



Buechel Explorer Inferno

The 2009 Fire Exploring Activity

Friday, August 28rd – 30th

Sign-up Deadline August 1st

Kentucky Regional Fire Training Center

The Explorer Inferno event is an opportunity for Fire and Emergency Medicine Explorers to participate in a hands-on fire school, where they may accrue training hours.

The aim of the Explorer Inferno is threefold: To provide excellent hands on training, to do it safely, and to have a blast!

Last year's Explorer Inferno was a huge success, and we are planning to have an even greater year. Read on for complete information.

Explorer Inferno Staff

Buechel Fire Explorers Jenna Dooley, Brittany Kaufman, Jordan Duncan, Event Coordinators
Capt. Steve Wolfe, Head Advisor
Sgt Jake Barker, Training Coordinator
Mark Wilson, BSA Liaison

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Explorer Inferno Fire Weekend II – 2009

General Information:

1. This event will be at Jefferson County Fire Training Center, August 29-30th.
2. The registration fee is \$45 per Youth. Registration Deadline is Friday, August 1st.
3. Check-in will be 5:45pm-8:00 pm Friday night and Saturday 7:00-8:00am.
4. All Posts must have a complete roster of participants at check-in.
5. Posts must provide own lodging. Post may camp at the Kentucky Regional Fire Academy Facility. The Fire Academy will be open starting Friday, August 28th at 5:45pm.
6. Posts must be checked out of Fire Academy, (with area clean if camping,) by 8pm Sunday, August 30th.
7. Explorer Student fee includes for Explorers, Advisors, and Instructors: Saturday Lunch and Dinner, Sunday Breakfast Lunch and Dinner, Event T-shirt, and Liability Insurance.
8. Shirts will be handed out at registration, August 28th and 29th.
9. The weekend is planned and executed by youth, for youth, with the assistance of an adult advisory committee.

Health and Safety:

1. A basic first aid station will be on-site during the Explorer Inferno Fire Weekend.
2. All Posts must have a first aid station designated and available within their campsite.
3. Appropriate dress should be carefully considered for this event. Weather varies significantly in August. Be prepared to bring sunscreen, bug repellent, rain gear, and water coolers. Remember to stay hydrated!
4. If a Tornado/Thunderstorm warning or watch is in effect we will evacuate the Fire Academy and shelter at Fern Creek Fire Station 2.
5. Guidelines for cooking and fires must be adhered to according to the Safety First Guide to Learning for Life Activities.
6. Water should be available, but bring your own containers for better and/or immediate access.
7. At least one adult advisor must be Youth Protection Trained and on site at all times.
8. Firearms, Alcohol, fireworks and controlled substances (other than prescribed by a physician) are prohibited under the Safety First Guide to Learning for Life Activities.
9. The taking of prescription medication is the responsibility of the individual taking the medication and/or that individual's parent or guardian. A Post leader, after obtaining all the necessary information, can agree to accept the responsibility of making sure a Explorer takes the necessary medication at the appropriate time, but Learning For Life does not mandate nor necessarily encourage the Post Leader to do so.
10. Crew adults and Venturers must abide by co-ed camping, leadership and fraternization polices as outlined in the Guide to Safe Scouting.
11. **REVIEW MANAGING YOUR RISK AND CAMP POLICIES**
12. **AFTER ANY DANGEROUS EVENT OR EMERGENCY CONDUCT AN ACCOUNTABILITY CHECK AND REPORT EVENT TO EXPLORER INFERNO COMMAND.**
13. Each unit must provide its own insurance (as provided by BSA registration and/or additional insurance).

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Miscellaneous

1. Each unit must have at least 2 adults leaders present at all times. Co-ed Crews must have Co-ed leadership. Parents are welcome to attend as leaders, but one *registered* adult must be present at all times. Post can coordinate to share adult leaders for the event.
2. One adult from each unit (provided 2-deep leadership still applies within campsite)
3. All vehicles must be moved to designated areas after unloading.
4. All garbage from campsite must be placed in dumpster before checkout on Sunday.

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Course Descriptions

- I. Basic Firefighter (BR) 16 hours:
 - a. For new Recruit Firefighters and Fire Explorers.
 - b. Course will introduce the student to the subjects of Firefighter Safety, Fire Behavior, Personal Protective Equipment, Hose Nozzle and Appliances, Ladders, Salvage and Overhaul, Basic Knots, Fire Extinguishers, Ventilation, Search and Rescue. Course consists of both classroom instruction and field drills. Course will be at times both physically and mentally challenging. Class WILL be flowing water.
 - c. Class requires full PPE Ensemble, including Bunker Coat, Gloves, Pants, Boots, Helmet, and Nomex. Further, Mask and SCBA with spare bottle are required. Limited to Fire Explorers Ages 14 and up. (Explorers who attend this class without full PPE Ensemble will be allowed to participate, but may have to sit out some training evolutions.) Posts are encouraged to bring a fire extinguisher for use during this class. Students encouraged to dress appropriately, and to wear swimsuits under their uniforms.
 - d. No class size limit.
- II. Advanced Firefighter (PF) 16 hours:
 - a. For Advanced Fire Explorers with a working knowledge of Firefighter skills.
 - b. Course will build upon skill sets Explorers should be articulate in, including Ropes and Knots, Ladders, PPE, and Fire Behavior. Course will focus on the more advanced techniques of Firefighter Search and Rescue and Firefighter Safety and Survival. Course consists of both classroom instruction and field drills. Course will be at times both physically and mentally challenging. Course WILL NOT meet the State Requirements for Firefighter Safety and Survival, due to student age restrictions.
 - c. Class requires Full PPE Ensemble, including Bunker Coat, Gloves, Pants, Boots, Helmet, and Nomex. Limited to Advanced Explorers Ages 16 and up.
 - d. Class limited to first 20 paying applicants.
- III. Basic Rope Rescue (RO) 16 hours:
 - a. For Fire Explorers with working knowledge of firefighter rope and knot skills.
 - b. Course will expose students to the field of Rope Rescue. Students will be taught in the tying and use of rope. Further, students will be instructed in the use of anchor, rappel, and belay systems.
 - c. Class required PPE includes Helmet (Helmet must be a suspension type helmet with chin strap. Fire helmets are acceptable), Eye Protection, Clean Leather Gloves (Dirty or used gloves are not acceptable. Used firefighter gloves are NOT acceptable), and laced boots with ankle support. Course consists of classroom instruction, field drills, and high work. Limited to Explorers age 16 and up.
 - d. Class limited to first 20 paying applicants.
- IV. Medical Emergencies (ME) 16 hours:
 - a. For Fire and/or Medical Explorers interested in emergency medicine and first aid
 - b. Course will expose students to the Red Cross First Aid curriculum and American Heart CPR classes. Course culminates in a first aid competition.
 - c. No class PPE requirements. Posts encouraged to bring medical equipment and medical gloves that they would have available at their station.
 - d. No class size limit

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Explorer Inferno fire Weekend II

Basic Timeline

Friday – August 28

5:45-8:00pm Registration and Set-up (Registration and/or Sign-In at Command Post)

Saturday -- August 29

7:00-8:00am Continuing Registration

8:00am Classes Begin

11:30-2:00am Lunch (lunches will be staggered and served on a class basis, 1 hour lunch break each class)

5:00pm Classes end

5:00-6:30pm Shower facilities available, sign up at command post

6:30-7:30pm Dinner

7:30-9:00pm Shower facilities available, sign up at command post

11:00pm Lights Out

Sunday – March 9

7:00-8:00am Breakfast

8:00am Classes begin

11:30-2:00am Lunch (lunches will be staggered and served on a class basis, 1 hour lunch break each class)

4:00pm Classes End

5:30-7:30pm Dinner and Certificate Presentations

8:00pm Facility Closed

*If you have any questions concerning the Explorer Inferno Weekend - 2009,
contact Sergeant Jake Barker jbarker@buechelfire.com
Explorer Event Business Manager Jenna Dooley jadooley@buechelfire.com*

*Or contact Mark Wilson at the Scout Service Center at
502-551-9619, or email mawilson@bsamail.org*

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EXPLORER INFERNO FIRE WEEKEND REGISTRATION FORM

Post # _____ (Registration deadline is Friday, August 1st)

Advisor Name: _____ Contact #: _____

Email: _____

Include Advisors and Advisor shirt sizes on this form, note advisors w/ AD in class 1 field

Shirt Sizes Available: S, M, L, XL, XXL

Class IDs: Basic Firefighter = BR Advanced Firefighter = PF
Ropes = RO Medical = ME

Explorers: choose 3 classes, favorite 1st, 2nd favorite 2nd, etc. Be LEGIBLE!

Refer to course descriptions (pg 4) for course requirements.

A Training Release Form must be submitted for EACH participating Explorer

Name	Shirt Size	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
_____	, _____	, _____	, _____	, _____
_____	, _____	, _____	, _____	, _____
_____	, _____	, _____	, _____	, _____
_____	, _____	, _____	, _____	, _____
_____	, _____	, _____	, _____	, _____
_____	, _____	, _____	, _____	, _____
_____	, _____	, _____	, _____	, _____
_____	, _____	, _____	, _____	, _____
_____	, _____	, _____	, _____	, _____
_____	, _____	, _____	, _____	, _____

Shirt Totals: ___ S, ___ M, ___ L, ___ XL, ___ XXL. Total shirts = ___

Explorers: ___ X \$45=TOTAL#: _____

Please mail forms and payment to: Buechel Fire Protection District
ATTN: Explorer Inferno
4101 Bardstown Rd
Louisville, KY 40218

Please email jbarker@buechelfire.com to confirm receipt of application.

Managing Risk's

Beware of Lightning

The summits of mountains, crests of ridges, slopes above timberline, and large meadows are extremely hazardous places to be during lightning storms. If you are caught in such an exposed place, quickly descend to a lower elevation, away from the direction of the approaching storm, and squat down, keeping your head low. A dense forest located in a depression provides the best protection. Avoid taking shelter under isolated trees or trees much taller than adjacent trees. Stay away from water, metal objects, and other substances that will conduct electricity long distances.

By squatting with your feet close together, you have minimal contact with the ground, thus reducing danger from ground currents. If the threat of lightning strikes is great, your group should not huddle together but spread out at least 15 feet apart. If one member of your group is jolted, the rest of you can tend to him. Whenever lightning is nearby, take off backpacks with either external or internal metal frames. In tents, stay at least a few inches from metal tent poles.

Lightning Safety Rules

- Stay away from open doors and windows, fireplaces, radiators, stoves, metal pipes, sinks, and plug-in electrical appliances.
- Don't use hair dryers, electric toothbrushes, or electric razors.
- Don't use the telephone; lightning may strike telephone wires outside.
- Don't take laundry off the clothesline.
- Don't work on fences, telephone lines, power lines, pipelines, or structural steel fabrications.
- Don't handle flammable materials in open containers.
- Don't use metal objects, such as fishing rods and golf clubs. Golfers wearing cleated shoes are particularly good lightning rods.
- Stop tractor work, especially when the tractor is pulling metal equipment, and dismount. Tractors and other implements in metallic contact with the ground are often struck by lightning.
- Get out of the water and off small boats.
- Stay in the car if you are traveling. Automobiles offer excellent lightning protection.
- When no shelter is available, avoid the highest object in the area. If only isolated trees are nearby, the best protection is to crouch in the open, keeping twice as far away from isolated trees as the trees are high.
- Avoid hilltops, open spaces, wire fences, metal clotheslines, exposed sheds, and any electrically conducted elevated objects.

Sun Safety

The American Academy of Dermatology advises the following protection tips against damaging rays:

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- Limit exposure to sun between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. when the sun's rays are the strongest.
- Generously apply sunscreen with a sun protection factor (SPF) of at least 15 and reapply every two hours when outdoors, even on cloudy days.
- Wear protective, tightly woven clothing, such as a long-sleeved shirt and pants.
- Wear a 4-inch-wide broad-brimmed hat and sunglasses with UV protective lenses.
- Stay in the shade whenever possible.
- Avoid reflective surfaces, which can reflect up to 85 percent of the sun's damaging rays.

Reference: American Association of Dermatology

Dehydration

Water is essential for nearly every bodily function, including brain activity and temperature control. We lose moisture through breathing, sweating, digestion, and urination. A person who gives off more water than he or she takes in risks becoming dehydrated. The first sign of dehydration usually is dark urine. Other signs can include weariness, headache and body aches, and confusion.

Help keep your body in balance by eating enough throughout the day. The importance of drinking plenty of fluids cannot be overemphasized. Don't wait until you feel thirsty—that's an indication that you are already becoming a bit dehydrated. Replenish your water supplies at every opportunity and drink often in warm weather and cold alike.

Incident Response for Dehydration

A person showing any indications of dehydration should rest in the shade and sip water until the symptoms subside.

Heat Exhaustion

Heat exhaustion can be brought on by a combination of dehydration and a warm environment. The condition is not uncommon during sports activities and trek adventures conducted in hot weather, especially if participants are not fully acclimated to the conditions. Symptoms can include the following:

- Skin that is pale and clammy from heavy sweating
- Nausea and tiredness
- Dizziness and fainting
- Headache, muscle cramps, and weakness

Incident Response for Heat Exhaustion

To treat heat exhaustion, have the victim lie in a cool, shady place with the feet raised. Remove excess clothing. Cool the victim by applying cool, wet cloths to his or her body and by fanning. If the victim is fully alert, let him or her sip from a glass of water and take bites of salted food, such as nuts. Recovery should be rapid. If symptoms persist, call for medical help.

Heatstroke

Heatstroke occurs when a person's core temperature rises to a life-threatening level (above 105 degrees). Causal factors include dehydration and over exertion in hot environments. Symptoms can include hot, red skin that can be either dry or sweaty; confusion; and a rapid pulse.

Incident Response for Heatstroke

A heatstroke victim must be cooled immediately. He or she is in danger of dying. To quickly lower the body temperature and begin restoring hydration, move the victim to a cool, shady spot and cool him or her any way you can. Keeps the victim lying down and comfortable, with head and shoulders slightly raised? Remove outer clothing and sponge the victim with cold water. Cover the victim with wet towels, wet clothing, or whatever else is handy, and fan him or her. Place the victim in a stream, in a tub filled with cool (not ice-cold) water, or in front of an air conditioner running full blast in a house or car. Use combinations of all available treatments.

Get emergency medical help as soon as possible. The victim's temperature might go up again, or he or she might vomit or require rescue breathing.

For more on conducting trek adventures when temperatures are warm, see the chapter titled "Hot-Weather

Sunburn

Although skin appears to recover from sunburn, damage to its cellular structure accumulates. That can lead to premature wrinkling and is a primary cause of skin cancer. Use sunscreen to protect exposed skin, giving special attention to your face, ears, nose, and neck. To be effective, sunscreen should have a sun protection factor (SPF) of at least 15. Apply it liberally before sunlight exposure, and reapply if you are sweating and after immersion in water. Hats with large brims, long-sleeved shirts, and long pants will provide further protection.

Sunlight reflected by water or snow can intensify the damaging effects of solar radiation. Zinc oxide offers total blockage of the sun's rays, and might be what you need for your face and ears during watercraft adventures and treks at high altitudes or on snow. Wear sunglasses to prevent eyestrain, and shield your lips against chapping and sun injury by applying a lip balm with an SPF of 15 or higher.

Incident Response for Sunburn

Prevent further injury by getting out of the sun, either by seeking shade or by putting on a hat and clothing that affords protection. Treat painful sunburn with damp cloths. Remedies containing aloe vera also might provide relief.

Flash Floods

In arid regions of the country, dry streambeds and small creeks can become raging rivers in just a few minutes. The rains causing the flood might be falling right where you are, or they could be coming down miles upstream of your location. When traveling in areas where flash floods are possible, make it a point to always know how to reach the safety of higher ground. Pitch your tents above the high-water marks of past floods. In flowing streams, watch for an increase in the speed or volume of current and for other indicators of imminent flooding. Moving water can be extremely powerful; stay clear of areas that have become flooded.

Incident Response for Flash Floods

If you are caught in a flood, assume a position with your feet aimed downstream, and then use them to absorb impact against objects. Should you manage to get to an island or into the branches of a tree, stay calm and wait for assistance?

For more on surviving a fall into moving water, see the chapter titled "Watercraft Adventure Safety." For more on safely crossing streams, see the chapter titled "Mountain Travel."

Anaphylactic Shock

In rare cases, stings or bites of insects can cause anaphylactic shock, a condition that restricts breathing passages and requires immediate treatment by a physician or a person trained in emergency first aid. People who are allergic to peanuts, shellfish, and certain other foods can have similar reactions if they ingest those items.

Travelers who know they are susceptible to anaphylactic reactions (and anyone dealing with asthma) should consult with their physicians to prepare themselves for the outdoors with strategies and treatment kits, and should share that information with the leaders of their groups. For example, the emergency kits carried by people who know they might suffer from anaphylactic shock often include an EpiPen® for injecting a measured dose of epinephrine.

Asthma

The symptoms of an asthma attack can be similar to those of a person suffering anaphylactic shock—a constriction of the throat and increasing difficulty in breathing. Conditions that might trigger an asthma attack include dust, physical exertion, changes in humidity, and changes in elevation. Many people coping with asthma use inhalers and other forms of medication to treat asthma episodes. Before a trek begins, they should fully inform group leaders of their health histories, treatment regimens, medications, and the locations of those medications.

Animals

Seeing animals in their natural habitat is always a pleasure, but it's wise to remember that they are the permanent residents of the backcountry while we humans are the visitors. Treat animals

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with respect, give them enough space so they won't feel threatened by your presence, and properly manage your food storage, and they seldom will present a risk to your safety.

When it comes to insects, accept the fact that there are lots more of them than there are of us, and that some will be delighted to take a bite out of you. Reduce the likelihood of that happening by applying repellents or by wearing long pants, long-sleeved shirts, and head nets.

For more on wildlife, see the "Leaving No Trace" section of this book, and the chapters titled "Observing Nature" and "Wildlife." For more on insect repellents, see the chapter titled "Hot-Weather Travel and Camping."

Incident Response for Animal-Caused Injuries

In the event that you are scratched or bitten by an animal, seek medical attention; a physician must determine whether antibiotic, rabies, or other treatment will be necessary.

Bears

For guidelines on managing risk in bear country, see the chapter titled "Traveling and Camping in Special Environments."

Bee and Wasp Stings

Scrape away a bee stinger with the edge of a knife blade, but don't squeeze the sac attached to the stinger—that might force more venom into the skin. An ice pack or cool compress might reduce pain and swelling. Watch for any indications of anaphylactic shock.

Tick Bites

Ticks are small bloodsucking arthropods that bury their heads in the flesh of their hosts. Protect yourself whenever you are in tick-infested woodlands and fields by wearing long pants and a long-sleeved shirt with snug cuffs and collar. Button your collar and tuck the cuffs of your pants into your boots or socks. Inspect yourself and other group members daily, especially the hairy parts of the body, and immediately remove any ticks you find.

If a tick has attached itself, grasp it with tweezers close to the skin and gently pull until it comes loose. Don't squeeze, twist, or jerk the tick, as that might leave its mouthparts in the skin. Wash the wound with soap and water, and apply antibiotic ointment. After dealing with a tick, thoroughly wash your hands. If a tick has been embedded more than a day or poses difficulties in removal, see a physician.

Lyme disease is an illness carried by some ticks. A red ring like rash might appear around the bite. A victim might feel lethargic and have flulike symptoms, fever, a sore throat, and muscle aches. Anyone experiencing these symptoms in the days and weeks following a trek adventure, especially activities in areas where ticks are known to carry Lyme disease, should be checked by a physician.

Chigger Bites

Almost invisible, chiggers burrow into skin pores where they cause small welts and itching. Try not to scratch chigger bites. You might find some relief by covering chigger bites with hydrocortisone cream or by dabbing them with clear fingernail polish.

Spider Bites

The bite of a female black widow spider can cause redness and sharp pain at the wound site. The victim might suffer sweating, nausea and vomiting, stomach pain and cramps, severe muscle pain and spasms, and shock; breathing might become difficult.

The bite of a brown recluse spider might not hurt right away, but within two to eight hours there can be pain, redness, and swelling at the wound. An open sore is likely to develop. The victim might suffer fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, joint pain, and a faint rash.

Victims of spider bites should be seen by a physician as soon as possible.

Scorpion Stings

Scorpions might startle you if you find them underneath your tent or ground cloth, or shake them out of your boots first thing in the morning. They usually are more imposing than they are dangerous, and scorpions that can cause humans serious injury are uncommon. Ordinary scorpion stings usually are not as dangerous as bee stings; they can cause severe, sharp pain, swelling, and discoloration, but generally have no lasting ill effects. If you are stung, cool the wound area with cold water or ice and seek medical attention.

Snakebites

Snakes are found in many parts of the country, but bites from them are rare. Snakes try to avoid humans, usually striking only when cornered or surprised. Use a hiking stick to poke among stones and brush ahead of you when you walk through areas where snakes are common. Watch where you put your hands as you collect firewood or climb over rocks and logs. Snakebites seldom result in death.

The bite of a nonpoisonous snake causes only minor puncture wounds and requires only ordinary first aid for small wounds—scrubbing with soap and water, then treating with an antiseptic.

A poisonous snakebite might cause the victim to feel sharp, burning pain. The area around the bite might swell and become discolored. However, a poisonous snake does not inject venom every time it bites. Know which poisonous snakes are native to the area you plan to hike, and know how to identify them.

Snakes are not warm-blooded and so cannot carry rabies, though any bite that breaks the skin has the potential of causing infection.

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Incident Response for Poisonous Snakebite

Get the victim under medical care as soon as possible so that physicians can neutralize the venom. A person who has been bitten by a poisonous snake might not be affected by the venom for an hour or more. Within that time, the closer to medical attention you can get the victim, the better off he or she will be. The victim might be able to walk; carrying him or her also might be an option. Before setting out, do the following:

1. Encourage a frightened victim to remain calm, and give reassurance that he or she is being cared for.
2. Remove rings and other jewelry that might cause problems if the area around a bite swells.
3. If available within three minutes of the bite, apply a Sawyer Extractor® directly over the fang marks and leave in place for no more than 10 minutes. Properly used, the extractor can remove up to 30 percent of the venom. Do not make any cuts on the bite— that's an old-fashioned remedy that can cause the victim much more harm than help.
4. Immobilize a bitten arm with a splint and a sling, keeping the wound lower than the level of the victim's heart.
5. *Do not* apply ice to snakebite. Ice will not help the injury, but could cause damage to skin and tissue.

If the victim must wait for medical attention to arrive, add these treatment steps:

1. Have the victim lie down and remain still. Position the bitten part lower than the rest of the body. If you have not done so already, immobilize the bitten limb with a splint.
2. Put a broad constricting band (a bandanna or a strip of cloth at least 1 inch wide) around the bitten limb 2 to 4 inches above the bite (between the heart and the bite) to slow the spread of venom. This is not a tourniquet; it is intended to impede the lymphatic system but not the circulation of blood. The band should be snug, but loose enough to slip a finger under easily. Periodically check for a pulse on both sides of the band. You must not cut off blood circulation entirely. Do not use a constriction band around a finger, a toe, the head, or the trunk.

Treat for shock, but keep a bitten extremity lower than the heart.

CAMP PROCEDURES

EARTHQUAKE/ FLOODING/FIRE/ TORNADO/THUNDERSTORM PROCEDURES

EARTHQUAKE PROCEDURES

Get all people into an area that is clear of falling debris and electrical lines. Stay on high ground above flood plain and not below any standing water. If caught in a building stand in a door jamb or under desk or table. Stay clear of windows and bookcases.

After main shock, account for all employees, customers and guests, report injuries to Scout Executive or professional in charge.

FLOODING PROCEDURES

Monitor weather channel broadcasts for local instructions:

Use hand held radios if possible and disconnect all radios and other electronics.
Stay on high ground.

Primary objective is to protect personnel; the next concern is to protect facilities and equipment:

Head Count:

Determine that all occupants of building are safe.

Do NOT use electrical switches.

FIRE PROCEDURES

Extinguish the fire if the fire is small enough and the necessary equipment is available.

Evacuate all personnel (follow evacuation plan).

Management personnel should be stationed near hallways and exits instructing the group to walk and remain calm.

Notify fire department [phone # or dial 911].

Close fire doors.

Close down ventilation system.

Make sure sprinkler control valves are open

Do NOT use electrical switches

Shut off machinery, gas and power. But do not do anything you are not qualified to do.

Keep crowds back away from the fire. It is much easier to do at the beginning than later.

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Clear everyone out of the area.

Keep an access route clear for fire equipment.

If fire personnel and equipment does not arrive, call again until they get there.

DO NOT return to your department if you are in another part of the building.

DO NOT move toward windows or glass-walled areas such as lobbies or the cafeteria.

DO NOT hinder the work of police or other agencies by calling for information.

THUNDER STORMS PROCEDURES

In case of heavy winds and torrential rain resulting from a hurricane get all personnel away from windows; should remain in a place that has been deemed safe from wind and flood.

Stay inside until back of hurricane has passed.

If power fails, turn off electrical switches (if safe).

Report any injuries and damage to Scout Executive.

TORNADO PROCEDURES

If a tornado watch is issued, all employees, customers and guests will be notified of the watch.

Department heads will notify everyone in their department; this includes employees "out in the field". If a tornado warning is issued that relates to our immediate area, all employees/Directors will be notified. They will immediately notify their staff.

Monitor radio and TV weather broadcasts and set up a lookout post (limit to 1 or 2 people) to keep management advised of tornado's approach.

Each employee will secure his or her own work area by placing as many loose objects as possible in desks and file drawers which should then be tightly closed and, if possible, locked.

In case of sighting of tornado everyone should seek refuge in the following areas (list designated safety areas by floor and section of building/or move to a low lying area, if outside - these areas should be designated by a sign as a tornado shelter).

DO NOT leave the building.

DO NOT attempt to use elevators.

DO NOT return to your department if you are in another part of the building.

DO NOT move toward windows or glass-walled areas such as lobbies or the cafeteria.

DO NOT leave tornado shelters until advised to do so.

DO NOT hinder the work of police or other agencies by calling for information.

After tornado has passed, account for all personnel and report any injuries to the Scout Executive.

Tornado Watch: Implies that the Weather Bureau has forecast or reported that atmospheric conditions are such that tornados can occur locally and the police and other agencies have been alerted and are watching.

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Tornado Warning: Means that a funnel has been sighted on the ground in this area and its probable path indicated by radio broadcast and subtitles on TV.

Date Change

Why are we now in August? Why do we want to do it in August?

- In late August, it is still warm enough to flow water.
- It is not ridiculously hot, like July.
- We were asked to move the date forward by the BSA.
- It gives us a guaranteed weekend between our event and Jefferson County Fire School.

There really is no one great time for this event. We chose this weekend after evaluating a number of factors. We liked our weekend in October, especially since it was during our students four day weekend, but only Jefferson County kids had this. Also, the October date meant a weekend close to the Jefferson County Fire School, which kills our instructor recruitment. We thought about moving the date later into October, but it can get cold quickly. We would love to have the event in September, but with the Jefferson County Fire School switching between the 3rd and 4th weekends, there is no way to guarantee a break between our event and the fire school without having our event on labor day, which would guarantee us NO participants or instructors. So we thought August before school starts, but school starts really early this year, sinking that option. That left us on the last weekend of August, which could work well long term in giving us a landmark date that is easy to recall year to year, like crusade or derby weekend. So we sent out a mailer to folks seeing if anyone knew of any conflicts that would happen on this date, only receiving green lights from everyone. So, in late April, we set the date and made arrangements. It was mid-May before anyone noticed it falls on the last weekend of the State Fair!