type “ “ “</p> <p>Volume Describe Capacity, range</p>
<p>9. FOAM CONCENTRATE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Type</li> <li>▪ Brand</li> <li>▪ Volume</li> <li>▪ Containers</li> </ul>		<p><u>Examples:</u> AFFF 3M 5000 litres Drums &amp; skids</p>

**Equipment, cont'd**

ITEM/DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	COMMENTS
<p>10. SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS (SCBA)</p> <p>i) Full set</p> <p>ii) Reserve air tanks and capacity</p> <p>iii) Types of set</p>		<p>Example:            Number of complete outfits            10 x ½ Hr. capacity            MSA, Scott, Draeger (Model Number)</p>
<p><b>11. ORGANIC VAPOUR MASK</b></p> <p>i) Number available and description</p> <p>ii) Type of cartridge</p>		<p>Example            Full Face            General purpose organic vapour</p>

For clarification on any of the questions please consult the following Mr. Robert Blake, Mr. Leon Jarrett (Petrojam) Deputy Commissioner F. Whyte (JFB).

**Annex D 2**

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU)  
INVOLVEMENT OF PRIVATE SECTOR AS SUPPORT AGENCIES**