Future DevelopmentsPersonal Protection

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DuPont de Nemours International S.A., Geneva, Switzerland

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Chief Fire Officers' Association

hosted by the

Cavan County Fire Service

Ballyconnell, Co Cavan, Ireland



The miracles of science™

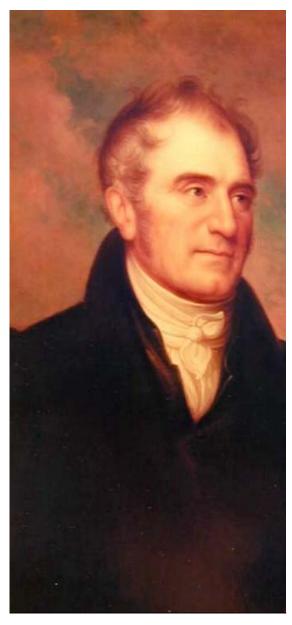


Agenda

- DuPont, a brief overview
- Trends in PPE
- Examples to meet new risks & threats







Our heritage: 200 years of science



A worldwide reputation as a leader in safety and protection



DuPont is a science company

Founded in 1802, DuPont puts science to work by creating sustainable solutions essential to a better, safer, healthier life for people everywhere.

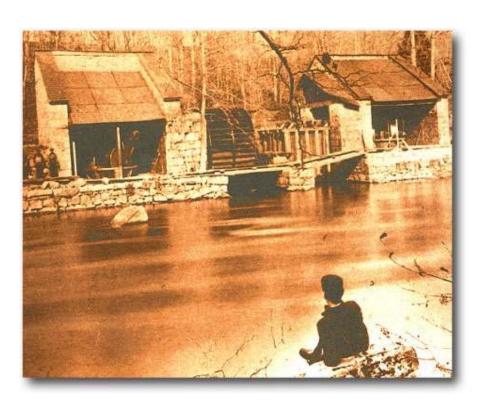
Operating in more than 70 countries, DuPont offers a wide range of innovative products and services for markets including agriculture, nutrition, electronics, communications, safety and protection, home and construction, transportation and apparel.

We use science to solve problems, making a better, safer and easier life.





E. I. du Pont de Nemours



First powder mill of DuPont, Wilmington, Delaware – 1865





DuPont Experimental Station – 1903





1938: DuPont introduces NYLON





1938: Roy Plunkett invents

Teflon®





1962: Invention of NOMEX®

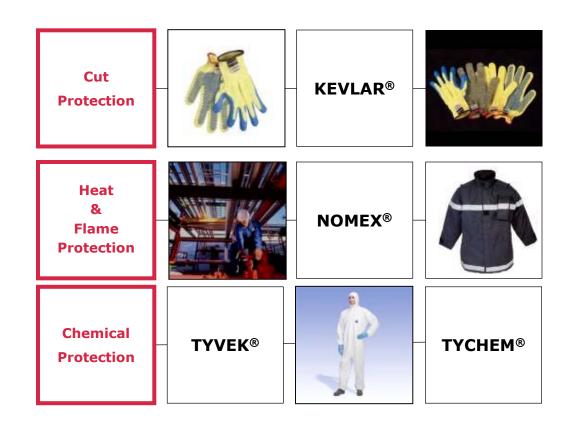




1970: Invention of KEVLAR®



DuPont Personal Protection Portfolio of Products



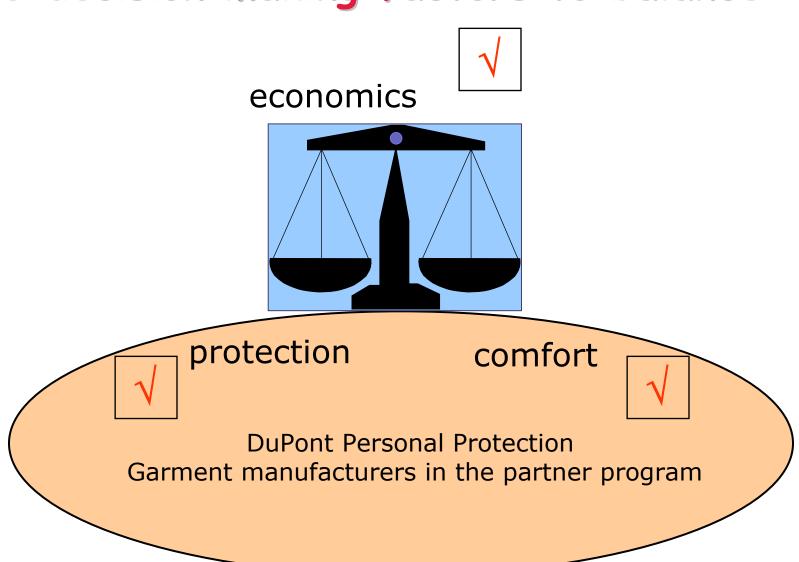


Product Portfolio in the Emergency Response Services



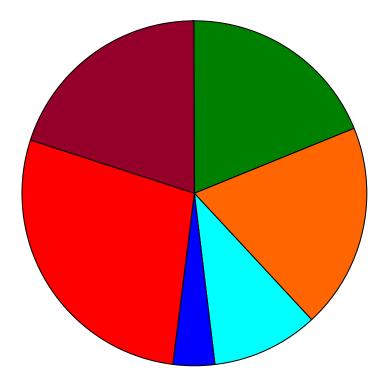


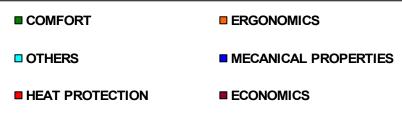
3 decision making factors to balance



Protection & Comfort

Firefighter Feedback





Feedback of German Fire Fighters after controlled weartrials of various different kits

Heat Protection is essential but already well accepted and proven in current solutions

Today's turnout coat system are causing sweating and feeling hot after a short time, comfort is highly rated by the fire-fighters

As the turn out coat's are heavy and reduce movements the ergonomics considered important

Due to budget constraints, economics have an impact on the final decision

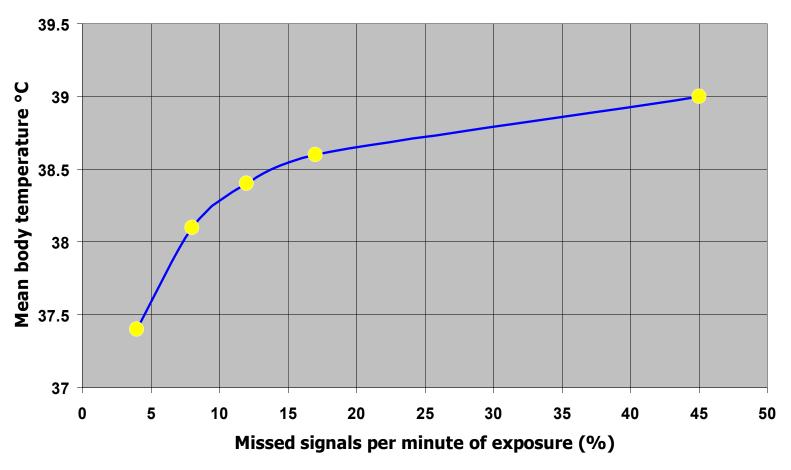
Good mechanical properties are needed but current solutions are already well addressing the fire-fighters needs



Protection & Comfort

Heatstress

How heat strain affects decision making

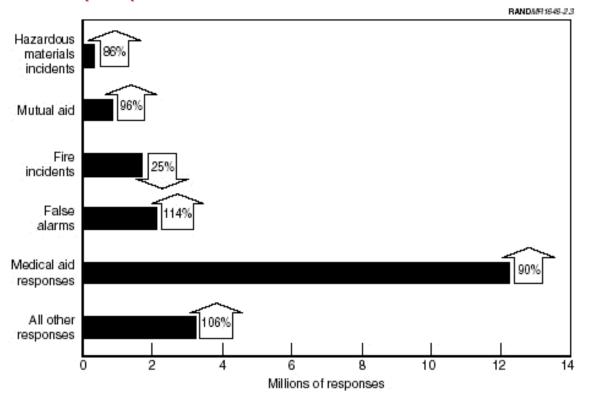




See Hancock 1986 Psy Bull 99 263-281 Benor & Shvartz 1971 Aerospace Medicine 42 727-730

Service Tasks and Trends

20 MM calls per year

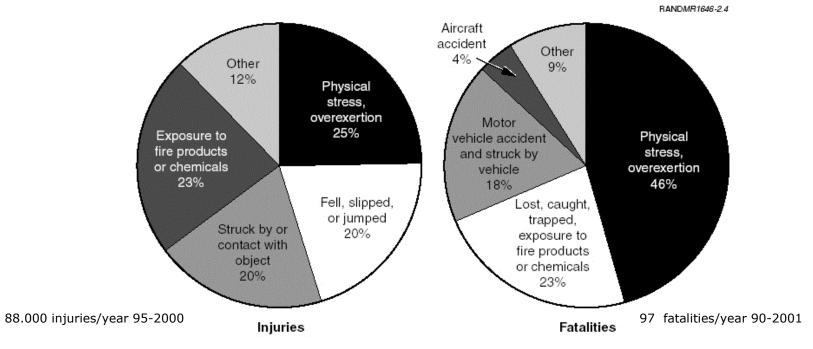


SOURCE: National Fire Protection Association (2002a).

About 10 % of all calls related to fire incidents



Injuries and Fatalities in the US



NOTE: Injury data are for fireground only.

SOURCES: Injury data are from an analysis of the National Fire Incident Reporting System Firefighter Casualty Module (U.S. Fire Administration, 1998). This database captures data for approximately 10 percent of all firefighter injuries. Only moderate, severe, and life-threatening injuries occurring on the fireground, as defined by the database, are included here. Assaults and vehicle accidents are included in the "struck by or contact with object" category, and "exposure to fire products and chemicals" is broken out from that category. Fatalities data are from National Fire Protection Association (1995–2001).

- > About 50 % of all injuries are related to fire scenes
- > Physical stress, overexertion main reason for injuries & fatalities

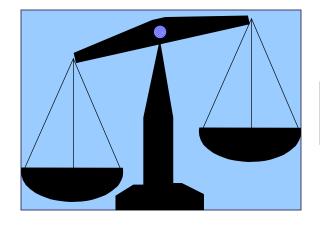


New Risks & Threats

require new dimensions in protection



economics





comfort



protection

- Heat & Flame (Radiant&Convective)
- Water & Chemicals
- NEW RISKS, NEW ROLES FOR EMERGENCY RESPONDERS
- > large natural disasters
- > terrorist attacks: large in scale
 - long in duration
 - complex in terms of the range of hazards:
 - > bloodborne pathogens
 - > chem-bio protection
 - > debris, dust, smoke ...



New programmes

to develop the fire fighting PPE of the future



Protecting Emergency Responders:

Vol2, Community views of safety and health risks and personal protection needs / Lessons Learned from Terrorist Attacks

- Tom LaTourrette ... [et al.].

http://www.rand.org/publications/MR/MR1646/

http://www.rand.org/publications/CF/CF176/index.html

North Carolina State University on behalf of U.S.
 Department of Homeland Security DuPont, Globe and various Fire Departments:

Development of the next generation of structural fire-fighting PPE, which will include chemical and biological agent protection.

• IAFC, NSC/NPC, Int. P.P. Inc., Morning Pride Mfg, U of Massachusetts, U of Arkansas on behalf of NATICK:

Next Generation Structural Fire Fighting Personal Protective Ensemble (PPE) with Chemical/Biological Protection, passing NFPA 1971 (structural fire fighting protection) and NFPA 1994 (chem/bio protection) standards.







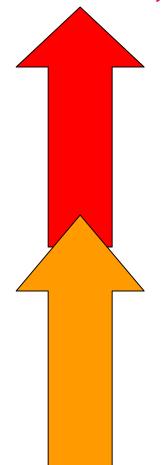






Priorities defined by the Responder Community

(RAND research)



Comfort

Interface

C&B Protection *EMS*

C&B Protection FF

Integrity

Training

Best Practice



Priorities and Recommendations

of the Responder Community

Priorities	Specific Recommendations	
Reduce physical stress/improve comfort Comfort	 Improve garment breathability Reduce equipment weight Ensure consistent/appropriate sizing of components Enhance ergonomic characteristics 	
Improve communications Interface	 Make radio systems interoperable Improve communications capabilities with SCBA Improve radio design to allow hands-free use and use with gloves 	
Upgrade communicable disease protection C&B Protection	Increase protective equipment options for EMS personnel and police	



Priorities and Recommendations cont'd

Priorities	Specific Recommendations
Develop practical respiratory/chemical protection equipment and guidelines for first responders C&B Protection	Improve chemical/biological protection of garments & respirators Require more chemical/biological hazard training Design equipment to minimize interference with responder activities
Improve PPT standby performance Integrity	Develop integrity monitoring and service-life monitoring technologies Enhance compactness/portability of protective equipment Address logistical complications
Expand training and education	Reduce protective equipment maintenance complexity and cost Require more training on sophisticated
Training	protective equipment • Reduce complexity of new equipment
Benchmark best safety practices	 Study/benchmark safety practices, particularly for EMS and police Study/benchmark PPT enforcement



Technologies to provide improved protection

Dimension	Subject	Short range	Long range
Fit for Function (Protection)	 Mission protective clothing (Fire, C&B) Hand protection with improved dexterity Improved garment integrity 	 Limited use C&B protective garments Improved design and interfacing Consistent procedures 	 Active Agents / Nano particles Indicator finishes and dyes Diagnostic tools, Smart tags
Comfort / Ergonomics	 Increased Heatloss and breathability Lighter Weight Better fit and ease of movement 	 Body scanner Thermal imaging Improved pattern design Optimized layered fabric systems 	Functional Finishes & DyesNew FibersActive Cooling
Compatibility / Modularity	Integration of componentsMulti-Threat protection	 Improved interfacing "stacked", layered protection Improved tender processes 	 Distinct designs New coatings & materials SPM Full service provider



Examples: Design, Colours



- > Diversity
- > Visibility
- > Light fastness
- > Wash fastness



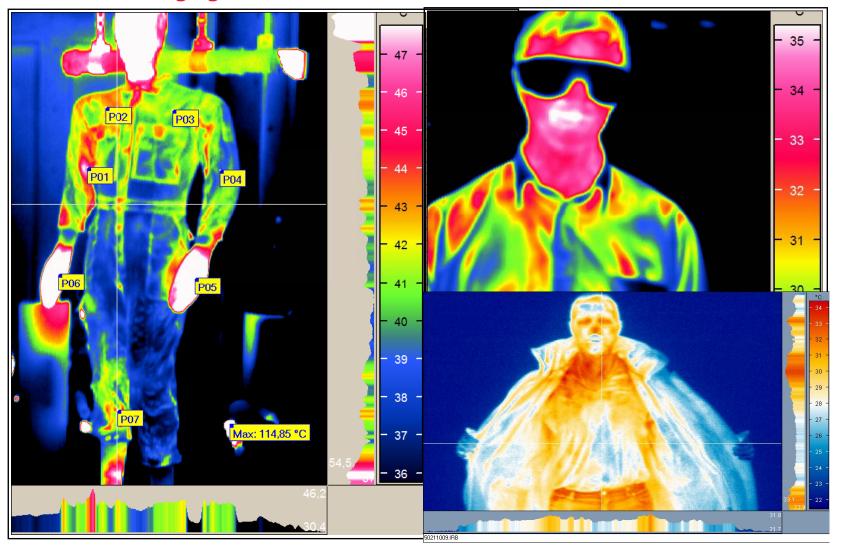
Examples: Design, Pattern/Ergonomics, CSP





Examples: Compatibility, Modularity

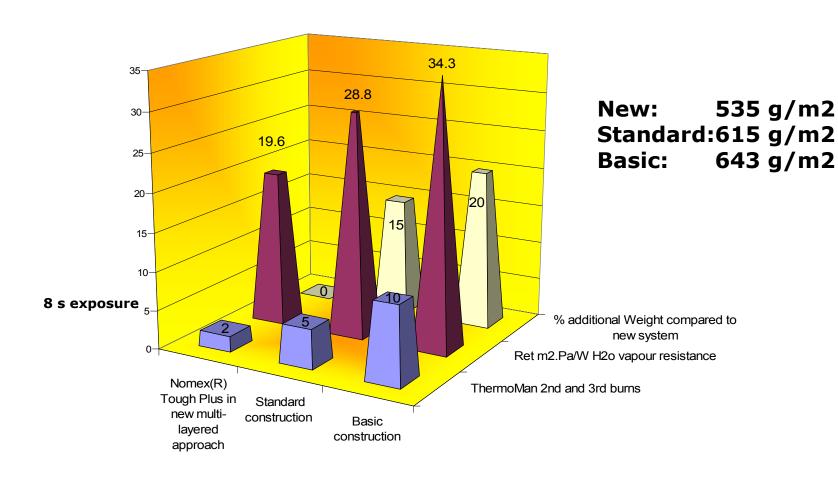
Thermal Imaging





Examples: Comfort

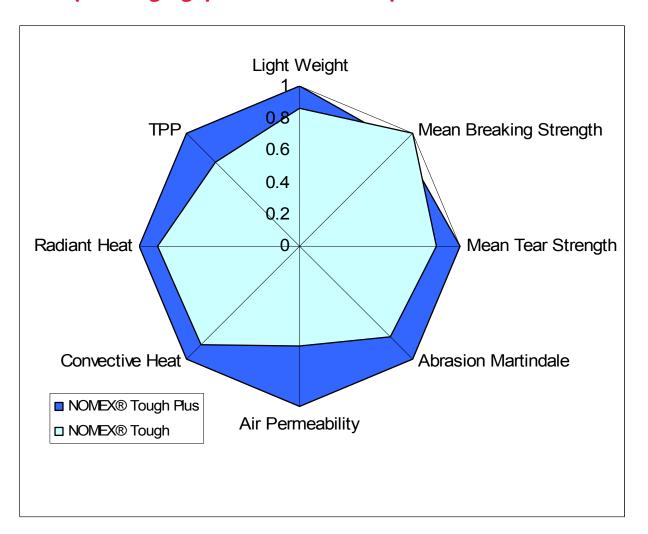
optimized layered fabric systems





Examples: Comfort

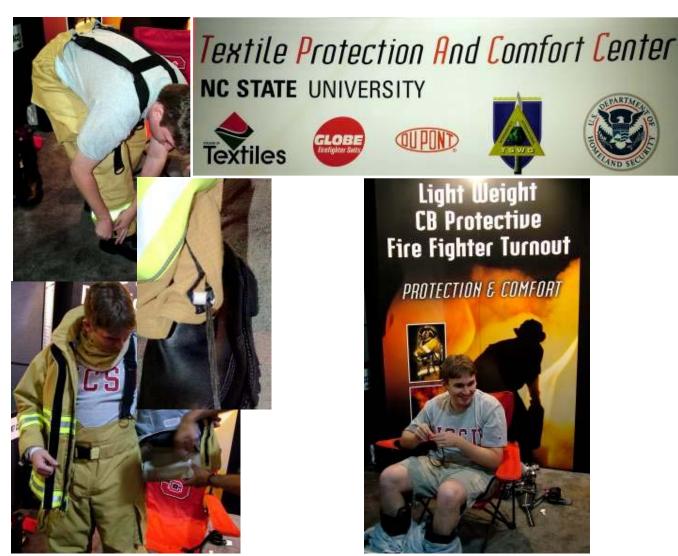
Tough^{Plus} step changing performance in protection & comfort





Examples: Compatibility/Modularity

Multi-Threat Protection









THANK YOU for YOUR attention!

Questions?

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