NFIRS 5.0 Self-Study Program

Civilian Fire Casualty Module: NFIRS-4

Objectives

After completing the Civilian Fire Casualty Module the student will be able to:

- 1. Describe when the Civilian Fire Casualty Module is to be used.
- 2. Demonstrate how to complete the Civilian Fire Casualty Module, given the scenario of a hypothetical incident.

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Civilian Fire Casualty Test

Pretest #4 - Basic Civilian Fire Casualty Module

1. A civilian fire casualty is a nonfire service person who is injured or killed as a result of a fire.

(a) True.

- (b) False.
- 2. The Civilian Fire Casualty Module can be used for civilian injuries resulting from an automobile accident with no associated fire.
 - (a) True.
 - (b) False.
- 3. The Civilian Fire Casualty Module is not a required NFIRS Module.
 - (a) True.
 - (b) False.
- 4. The Civilian Fire Casualty Module can be used to report exposures to hazardous substances.
 - (a) True.
 - (b) False.
- 5. The Civilian Fire Casualty Module is completed for each civilian casualty reported in H₁ of the Basic Module.
 - (a) True.
 - (b) False.

Using the Civilian Fire Casualty Module

The Civilian Fire Casualty Module is used to record any civilian (nonfire service) casualty associated with a fire-related incident. When you enter information on Block H₁ of the Basic Module, the completion of this Module is required.

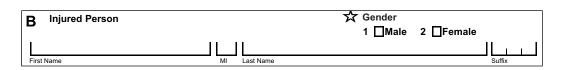
NOTE: A casualty is a person who dies or is physically injured as the direct result of a fire-related incident. In this circumstance the term civilian includes, but is not limited to, private citizens, emergency medical responders (not part of the fire department), utility workers, and police. Deaths also include people who die within 1 year of the incident because of injuries sustained from the incident. In this case, it is important to submit a change to the Civilian Fire Casualty Module for that incident.

Section A: FDID, State, Incident Number, Incident



The information contained in Section A of the Civilian Fire Casualty Module is drawn from Section A of the Basic Module. Use the data in the Basic Module to help you supply the requested information. If you are using an automated system the data need to be entered only once, then they will be transferred automatically into other modules that use the data.

Section B: Injured Person



Section B is used to enter the first and last name, middle initial, and any suffix (i.e., Jr., Sr., and III) for the casualty.

Boxes are available to indicate whether the casualty is male or female. You are required to fill in the gender field.

Section C: Casualty Number

С	Casualty Number	*☆
Ca	sualty Number	- L

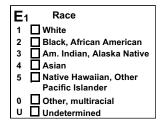
Each casualty is given a number. The numbers are assigned consecutively starting with one (001) and continuing, based on how many civilians are injured or killed.

Section D: Age or Date of Birth



Enter either the age or the date of birth of the casualty in **Section D**. Do not enter both. The number associated with the age is assumed to be provided in years unless the months box is marked. The age should be recorded in months only for infants who are less than 1 year old at the time of injury.

Section E: Race and Ethnicity



Block E1 contains six boxes. Mark one box to record the race of the casualty, if known.

E2 Ethnicity	
	1 🔲 Hispanic or Latino
	0 🔲 Non Hispanic or Latino

Block E² allows you to identify the ethnicity of the casualty. Ethnicity is an ethnic classification or affiliation. Currently, Hispanic is the only U.S. Census Bureau classification. Hispanic is not considered a race, because a person can be black **and** Hispanic, white **and** Hispanic, etc.

Section F: Affiliation

F	Affiliation	
1	1 🔲 Civilian	
	2 EMS, not fire department	
	3 🔲 Police	
	0 🔲 Other	

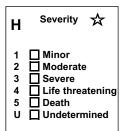
Section F is used to mark the casualty's affiliation - civilian, EMS (not fire department), police, or other.

Section G: Date and Time of Injury



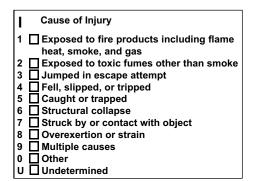
Record the month, day, year, and time of the injury in the appropriate spaces. Time - hours and minutes - is entered based on the 24-hour clock where midnight is 0000.

Section H: Severity



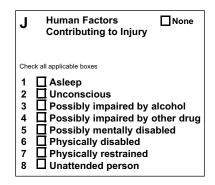
Enter the severity of the injury in **Section H**. Check one of the five boxes shown: minor, moderate, severe, life threatening, and death. Severity is a required field.

Section I: Cause of Injury



Mark one box to record the main cause of injury. You must choose from the eleven possibilities provided.

Section J: Human Factors Contributing to Injury



You may mark as many of the items shown in Section J as you think apply to the casualty. If no human factors contributed to the injury, check the box marked None.

Section K: Factors Contributing to Injury

K	Factors Contributing to Injury	None
Enter	r up to three contributing factors	
Contril	buting factor (1)]
L		
Contrit	outing factor (2)	
Contril	buting factor (3)	

If there are factors other than human ones that contributed to the injury, record them in Section K. If there were no other factors, check the box marked None.

Codes found in the NFIRS Complete Reference Guide (CRG) can be used to identify up to three factors.

Section L: Activity When Injured

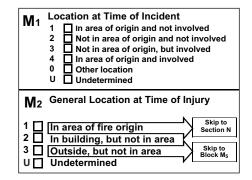
L	Activity When Injured
1	Escaping
2	Rescue attempt
3	Fire control
4	Return to fire before control
5	Return to fire after control
6	Sleeping
7	Unable to act
8	Irrational act
0	Other
U	Undetermined

Record what the casualty was doing at the time of the injury by checking one of the boxes in Section L.

How people respond to an emergency provides important information to the people who develop safety codes and standards.

Public education programs are designed to prevent injuries. However, they also teach people how to react in the safest manner possible during an emergency. Recording information about the activity associated with an injury can help determine the focus of a new public education program, or help determine if an existing public education program is having the desired result.

Section M: Location at Time of Incident, General Location at Time of Injury, Story at Start of Incident, Story When Injury Occurred, and Specific Location at Time of Injury



Use Section M to record information that identifies when and where the injury took place.

Use **Block** M_1 to mark one box that describes the location of the casualty at the time that the fire started.

Mark one of the boxes in M_2 to indicate the general location of the casualty at the time of the injury. Leave this block blank and skip to Section N if the location is undetermined.

If you mark the box "In area of fire origin," skip the rest of the section and continue on to Section N.

If you mark "Outside, but not in area," skip to M5.

You will complete M_3 only if the injury occurred inside the building but not in the area of origin. Enter the story where the casualty was at the start of the incident.



Stories are numbered with 1 representing the ground level. A "Below grade" box is marked if that story is below grade. For an ordinary residential basement, enter 1 for "Story at start of incident" and mark the "Below grade" box. If the story where the injury occurred is different from the story at the start of the incident, enter that information in M_4 .

M 4	Story Where Inju	ry Occurred
	y where injury occurred, if rent from M3	Below grade

If the injury happened in the building but did not occur in the area of fire origin, complete $\frac{Block}{Ms}$.

M5	Specific Location at Time of Injury	
	Complete ONLY if casualty NOT in area of origin	
	Specific location at time of injury	

Enter the description and code found in the CRG which best explains the location.

The code set table used for this data element is the same set that is used for Area of Fire Origin - D_1 in the Fire Module. Please see the codes listed for the data element found in the CRG.

Section N: Primary Apparent Symptom

N Primary Apparent S	Symptom
01 🔲 Smoke only, a	sphyxiation
11 🔲 Burns and sm	oke inhalation
12 🔲 Burns only	
21 🔲 Cut, laceration	1
33 🛛 Strain or sprai	'n
96 🗕 Shock	
98 🛛 Pain only	
Look up a code only if the symptom is N	IOT found above
Primary apparent symptom	

Use **Section N** to record the symptom of the most apparent serious injury. Section N lists several of the most common symptoms along with specific identifying codes. Check the appropriate box.

If the primary symptom is not on the list, look for a suitable code in the CRG. Enter the appropriate code on the line provided.

Section O: Primary Area of Body Injured

0	Primary Area of Body Injured
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	 ☐ Head ☐ Neck and shoulder ☐ Thorax ☐ Abdomen ☐ Spine ☐ Upper extremities ☐ Lower extremities ☐ Internal ☐ Multiple body parts

Use Section O to identify the area of the body that sustained the most serious injury.

Make one choice from the nine listed in the section. It should be the same part of the body affected by the Primary Apparent Symptom in Section N.

Section P: Disposition

Ρ	Disposition
	☐Transported to emergency care facility

Mark the box in this section if the casualty was transported to an emergency care facility.

If you are using paper forms instead of the software program, use the space on the forms to supply additional remarks.

SUMMARY

The Civilian Fire Casualty Module captures data regarding any civilian (nonfire service) casualty associated with fire-related incidents. If civilian injuries or deaths are recorded in H_1 of the Basic Module, then you are required to complete the Civilian Fire Casualty Module.

A civilian casualty can be a private citizen, emergency medical responder (nonfire department), or police officer who dies or is physically injured as the result of a fire-related incident. This description is not meant to exclude other people who fall into this category. For instance, any number of public and emergency services personnel may be on the scene of an emergency, such as public works personnel, State highway personnel, and other Federal, State, or local employees/officials.

EXAMPLE: Burn Victim

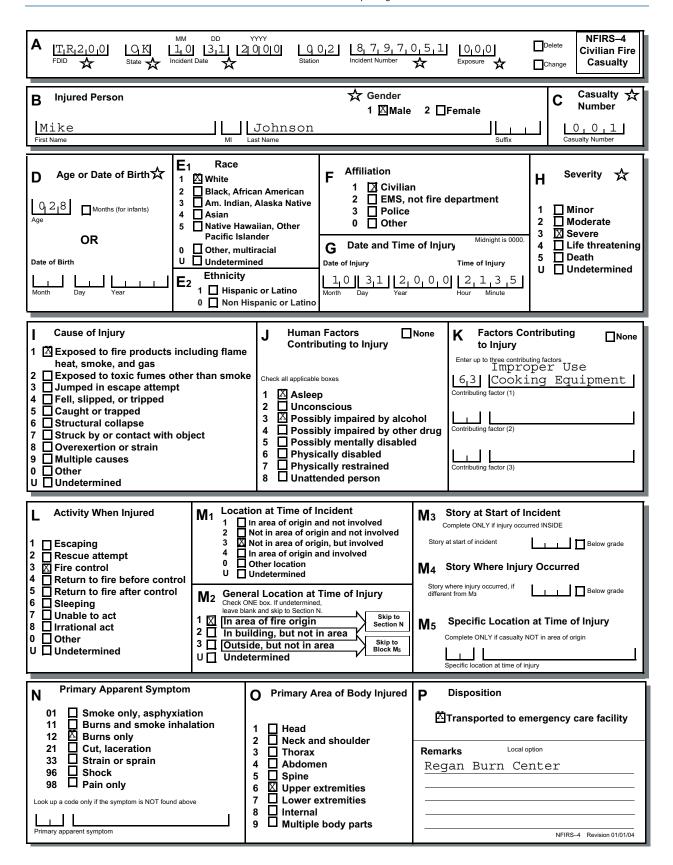
Directions: Read the call information in the example below. Then look at the completed Civilian Fire Casualty Module form. Look at each section and follow along with the proper use of the information as applicable to the Civilian Fire Casualty Module.

At 2135 hours on October 31, 2000, FDID #TR200 Ambulance 29 received a call at 2918 Kilroy Ave., Norman, OK, for a burn victim. Upon arrival, the crew found a 28-year-old white male with severe burns on the hands.

The victim was cooking dinner after having a couple of beers and fell asleep leaving the food unattended. His smoke detector sounded and woke him up. The victim saw a grease fire on the stove and tried to extinguish it. After trying unsuccessfully picking up the pan to move to the sink, he was able to reach under the kitchen cabinet and remove a fire extinguisher. He then successfully extinguished the fire.

The grease fire caused second-degree burns to hands, fingers, and the chest area. Ambulance 29 called for an engine company to check for fire extension to the cabinets. Ambulance 29 treated and transported the patient, Mike Johnson, to the Regan Burn Center for further treatment. The engine company found no extension and returned to service at 2200 hours.

The incident number, 8797051, was assigned to Station #2.



EXERCISE SCENARIO 4-1: Market Street Fire

Directions: Read the call information in the exercise below. Use the information provided to complete the Civilian Casualty Module form. Compare your work to the answers provided on the completed Structure Fire Module form. If your answers are different from the ones provided, read over the Civilian Casualty Module again.

At 2:36 a.m. on December 25, 1997, the 911 center receives a telephone call reporting a fire in a building at 1326 Market Street, (12345 zip code). The East Wind, Wisconsin, Fire Department (FDID #TR100, Station #2) is dispatched and responds with two engines, one truck, and one deputy chief, a total of 12 personnel. The dispatch center receives additional calls reporting a fire at this location and dispatches one engine from the Lakeview Fire Department (FDID #11077).

Engine 422 arrives on the scene at 2:41 a.m. and reports a two-story single-family dwelling of approximately 2,000 square feet. Fire is showing on the first floor. The crew from Engine 422 advances a 1-3/4-inch line to the fire, searching for occupants as they proceed.

D/C Depew arrives on the scene at 2:42 a.m. and assumes command of the incident. Truck 42 arrives at 2:43 a.m. The truck company is split into two crews. One crew performs search and rescue and the other performs ventilation. When the crews complete their initial tasks, they do salvage and overhaul.

Engine 425 arrives on the scene at 2:44 a.m., lays a supply line to Engine 422, and takes a hydrant. The crew then takes a 1-3/4-inch line to the second floor and finds that the fire has extended into a bedroom. The extension was through existing balloon framing and combustible insulation.

D/C Depew determines the fire is under control at 3:01 a.m.

The Truck Company Captain reports that most of the family escaped the fire when they heard the smoke detectors sounding. (Detectors were hardwired with battery back up.) The search and rescue team from Truck 42 found one white male victim - 60 year old Robert Thomas - in a second story bedroom. They carried the victim down stairs and outside to safety.

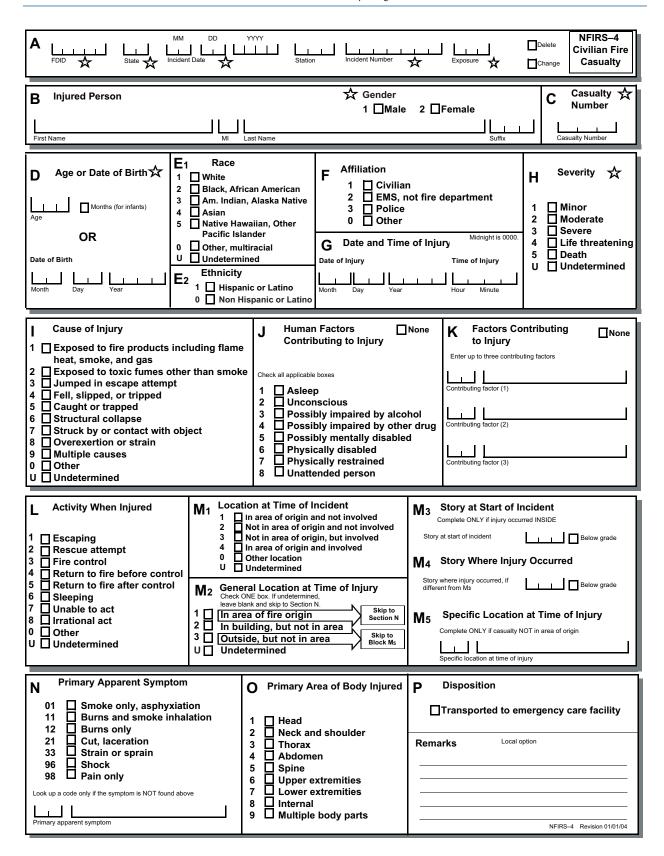
Mr. Thomas was treated for smoke inhalation by the East Wind Fire Department EMT's on the scene. He improved and was transported by private ambulance to the Mercy Hospital Emergency Room. Mr. Thomas stated later that he had been on the sofa drinking alcohol and watching tele-vision. He also stated that he had been smoking earlier in the evening and left the ashtray on the sofa when he went to bed at 1 a.m. The estimated time of Mr. Thomas' injury was 2:30 p.m.

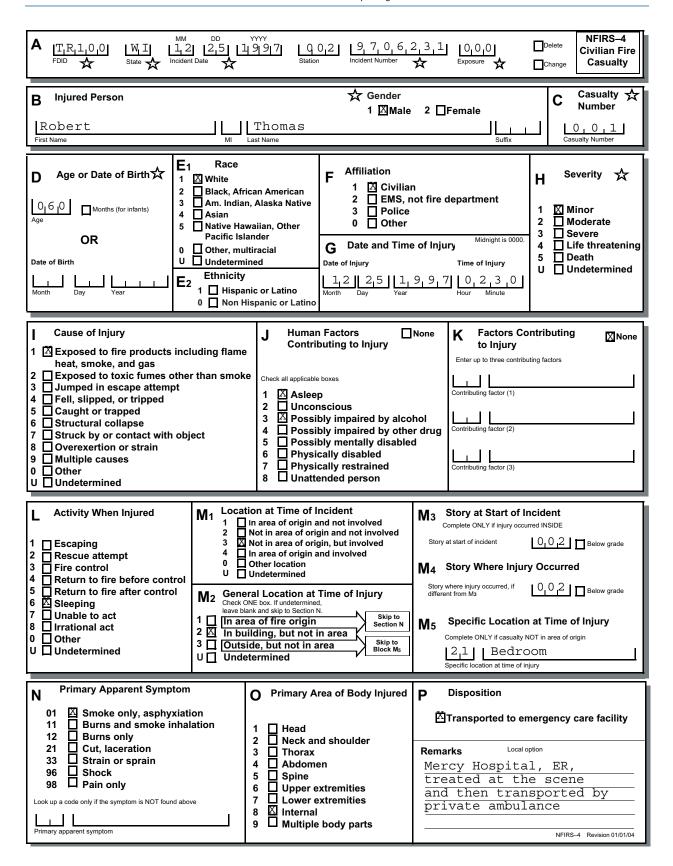
The investigator determined that the fire started in the living room where the couch was located. It appeared that the ashtray fell into the couch cushions and a smoldering cigarette started the fire. Building property loss was estimated at \$65,000; loss to contents, \$15,000.

Mr. Robert Thomas was the recorded occupant of the home. His phone number is 888/555-5555. The owner of the dwelling is P&K Development Corporation of Parrot Island, Florida. Their phone number is 888/235-8888. Ms. Laurie Burnetti of 1 Mango Drive is their agent.

An incident number of 9706231 was assigned to the call, which had no exposures. Engine 422 cleared the scene at 3 a.m. and was available for duty at 3:25 a.m. Truck 42 cleared the scene at 3:20 a.m. and was available at 3:45 a.m. D/C Depew cleared the scene at 3:35 a.m. and was available at 3:36 a.m. and Engine 425 cleared at 3:50 a.m. and was available at 4:10 a.m.

The value of the property is set at \$185,000 and contents at \$47,000. There is no loss as a result of the fire.





EXERCISE SCENARIO 4-2: Cary Street Fire

Directions: Read the call information in the exercise below. Use the information provided to complete the entire Civilian Fire Casualty Module form and the other required forms. Compare your work to the answers provided in Appendix A. If your answers are different from the ones provided, read over the Civilian Fire Casualty Module again.

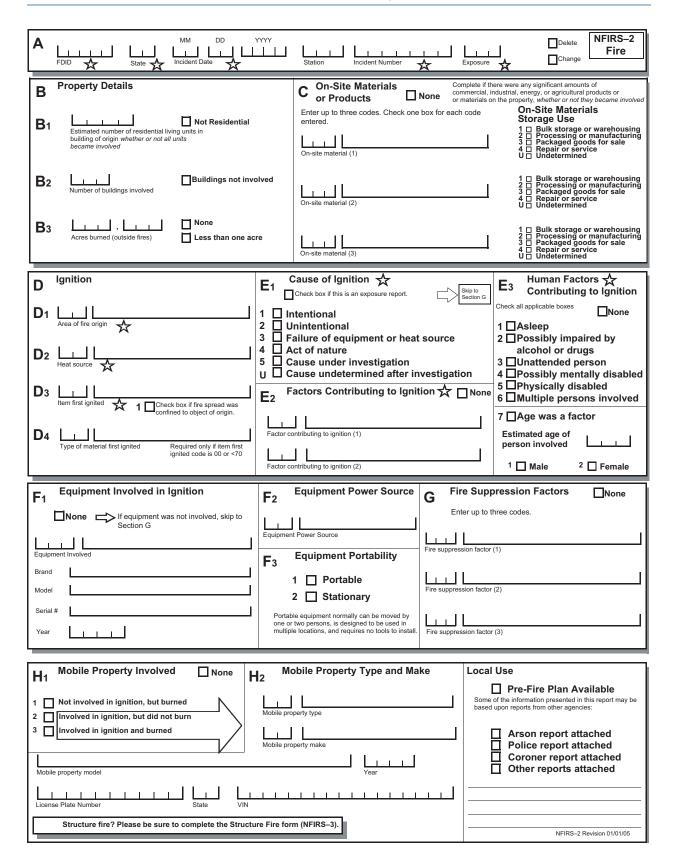
The Alberta Fire Department (FDID #92188) received a call for a reported house fire at 5 East Cary Street, Brunswick, Virginia 23351, on May 1, 2005. The dispatcher assigned the incident (#5433) to Engine 1, Engine 2, and Truck 1 from Shift A, Station 2. The units received the alarm at 12:53 p.m. and arrived at the scene at 1:05 p.m. Each piece of apparatus was staffed with four firefighters.

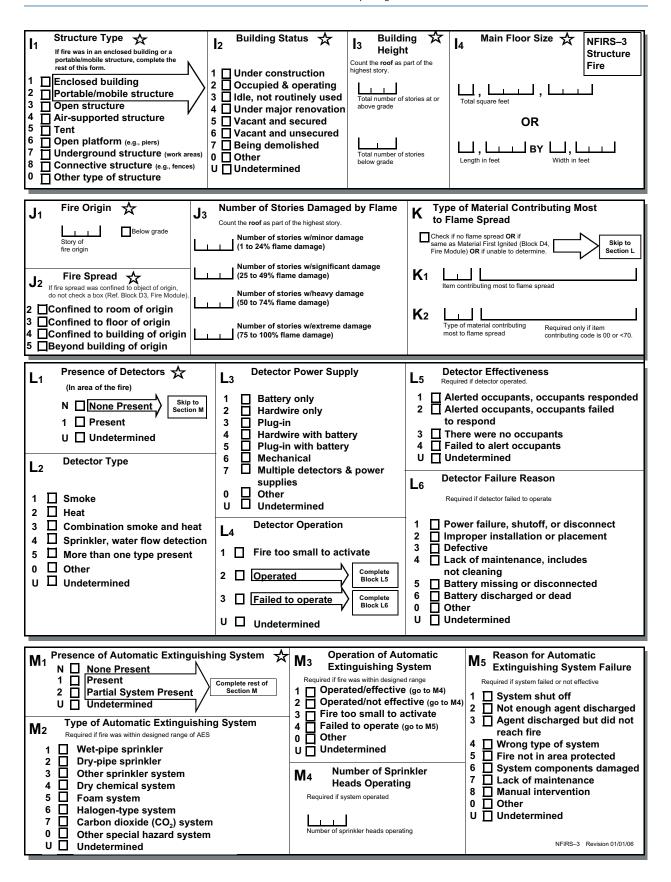
The owner of the single-family dwelling, Mrs. Christy A. Gordon, said that she was warming her lunch on the stove when the grease from the pan began to burn. The gas stove was a Whirlpool, Model RF330PXVN, Serial Number F925888840, Year 2000. The fire spread from the pan to the curtains. She had fallen asleep upstairs and was alerted when the hardwired smoke detector activated. The flame damage was confined to the kitchen. The 2,000-square-foot, two-story home was filled with smoke in the other rooms. She called 9-1-1. The firefighters extinguished the fire and removed smoke from the other rooms. The fire was brought under control at 1:25 p.m. There was \$24,000 fire loss to property and \$9,600 content loss. The value of the property was \$161,000 and the content value was \$80,400. The last unit cleared the scene at 2:40 p.m. FF1 Adam C. Wallner, Badge No. 224, completed the report after returning to Station No. 2. Captain Tonya S. Gordon, Badge No. 105, was the officer in charge. The fire department keeps records on the location of all responses. The incident was in Census Tract 501.10, District A12.

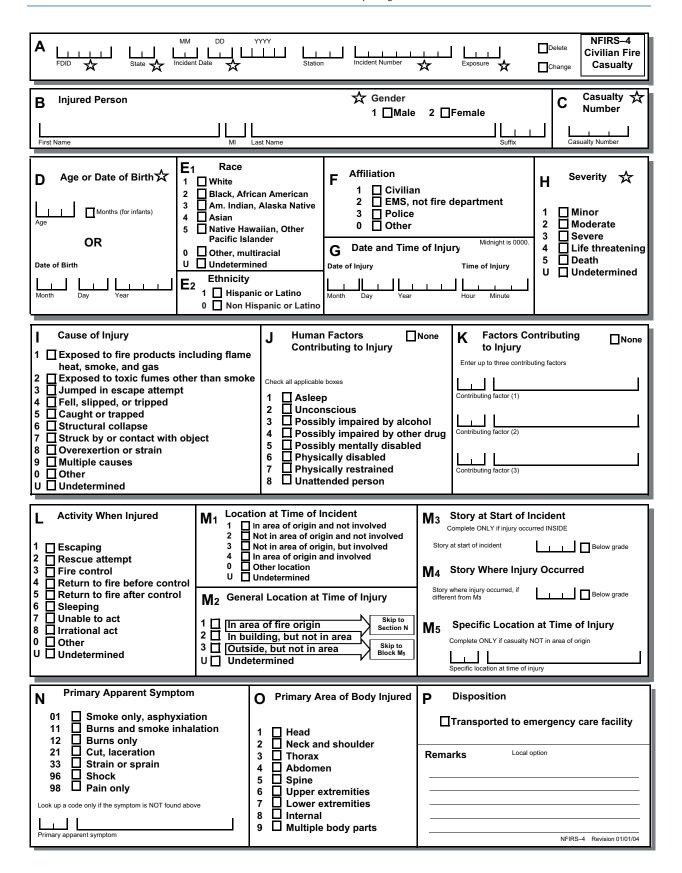
Mrs. Gordon, 66-year old, white female, was overcome by smoke in her bedroom. She had problems finding the exit because of the smoke. Her injury occurred at 12:50 p.m. Fire department personnel treated her at the scene. Her injury was considered minor, but since she said that she felt dizzy, a local EMS provider transported her to the Proctor Medical Hospital for observation.

A MM DD FDID State	YYYY □
B Location Type ☆ ☐ Check this box to int Module in Section B, Street address ☐ Intersection ↓ ↓ ☐ In front of ↓ Prefix ☐ Rear of ↓ ↓ ☐ Adjacent to Apt/Suite/Room ↓ City ☐ Directions ↓ Cross Street, Directions or I	ilicate that the address for this incident is provided on the Wildland Fire "Alternative Location Specification." Use only for wildland fires. Street or Highway Street Type State
C Incident Type Incident Type D Aid Given or Received I None D Auto. aid received Auto. aid received Auto. aid given Auto. aid given C Incident Number C Incident Number C Incident Number	E1 Dates and Times Midnight is 0000 E2 Shifts and Alarms Check boxes if dates are the same as Alarm ALARM always required Hour Min Alarm Alarm Alarm Alarm Alarm Alarms District Arrival Arrival Arrival Arrival Alart Alarms District Controlled Image: Controlled Image: Cleared Image: Cleared Image: Cleared Special Special Last Unit LAST UNIT CLEARED, required except for wildland fires Study ID# Study Value Study Value
F Actions Taken ↓ ⊥ ↓ Primary Action Taken (1) ↓ ⊥ Additional Action Taken (2) ↓ ⊥ ▲ Additional Action Taken (3)	G1 Resources ☆ G2 Estimated Dollar Losses and Values G1 Check this box and skip this block if an Apparatus or Personnel Module is used. LOSSES: Required for all fires if known. Optional for non-fires. None Suppression
Completed Modules H1★Casualties Fire-2 Deaths Structure Fire-3 Civilian Fire Cas4 Fire Service Cas5 EMS-6 HazMat-7 Wildland Fire-8 Apparatus-9 Personnel-10 Personnel-11 Detector alerted occ	7 Motor oil: from engine or portable container 60 Industrial use cupants 8 Paint: from paint cans totaling <55 gallons
J Property Use ☆ None Structures 131 Church, place of worship 161 Restaurant or cafeteria 162 Bar/tavern or nightclub 213 Elementary school, kindergarten 215 High school, junior high 241 College, adult education 311 Nursing home 331 Hospital Outside 124 124 Playground or park 655 Crops or orchard 669 Forest (timberland) 807 Outdoor storage area 919 Dump or sanitary landfill 931 Open land or field	341 Clinic, clinic-type infirmary 539 Household goods, sales, repairs 342 Doctor/dentist office 571 Gas or service station 361 Prison or jail, not juvenile 579 Motor vehicle/boat sales/repairs 419 1- or 2-family dwelling 579 Business office 429 Multifamily dwelling 615 Electric-generating plant 439 Rooming/boarding house 629 Laboratory/science laboratory 449 Commercial hotel or motel 700 Manufacturing plant 459 Residential, board and care 819 Livestock/poultry storage (barn) 464 Dormitory/barracks 82 Non-residential parking garage 519 Food and beverage sales 891 Warehouse 936 Vacant lot 984 Industrial plant yard 946 Lake, river, stream 984 Construction site 951 Railroad right-of-way 984 Property Use Description 960 Other street Property Use box. Property Use Description 970 Highway/divided highway Property Use Description NRRS-1 Revision 01/01/05

K1 Person/Entity Involv	ed L = L = L = L
Check this box if same address as incident Location (Section B). Then skip the three duplicate address lines.	rs. First Name MI Last Name Suffix Prefix Street or Highway Street or Highway
Wner Same as performed by the check the rest of the check the check the rest of the check the check th	this box and skip is block. Business Name (if applicable) Area Code Phone Number s. First Name MI Last Name Suffix Prefix Street or Highway Street Type Suffix
Remarks:	
	Fire Module Required? Check the box that applies and then complete the Fire Module based on Incident Type, as follows: Buildings 111 Complete Fire & Structure Modules Special structure 112 Complete Fire Module & Section I, Structure Module
ITEMS WITH J	Confined 113–118 Basic Module Only Mobile property 120–123 Complete Fire Module Vegetation 140–143 Complete Fire Module Vegetation 140–143 Complete Fire or Wildland Module Outside rubbish fire 150–155 Basic Module Only Special outside fire 160 Complete Fire or Wildland Module Special outside fire 161–163 Complete Fire or Wildland Module Crop fire 170–173 Complete Fire or Wildland Module Crop fire 170–173 Complete Fire or Wildland Module
More remarks? Check this box and attach Supplemental Forms (NFIRS–1S) as necessary.	
M Authorization	
M Authorization Check box if same as Officer in charge ID charge. → □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	Image: Signature Image: Signature







Civilian Fire Casualty Module Test

- 1. The civilian casualty is a (check all that apply)
 - (a) firefighter.
 - (b) private citizen.
 - (c) emergency medical responder (nonfire department).
 - (d) police officer.
- 2. Asleep and physically disabled are examples of this data element.
 - (a) Primary Apparent Symptom.
 - (b) Cause of Injury.
 - (c) Factors Contributing to Injury.
 - (d) Human Factors Contributing to Injury.
- 3. Minor and death are examples of this data element.
 - (a) Severity.
 - (b) Primary Apparent Symptom.
 - (c) Disposition.
 - (d) Age.
- 4. Sleeping and rescue attempt are examples of this data element.
 - (a) Factors Contributing to Injury.
 - (b) Cause of Injury.
 - (c) Activity When Injured.
 - (d) Actions Taken.
- 5. Shock and burns are examples of this data element.
 - (a) Cause of Injury.
 - (b) Primary Apparent Symptom.
 - (c) Factors Contributing to Injury.
 - (d) Observed Observation.