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#### Flawed Situational Awareness: A stealth killer of first responders.

Richard B. Gasaway, PhD Fire Chief (ret.) St. Paul, Minnesota USA





Department of Fire & Emergency Services



# What smart responders know...

#### Situational Awareness

# The foundation for good decision making.

#### National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health

https://wwwn.cdc.gov/NIOSH-fire-fighter-face/Default.cshtml

## **Top 3 Contributing Factors**

- 1. Flawed Situational Awareness
- 2. Poor Decision Making
- 3. Human Error



# The better you understand a situation.

# The better your decision making will be.

You can have TERRIBLE situational awareness.

And still make a GREAT decision.

We call that...



What many responders don't know...

# Let's program out some of the luck...

# And replace it with a skillset that can improve your decision making.

### Situational awareness Your ability to PERCEIVE AND UNDERSTAND What is happening around you...

while being mindful of how time is passing. And then

Being able to accurately In time to avoid **PREDICT** future events... bad outcomes.

#### Let's build a house.

#### Perception

Use your five senses to capture information... (clues and cues) about what is happening.

- I pay attention!
- I keep your head on a swivel.
- I look up, down, and all around.
- I actively listen.
- I size-up the situation.

# Perception...

# is the easiest part of the situational awareness process.

# Conscious Alert Oriented Scanning your Environment

# Not so fast!

# There's a problem.

Actually, there are 5 problems.

It's not always **OBVIOUS or INTUITIVE** as to what you SHOULD be paying attention to.

But, sadly, it will be obvious to our critics and the investigators after the fact.

## Just because something is INTERESTING, does not mean it is IMPORTANT.

### Think social media.

We can go **HEAD'S DOWN** on a task (or technology) and miss the **BIG PICTURE**.

## Two people

Can look at the same thing... At the same time... From the same angle... And see things differently.

# Even when you are all-in paying attention, you WON'T see, hear, and understand EVERYTHING.

#### **Understanding** Making sense out of what you: See, hear, feel, taste & smell

#### Comprehension

#### Moment of clarity

### **Be Curious**

# Ask questions.

## "What does this mean?"

## "Is this what I expected?"

# Flawed Perception of Reality

#### It seems so easy...

# See... and understand. Hear... and understand.

# Barriers

#### Block or prevent:

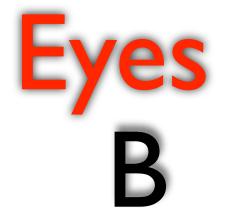
#### Perception

### Understanding

#### Prediction



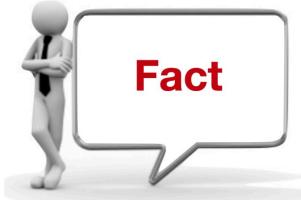
# Ears A



# What happens when the puzzle pieces don't fit together?

### It causes confusion in your brain.

# Confusion makes linemen vulnerable for:



# Mistakes **Bad Decisions Near-Misses** Injury Death



## When confused... your awareness can "shift"

#### From "External" awareness

#### To "Internal" awareness

# Mind Drift

# Robotic Action



# Acting without thinking.

Example: Officer-Involved Shooting

#### Where in your brain does your puzzle of understanding get assembled?

# Consciousness

#### Conscious awareness

# Situational awareness

There are two kinds of puzzle pieces:

Positive = can see/hear

Negative = cannot see/hear

Only experts can comprehend the meaning of the missing information.

How long does Mindful it take to acquire expert job knowledge?

10 years. 10,000 hours. Some can take more time. Some can take less time.

Be

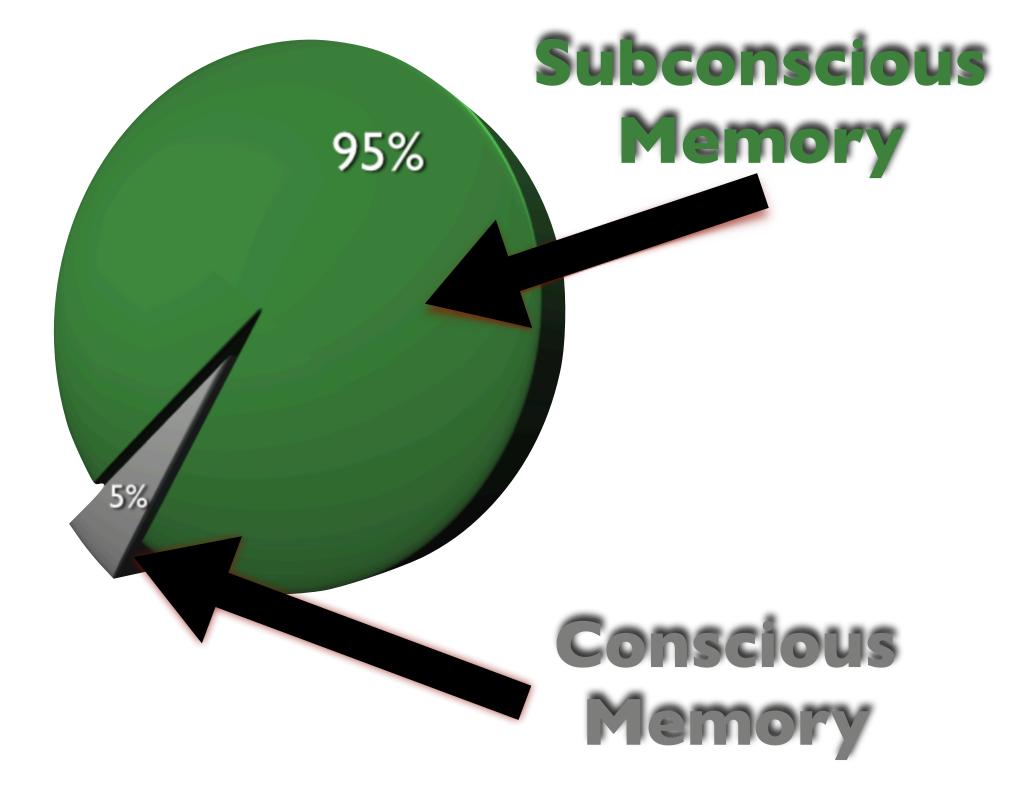


Long Term Memory

The capacity of your long-term memory:

10 times all the information stored on the Internet.

# You can only consciously access about 5% of your long-term memory database.





#### Can trigger the 6th sense.

# Intuition

# Knowing...

# Without knowing...

### How you know.

# How do you know? If you don't know...

# How you know?

# Hair stands up on the back of your neck. Voices in your head talk to you. Impending feeling of doom.

## You get a gut feeling.

#### Your Red Flag Warning System

# Intuition

# There are a couple of problems with intuition:

It is easier to trust your conscious memory than your intuition.

#### The Keith Smith Story

Your intuition can be wrong!

#### Should you trust... or not trust your intuition?

#### **Bad feeling = Trust your intuition.**

#### Blissful feeling = Don't trust your intuition

#### Prediction

#### Being able to Anticipate future events before they happen.

#### Prediction

#### Begin... with the end in mind.

# Target

#### Goal

# Objective Benchmark

#### Example:

## Looking at the picture of a completed jigsaw puzzle before you start assembling it.

#### Situational Awareness Barriers

# Distractions Interruptions

#### Distractions

Not intentional

Short duration

• Low complexity.

# Interruptions

- Often involve human interaction
- Intentional
- Longer duration
- High complexity.

# **Prediction**Where is this event headed?



#### We do nothing but watch.

#### **Example:** Where is this house fire headed?



#### We do nothing but watch.

This question forces you to think about the future.

Flashover

Collapse

### Prediction

How long is it going to take for an undesirable outcome to occur?

#### Window of Opportunity

#### Civilian Survivability

#### Once the window closes...



#### Window of Opportunity

Firefighter Survivability

### Once the window closes...



# Every event unfolds at a certain pace (speed).

# Be mindful of the passage of time.

The ability to perceive AND understand what is happening in your environment

#### (while being mindful of how time is passing)

and then, in turn, be able to accurately predict future events... in time to avoid bad outcomes.

### Tracking time means...

#### Tracking how fast the windows are closing.

#### Setting Expectations

#### Can we change the outcome?

Don't get in the way of outcomes you cannot change.

### If you do...

You will become a victim of the outcome.

#### Are the conditions right?

## If conditions are right...

### Be aggressive.

### If conditions are not right...

### Be conservative. (To start with)

## Be SMART aggressive.

# Do we have the right resources?

## Do all members possess equal amounts of: Knowledge Skills Abilities Fitness Stamina

### If not...

## Then don't hold the same expectations as if they are.

### Five situational awarenesses

- 1. Personal Awareness
- 2. Team Awareness
- 3. Resource Awareness
- 4. Incident Awareness
- 5. Shared Awareness

Can we operate faster than conditions are changing?

### Can we operate faster than...

# the windows are closing?

#### How much time do we have?

### Set your bingo time. And track the passage of time.

### Situational Awareness Development Process



# Gather puzzle pieces (information)

Look + listen + smell + feel + taste



#### Assemble the puzzle.

# Search your memory database for solutions.

# You may get some help from intuition.

# Make a decision

# A decision is a choice from at least TWO options.

Plan A Plan B

# After you Make a decision



After you make your decision... Pause (momentarily) Make a prediction Visualize the outcomes of your decision option prior to implementation.

# Use predictions to drive actions

# If your predicted outcome of Plan A is good:

#### Implement Plan A.

# Use predictions to drive actions

# If your predicted outcome of Plan A is not good:

Consider implementing Plan B (or Plan C or Plan D).

Situational Awareness Barriers

#### Anything that blocks:

Perception Understanding Prediction

### Pre-arrival lens

# Say to yourself... "Maybe!"

Just because you're told something, it doesn't mean it's true. Avoid pre-mature decision making.

# Conduct an original size-up.

Have dispatch prompt the first arriving to provide a 360 degree size-up report.

Announce over the radio the 360 size-up was (or was not) completed. Have more than one person complete the 360 size-up.



#### What causes a sense of urgency?

# The faster conditions are changing...

The more likely you are to feel a sense of urgency to do something quickly (take shortcuts).

## Pressures

Deadlines Supervisors Peers Community Politics Self-imposed

### Consequences of urgency: • Impatience • Frustration • Miscommunications

- Hyper focus
- Conflicting priorities
- Shortcuts.



# Shortcutting best practices.

## <u>#1 SA Shortcut</u>

Not completing a proper size-up.

Throwing around a solution before understanding the problem.

#### CONSIDER

## Avoid the... "No time to waste!" mindset.

### CONSIDER

## Be concerned when your internal voice says: "There's no time to do it right." "There's only time to do it fast."

### **Consequences of urgency:**

- Impatience
- Frustration
- Miscommunications
- Hyper focus
- Conflicting priorities
- Shortcuts
- Stress.

Stress changes brain function.

### Impact of stress on brain function:

- Rational judgment decline
- Intuitive judgment enhanced
- Attention narrows
- Hyper vigilance
- Struggle with complex/detailed information.
- Revert to behaviors that are comfortable, routine and habitual.

## **Over Confidence**

What causes over confidence?

Doing things... That are NOT best practices... And being rewarded... With successful outcomes. Complacency

## Complacent Mindset When you become complacent...

# You let your guard down.

### CONSIDER

### Assumed risk = unavoidable.

### Created risk = avoidable.

### Inexperience...

## may increase risk taking.

### Ignorance You don't know what you don't know.

## Experience...

## may increase risk taking.

### Desensitized to risk.

### CONSIDER

# When are you most likely to be complacent?

A Recipe for Tragedy Complacency = Guard Down Guard Down = Not Paying Attention Not Paying Attention = Flawed SA Flawed SA = Poor Decisions Poor Decisions = Mistakes

Mental Rehearsal

Visualize yourself in high-risk scenarios (before they happen). Be a student of near-miss and casualty events.

## Confabulation

### Confabulation

### What does it mean?

## It means your brain is lying to you.

# In the absence of facts we can assume.

(An assumption is a made-up reality.)

## Your perception of reality can be flawed...

### And you won't even know it.

## Short-Term Memory Overload



### The average person's short-term memory capacity is: 5-7 pieces of unrelated information.

Focus on the 4-5 most important pieces of information.

Respect your short-term memory limits.

## Use memory aids:

## Worksheet Checklist

## Auditory Exclusion

### **Auditory Exclusion**

means...

## You're going deaf.



### Heart Rate

## **Tunneled Hearing**

### **Too Much Radio Traffic**

## Radio traffic audit DIMV/IT Does it matter what I transmit?

Use standardized terms, phrases & cadence.

# Use full-loop communications.

### Sterile Communications

### What does it mean?

Limit all communications to issues related to the work being performed.

## FEAR

The #1 thing people fear doing the most?

### CONSIDER

What do people fear about public speaking? **Being wrong** Consequence **Ridicule** Embarrassment ludgment

# Firefighters may fear speaking up...

even though they've been told it's ok to do.

### CONSIDER

Don't just say: "Speak up!" Teach: What to say. Teach: How to say it. And practice speaking up!

Task Fixation

## Task Fixation

## Extremely common in jobs that require hand-eye coordination.

## Maintain big picture awareness.

## Parting thoughts Situational Awareness:

- Is a mindset, not a "program."
- Requires ongoing meta awareness.
- Requires a level of vigilance to surroundings.
- Requires understanding how barriers flaw awareness.
- Is rooted in understanding human error.

## Parting thoughts Situational Awareness:

- Should not be left up to someone else.
- Is impacted by volumes & complexity of data.
- Requires continuous practice.
- Is correlated with experience, not intellect.
- Technology does not create situational awareness.
- Cannot be mastered by attending a one day class.



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Helping you see the bad things coming... in time to prevent a bad outcome.