

COVID-19 SYMPTOMS

Wet or dry cough



59—82% experience this symptom

Shortness of breath



31—40% experience this symptom

Fever



83—99% experience this symptom

Chills



Muscle pain



11—35% experience this symptom

Headache



Loss of smell or taste



Sore throat



Fatigue



44—70% experience this symptom

“Module as One” Concept

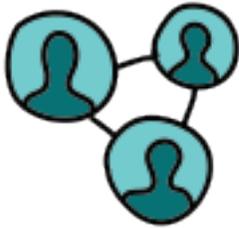


The following practices are to be observed and implemented by firefighters on the fire ground and in fire camp. It is understood that with the State of Alaska, Division of Forestry, limited personnel and interagency integration can often restrict the practice of “Module as One” applications.

Source from Rapid Lessons Sharing, “Module as One” from Dr. Jennifer Symonds, Fire and Aviation Management Medical Officer with the U.S. Forest Service. For more considerations and recommendations for wildland firefighting please visit: Wildland Fire Lessons Learned Center - COVID-19 and Wildland Fire.

All wildland firefighters should be signed into the Wildland Fire Lessons Learned Center to promote learning, and to access “relevant products and services that help reveal the complexity and risks of the wildland fire environment.”



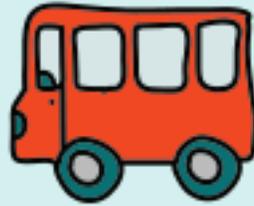


“Module as One” means to module as a crew/family. As often as is practical, the same crew members should travel in the same vehicle, aircraft, or crew with the same people. This will limit the need for physical distancing of crew members that are consistently together. Vehicle hopping is only permitted in an emergency. Squads will be regularly assigned when travelling.



On a fire ground, the fire is the focus. The intent is not to co-mingle closely (less than 6 feet apart) with other crews if it is avoidable.

Wear bandanas or face coverings on a fire line as you would have done in previous seasons.



In vehicles, travel with windows cracked or open to maximize ventilation. You are not required to wear a mask or face covering in a vehicle in which all the occupants are your module unless another crew member requests it. Sanitation standards for vehicles or aircraft are established and assigned.



In camp, coronavirus is the focus. Use face coverings and physical distancing around those not in your module. Send one member of your module to the briefings or after-action reviews.



After-hours extracurricular exposure risks to you and your crew while working is to be limited. Protection of both module, other fire personnel, and the public is to be a primary consideration.



If you are unable to “Module as One” (e.g. EFF, militia crews, spontaneous squads), follow guidance for face coverings and physical distancing as best as possible.



For permanent fire employees that go home at night, face coverings, hand washing, and physical distancing are important in public spaces, at home, and at work.



In a medical incident you are unlikely to be able to maintain a 6-foot distance. Have PPE readily available with eyewear, gloves, and face mask.



To help ensure the health and safety of all employees, it is important that fire and non-fire employees practice physical distancing and face coverings protocols.

