

行动

OPERATIONS



在荃湾一幢住宅楼宇发生的火警，消防人员正射水扑救（苹果日报图片）。

A water jet is used to combat a fire in a residential building in Tsuen Wan (Apple Daily photo).



在油压升降台上的消防员灌救在旺角发生的火灾（星岛日报图片）。
A fireman on a hydraulic platform fighting a blaze in Mong Kok (Sing Tao Daily photo).



消防员由旺角火灾的现场救出一名不醒人事的伤者（星岛日报图片）。

Firemen rescued an unconscious person from a fire scene in Mong Kok (Sing Tao Daily photo).



在九龙塘的地盘，消防人员抬走工业意外中受伤的工人（星岛日报图片）。

Fire personnel carrying away a worker injured in an industrial accident at a Kowloon Tong construction site (Sing Tao Daily photo).



危害物质专队人员正处理一宗化学品泄漏事故（星岛日报图片）。

Members of the HazMat Team handling a chemical leakage incident (Sing Tao Daily photo).



荃湾一宗涉及小巴的交通意外中，消防及救护人员拯救伤者（左图，明报图片）。

Fire and ambulance personnel rescuing an injured person in a traffic accident in Tsuen Wan which involves a minibus (left, Ming Pao photo).

救护员提供送院前护理给在荔枝角发生的交通意外的伤者（右图，明报图片）。

Ambulance personnel providing paramedic services to an injured person in a traffic accident in Lai Chi Kok (right, Ming Pao photo).



服务承诺

本处处理楼宇火警召唤的规定召达时间，楼宇密集地区为六分钟，楼宇分散及偏远地区则为九至23分钟。至于紧急救护服务，目标召达时间为12分钟。本处承诺在整体召唤中有92.5%能够在上述召达时间内获得处理。

二零一四年，有93.9%的楼宇火警召唤及94.4%的紧急救护召唤，能在上述规定／目标召达时间内获得处理。

年内，有关迫切火警危险的投诉，99.9%可以在24小时内获得处理。

Performance Pledge

The graded response time for calls regarding fires in buildings is six minutes for built-up areas and nine to 23 minutes for areas of dispersed risks and isolated developments. For emergency ambulance services, the target response time is 12 minutes. The Department pledges to achieve the above in 92.5% of all calls.

In 2014, 93.9% of building fire calls and 94.4% of emergency ambulance calls were responded to within the graded/target response time.

During the year, 99.9% complaints of imminent fire hazards were handled within 24 hours.

扑灭火警

FIREFIGHTING

元朗洪水桥一间回收场发生火警，消防员正射水灌救（苹果日报图片）。

Firemen combating a fire in a recycling site in Hung Shui Kiu, Yuen Long (Apple Daily photo).





消防人员在大型演习中扑救火警。
Fire personnel fighting a fire in a large scale exercise.

消防人员正扑救在元朗石湖围附近一间回收场发生的四级火警（星岛日报图片）。

Fire Services personnel fighting a no. 4 alarm fire at a recycling site near Shek Wu Wai, Yuen Long (Sing Tao Daily photo).



扑灭火警

本处接获的火警召唤由二零一三年的36,773宗，减少至二零一四年的36,335宗。年内，火警造成24人不幸丧生（包括一名消防员）、309人受伤、7,723人获救，伤者中有14名在行动中受伤的消防员。

煮食时发生意外是酿成火警的主要原因，二零一四年由煮食引起的火警共有1,597宗。其次是市民不小心处理或弃置烟蒂、火柴和蜡烛，以及电力故障所酿成的火警。

在二零一四年较瞩目的火警撮述如下：

八月二十七日，观塘翠屏南邨翠乐楼一个单位发生一级火警。受影响单位严重焚毁，有四人受伤，包括一名妇人及三名小童，其后全部不治。事故中共有120名住客自行疏散到安全的地方。

十月十九日，沙田禾寮坑村以铁皮搭建的构筑物群发生三级火警。事故中共有150名居民自行疏散到安全的地方。

Firefighting

The number of fire calls decreased from 36,773 in 2013 to 36,335 in 2014. During the year, fires claimed 24 lives (including one fireman) and injured 309 persons while 7,723 people were rescued. Among the injured were 14 firemen who sustained injuries in the course of duties.

Accidents occurring during preparation of foodstuff contributed to the major cause of fires, totalling 1,597 cases in 2014. This was followed by careless handling or disposal of cigarette ends, matches and candles, and electrical faults.

Some notable fires in 2014 are summarised as follows:

On August 27, a no. 1 alarm fire broke out at a unit in Tsui Lok House, Tsui Ping (South) Estate, Kwun Tong. The affected unit was severely damaged leaving four persons injured including a woman and three children. All of them subsequently died. A total of 120 occupants self-evacuated to places of safety.

On October 19, a no. 3 alarm fire occurred at a cluster of tin-sheeted structures in Wo Liu Hang Tsuen, Sha Tin. A total of 150 residents self-evacuated to places of safety.



消防员开喉灌救在屯门和平新村发生的火灾（星岛日报图片）。

Firemen fighting a fire at Wo Ping San Tsuen, Tuen Mun (Sing Tao Daily photo).



(反时针方向) 消防处为已故消防总队目梁国基举行最高荣誉丧礼，他在石硤尾邨美映楼处理一宗气体泄漏事故时受重伤，其后不幸殉职。其中一名在美映楼火灾现场获救的受伤消防员（明报图片）。行政长官梁振英（左二）由保安局局长黎栋国（左三）及处长黎文轩（左四）陪同，到医院探望受伤的消防人员后，听取医护人员讲解受伤属员的情况（星岛日报图片）。

(Counterclockwise) The official funeral service with full honours for the late Principal Fireman Leung Kwok-kei, who sustained serious injuries and later passed away in a gas explosion at Mei Ying House, Shek Kip Mei Estate. One of the injured firemen rescued from the Mei Ying House fire scene (Ming Pao photo). The Chief Executive, Mr C Y Leung (second left), accompanied by the Secretary for Security, Mr Lai Tung-kuo (third left), and Director Lai Man-hin (fourth left), is briefed on the condition of the injured firefighters after visiting them in hospital (Sing Tao Daily photo).

一名消防总队员于十一月二十二日在石硤尾邨美映楼发生的气体爆炸事故中身受重伤，最后不幸殉职。另外八名消防人员及三名居民亦在事故中受伤，大约有186人自行疏散到安全的地方。

年内，共发生了四宗涉及回收场或仓库三级或以上的火警。

六月一日，流浮山鸡伯岭发生三级火警，回收场内大量电子零件及塑胶物料严重焚毁。

八月十五日，屯门紫田村发生三级火警，两个贮存了玻璃纤维原料的铁皮仓库，以及一个以铁和竹搭建并贮存了道具的构筑物焚毁。

八月三十日，天水围新生村一个塑胶废料、废纸及光碟回收场发生三级火警，受影响回收场共有10名工人自行疏散到安全的地方。

元朗石湖围附近一个存有大量塑胶及金属废料、汽车零件及压缩气瓶的回收场于十一月三十日发生四级火警。

A Principal Fireman sustained serious injuries in a gas explosion at Mei Ying House, Shek Kip Mei Estate on November 22 and finally passed away. Eight other fire personnel and three residents were also injured in the incident and about 186 persons self-evacuated to places of safety.

There were four no. 3 or above alarm fires involving recycling storage sites or warehouses during the year.

On June 1, a no. 3 alarm fire occurred in Kai Pak Leng, Lau Fau Shan in which a large quantity of electronic parts and plastic materials stored in a recycling site were severely damaged.



On August 15, a no. 3 alarm fire broke out and damaged two tin-sheeted warehouses for fiberglass raw materials and one iron-framed and bamboo structure for storing props in Tsz Tin Tsuen, Tuen Mun.

On August 30, a no. 3 alarm fire happened at a recycling site of plastic materials, scrapped paper and compact discs in San Sang Tsuen, Tin Shui Wai. A total of 10 workers of the affected site self-evacuated to places of safety.

A no. 4 alarm fire broke out on November 30 at a recycling site of a large quantity of plastic and metal waste, vehicle parts and compressed gas containers near Shek Wu Wai, Yuen Long.

消防员正在天水围新生村一回收场扑救三级火警（星岛日报图片）。

Firemen battling with a no. 3 alarm fire at a recycling site in San Sang Tsuen, Tin Shui Wai (Sing Tao Daily photo).

特别服务

SPECIAL SERVICES

一辆铲车连司机在葵涌意外堕海，消防人员正救起司机（星岛日报图片）。

Fire personnel plucking a driver from a fork-lift which accidentally fell into the sea off Kwai Chung (Sing Tao Daily photo).



消防处人员将工业意外伤者送上救护车（星岛日报图片）。

FSD personnel taking a person injured in an industrial accident to an ambulance (Sing Tao Daily photo).

消防人员拯救企图跳楼女子（苹果日报图片）。

Firemen stop a woman from jumping from height (Apple Daily photo).



在荃湾一宗涉及小巴及巴士的交通意外中，消防人员进行拯救行动（明报图片）。

Fire personnel carry out a rescue operation in a traffic accident in Tsuen Wan which involves a minibus and a bus (Ming Pao photo).





危害物质专队人员正处理一宗化学品泄漏事故（苹果日报图片）。
Members of the HazMat Team handling a chemical leakage incident (Apple Daily photo).



消防员拯救一名企图跳楼的男子（苹果日报图片）。
Firemen rescuing a male who attempts to jump from height (Apple Daily photo).



消防员撬开的士车厢，救出被困司机（明报图片）。
Firemen pry open a taxi cabin to release a trapped driver (Ming Pao photo).

特别服务

特别服务召唤涉及多类事故，例如交通意外、有人被困升降机内、被锁屋内、气体泄漏、工业意外、房屋及墙壁倒塌、水浸、山泥倾泻、堕海，以及有人企图从高处跳下等。

二零一四年，本处共接获33,420宗特别服务召唤，当中共录得835人丧生，2,244人受伤。在各类需本处协助的特别服务召唤事故中，被困升降机内的个案仍占大多数，共有12,209宗。另外，被锁屋内的个案共有1,554宗，而易燃液体或气体泄漏的个案共有373宗。

在二零一四年较瞩目的特别服务事故撮述如下：

五月二十一日，一艘载有162名乘客及八名船员的双体客船及一艘载有七名船员的货船在长洲对开海面相撞，导致35人受伤，需送院接受进一步治理。

七月一日，一宗涉及两部双层巴士的交通意外在德辅道中富卫金融中心外发生。事故中，共有16名乘客受伤，需由消防人员救出到安全的地方，所有伤者均送院治理。

九月五日，昂船洲对开水域发生化学品泄漏事故，涉及一艘吊机趸船上的20呎货柜，货柜内有267个载有二氧化硫的胶桶，大量二氧化硫由货柜漏出。消防处危害物质专队队员将该货柜从船上卸到岸上即场进行洗消，共有49名配备呼吸器及化学物品保护袍的危害物质专队队员参与行动，行动历时34小时。

九月九日，一宗涉及两部的士及一部中型货车的交通意外在太子道西与荔枝角道交界处发生，导致七人受伤。被困司机位的男司机由消防人员救出，所有伤者均送院治理。

Special Services

Special service calls cover a wide range of incidents, such as traffic accidents, people trapped-in-lifts, locked-in on the premises, gas leakages, industrial accidents, house and wall collapses, flooding, landslides, falling into water, attempts to jump from heights, etc.

A total of 33,420 special service calls were received in 2014, with 835 fatalities and 2,244 injuries recorded. Among the special service cases that required FSD assistance, trapped-in-lift cases still topped the list of the incidents with 12,209 cases. There were 1,554 cases of locked-in on the premises and 373 cases of leakage of inflammable liquids or gases.

Some notable special service incidents during the year are summarised as follows:

On May 21, a passenger catamaran with 162 passengers and eight crew members on board and a cargo vessel with seven crew members on board collided in the waters off Cheung Chau, leaving 35 persons injured. Those injured persons requiring further medical treatment were conveyed to hospital.

On July 1, a traffic accident involving two double-decker buses occurred outside FWD Financial Centre, Des Voeux Road Central. A total of 16 passengers were injured and they were removed to places of safety by fire personnel. All injured persons were conveyed to hospital for medical treatment.

On September 5, a chemical leakage incident occurred in the waters off Stonecutters Island. A large quantity of liquid sulphur dioxide leaked from a 20-foot container storing 267 plastic drums of liquid sulphur dioxide on board a crane barge. The affected container was unloaded ashore and decontaminated on-site by FSD HazMat Team members. A total of 49 HazMat Team members equipped with breathing apparatuses and chemical protection suits participated in this operation which lasted for 34 hours.

On September 9, a traffic accident involving two taxis and a medium goods vehicle occurred at the junction of Prince Edward Road West and Lai Chi Kok Road, leaving seven persons injured. The male driver who was trapped inside the driver's cabin was released by fire personnel. All injured persons were conveyed to hospital for medical treatment.



消防人员合力将一名被困男工人救出（星岛日报图片）。
A trapped male worker is being rescued by the Fire Services personnel
(Sing Tao Daily photo).

一名从大厦跃下的男子正由消防处人员小心地移到地面，
再由救护员送院治理（苹果日报图片）。

A man who has jumped from a building is being carefully moved to
the ground where he will be conveyed by ambulancemen to hospital
for medical treatment (Apple Daily photo).



十月八日，观塘一栋工厂大厦的升降机由12楼下坠至地下，导致29人受伤，要由消防人员救出带到安全的地方，全部伤者均送院治理。

On October 8, a lift fell from 12/F to G/F of a factory building in Kwun Tong, leaving 29 persons injured. They were removed to places of safety by fire personnel. All the injured persons were subsequently conveyed to hospitals for medical treatment.

十月十九日，赤鱲角南路港珠澳大桥的一个金属工作平台连两个金属起重架有部分从主桥路段坠下。五名被困于不同位置的受伤男工人由消防人员救出后带到安全的地方，并送院治理。

On October 19, a metal working platform with two metal lifting frames partially collapsed from a main bridge segment of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, Chek Lap Kok South Road. Five male workers were injured and stranded at various locations. They were removed to places of safety by fire personnel and conveyed to hospital for medical treatment.

消防处人员在观塘升降机事故现场设立分流站处理伤者（星岛日报图片）。

FSD personnel set up a triage area at the lift-falling scene in Kwun Tong to provide paramedic services to the injured persons. (Sing Tao Daily photo).



聚众活动及堵路事件期间的应急预案

在九月二十八日至十二月中，港九多处地点出现聚众活动，有人架设障碍物以堵塞多条主要交通干道，阻碍消防处提供紧急服务。

最受影响的地区为中区(包括金钟)、铜锣湾／湾仔，以及旺角。消防处在事前已进行风险评估，就资源、人手调配及行动策略方面制订应急预案，以处理火警、紧急救援和救护事故。为确保消防车及救护车能迅速到达事故现场提供紧急服务，部门与警方和相关部门紧密合力监察相关地区的交通情况，并采取协调行动。

消防处亦在有需要时，同时调派双重的车辆以不同路线赶赴事故现场，以确保最少有一个方向的车辆能赶到现场。这策略可减低交通延误对灭火或救护服务的影响。

消防处派出来自处内压力辅导组的成员，联同警方的谈判专家到铜锣湾及旺角的占领区，尝试劝喻集结人士撤走路障。压力辅导组成员亦向在场人士讲解堵塞道路对灭火及救援行动的影响，并呼吁受影响地区楼宇内的居民，注意防火及熟识大厦的逃生途径。

Contingency Plans for Incidents of Crowd Gatherings and Road Blockages

From September 28 to mid-December, the gatherings of crowds and blockages of main roads at various locations on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon hindered emergency services of the FSD.

The most affected areas were Central (including Admiralty), Causeway Bay/Wan Chai, and Mong Kok. The Department made risk assessments and formulated contingency plans in relation to the deployment of resources and manpower, and operational strategies to handle fires, emergency rescues and ambulance incidents. To ensure that fire appliances and ambulances could promptly reach incident scenes for emergency services, the Department had worked in collaboration with the Police and other relevant departments to closely monitor traffic condition of the areas concerned and take co-ordinated action.

The Department, if situation required, deployed dual attendance of vehicles by taking different routes to a scene so as to ensure that at least vehicles from either one of the directions could reach the scene swiftly. This was to minimise the impact of traffic delay on firefighting or ambulance services.

Members of the FSD Stress Counselling Team and Police negotiators attended the locations in Causeway Bay and Mong Kok, trying to persuade the crowds to remove the barricades. The FSD Stress Counselling Team also explained to them the impact of road blockages on firefighting and rescue operations. The team members also called on people living in buildings in the affected areas to pay more attention to fire prevention and to familiarise themselves with the means of escape in the buildings.



压力辅导组成员劝喻集结人士撤走路障。

Members of the Stress Counselling Team persuading the crowds to remove the barricades.



副消防总长（总部）梁伟雄（左）出席联合记者会，就有关聚众活动及堵路事件回应传媒查询。

The Deputy Chief Fire Officer (Headquarters) Leung Wai-hung (left) responding to questions raised at a joint media conference on the incidents of crowd gatherings and road blockages.

此外，警务处和消防处就聚众活动及堵路事件举行联合记者会。副消防总长(总部)梁伟雄代表消防处出席记者会，并详细解释事件对消防处紧急服务的影响，包括延误救援时间、分薄其他地区的紧急服务资源、阻碍火警现场部署，以及不必要地增加受影响地区的火警风险。梁伟雄同时报告三个受影响地区的楼宇火警和紧急救护召唤的召达时间服务表现。

The Police and the FSD jointly organised press conferences on the incidents of crowd gatherings and road blockages. The Deputy Chief Fire Officer (Headquarters) Leung Wai-hung, who represented the Department to attend the conferences, explained in details that the incidents had affected the emergency services of the FSD by causing delays in the response time of the rescue operations, thinning out the resources of the emergency services for other districts, hindering the deployment to fire scenes and unnecessarily increasing the fire hazards of the buildings in the affected areas. Mr Leung also reported the response time performance of building fire calls and emergency ambulance services in the three affected areas.

救护服务

AMBULANCE SERVICES

救护人员提供优质辅助医疗服务。

Ambulance personnel provide quality paramedic services.





流动伤者治疗车上配备高级生命支援术的装备及药物，可提升伤病者的存活率。

The Mobile Casualty Treatment Centre is equipped with advanced life support equipment and medical supplies to increase the survival rate of the casualties.

救护员把伤病者送上救护车（星岛日报图片）。
Ambulance personnel carrying a patient to an ambulance
(Sing Tao Daily photo).



救护服务

截至二零一四年十二月三十一日，消防处配备369部救护车，平均车龄约为3.2年。除了救护车外，部门亦管理35部急救医疗电单车、四部流动伤者治疗车、一部辅助医疗装备车、三部快速应变急救车及一部救护信息宣传车，为全港市民提供服务。

救护总区在年内处理了747,437宗召唤，平均每天2,048宗。年内共处理了671,886名伤病者，平均每天1,840名伤病者。

在紧急救护车及急救医疗电单车当值的救护人员均具备辅助医疗资格。除自动心脏去颤器等复苏设备外，辅助医疗主管亦能使用指定药品处理糖尿病急症、过敏性休克、低血容量性休克、心源性胸痛、气促、抽搐和服食过量药物等情况。到了二零一四年年底，所有救护车主管均已接受使用止血带及止血敷料的训练，治理严重出血伤病者。培训所有二级急救医疗助理使用高级喉罩气喉的课程亦已在二零一四年展开。此外，部分救护车主管亦已接受训练，能在施行紧急复苏治疗时为伤病者注射肾上腺素。

Ambulance Services

As at December 31, 2014, the FSD operated a fleet of 369 ambulances with the average age of about 3.2 years. Apart from the ambulances, the Department also manages 35 Emergency Medical Assistant Motorcycles (EMAMC), four Mobile Casualty Treatment Centres, one Paramedic Equipment Tender, three Rapid Response Vehicles and one Ambulance Service Publicity Vehicle to serve the community.

During the year, the Ambulance Command responded to 747,437 calls, representing an average of 2,048 calls per day. A total of 671,886 patients or a daily average of 1,840 patients were handled.

All emergency ambulances and the EMAMC are manned at the paramedic level. Apart from using resuscitative equipment such as the automated external defibrillators, the paramedic supervisors can apply selected drugs for illnesses such as diabetic emergencies, anaphylaxis, hypovolemic shock, cardiac chest pain, shortness of breath, seizure and drug overdose. By 2014, all ambulance supervisors have been trained to use haemostatic arterial tourniquet and haemostatic dressing for patients suffering from severe haemorrhage. Training on the use of laryngeal mask airway-supreme for all Emergency Medical Assistant II personnel started in 2014. In addition, some ambulance supervisors have been trained to administer intravenous adrenalin in emergency resuscitation.





救护车主管在救护车上输入出勤记录资料。

An ambulance supervisor inputting journey record data on an ambulance.

透过参与大型事故演习，特别支援队人员提升行动效率。

Members of the Special Support Unit enhance their operational efficiency through participation in major incident drills.



救护车电子出勤记录

救护车电子出勤记录系统是一套电脑系统，以电子方式记录伤病者的资料，以便备存他们的临床数据，随后可经辅助医疗服务质素保证系统分析有关资料。该系统在二零零九年开始运作，部门会不时更新其软件和硬件，以提升系统能力。为方便传送数据，已提升的系统附加Wi-Fi无线上网输出数据功能，并已在二零一四年九月一日投入服务。

特别支援队

一支名为「特别支援队」的专责队伍于二零一四年四月成立，加强救护服务的应变能力及行动效率，应对在特别节日、涉及大量伤者和发生大型事故的紧急救护服务需求。支援队由24名救护人员组成，派驻港岛及九龙和新界两个行动区域。

支援队除了因应需要提供行动支援，分担其他救护单位的工作量，亦透过演习及操练，加强前线救护人员对处理大型事故程序的认识及院前医疗护理程序。

e-Ambulance Journey Record

The electronic Ambulance Journey Record System is a computerised system designed for documenting patients' data through electronic means so as to capture patients' clinical data for subsequent analysis by the Paramedic Services Quality Assurance System. The system has been in general use since 2009. Both the software and hardware of the system will be updated for enhancement from time to time. To facilitate data transmission, the enhanced system with an add-on Wi-Fi exporting function commenced on September 1, 2014.

Special Support Unit

A dedicated team known as the Special Support Unit (SSU) was set up in April 2014 for enhancing the responsiveness and operational efficiency of emergency ambulance services during special festivals, multiple casualty incidents and major incidents. With its 24-strong ambulance personnel, the SSU covers the two operational regions, namely the Hong Kong and Kowloon Region and the New Territories Region.

Besides turning out at incidents to help alleviate the workload of other ambulance units and meet service exigencies, the SSU provides a platform to equip the frontline personnel with comprehensive knowledge of operational procedures for handling major incidents and rendering pre-hospital care through various drills and exercises.

调派及专门行动单位／队伍

调派及通讯

消防通讯中心全日24小时均有人员当值，负责调派所有灭火及救护资源，以及接收公众投诉，包括有关火警危险及危险品的投诉。遇有重大事故，消防通讯中心亦为政府其他部门及公用事业机构提供紧急协调服务。

消防通讯中心。
The Fire Services
Communications
Centre.



机场消防队

机场消防队共有271名人员，主要工作是为香港国际机场提供救援及灭火服务。机场消防队由两间消防局及两间海上救援分局组成，设于机场的策略性位置，共配备14部消防车、两部救护车、两艘指挥船及八艘快艇。年内，机场消防队处理了122宗与航机有关的事故及1,169个救护服务召喚。

Mobilising and Specialised Operation Units / Teams

Mobilising and Communications

The Fire Services Communications Centre, manned round the clock, is responsible for mobilising all firefighting and ambulance resources and receiving complaints including those about fire hazards and dangerous goods. It also acts as an emergency co-ordinator for other government departments and public utilities in major incidents.

Airport Fire Contingent

The primary role of the 271 staffed Airport Fire Contingent is to provide rescue and firefighting services for the Hong Kong International Airport. The Contingent, which comprises two fire stations and two rescue berths at strategic locations in the airport, is equipped with 14 fire appliances, two ambulances, two command boats and eight speedboats. During the year, the Contingent responded to 122 incidents involving aircraft and 1,169 ambulance calls.

机场消防队正进行灭火演练。

Airport Fire Contingent in a firefighting drill.



灭火轮「卓越号」。

Fireboat "Excellence".



灭火轮

港岛总区辖下的海务及离岛区的灭火轮组共有八艘灭火轮、一艘潜水支援船和两艘潜水支援快艇。本处会继续推行灭火轮船队现代化，现正为更换七号灭火轮进行采购，新灭火轮预计将于二零一七年年底运抵部门。除先进的导航仪器外，新的七号灭火轮将备有化学、生物、放射及核能防护功能，可保护在船上工作的消防人员，免受上述物质危害。新船的航速更高达40节，将缩短紧急服务的召达时间。

部门已开始在所有灭火轮、潜水支援船和潜水支援快艇上安装自动识别系统。新仪器不但让人员更易追踪及识别已装上系统的船只，提升处理海上事故的行动效率，亦提供更多有关附近水域的海上交通资讯，提升船只的航行安全。

为增强在能见度有限情况下的海上搜救能力，潜水支援船和两艘潜水支援快艇备有手提式热能显像机。船队其余的灭火轮将在二零一五年或之前完成安装热能夜视机。

Fireboats

The Fireboat Section of the Marine and Off-shore Islands Division of the Hong Kong Command operates a fleet of eight fireboats, a diving support vessel and two diving support speedboats. Modernisation of the fleet is on-going. The procurement of the replacement Fireboat 7 is underway. The new vessel is expected to be delivered by the end of 2017. Apart from the state-of-the-art navigation equipment, the new Fireboat 7 will be equipped with chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear protection functionality which provides the fire personnel working on board with protection from a wide range of hazards. With a high cruising speed of 40 knots, the response time of all emergency services will be shortened.

The installation of the Automatic Identification System (AIS) on all fireboats, diving support vessel and diving support speedboats has commenced. The new equipment not only raises the operational efficiency in incident responses at sea by easy tracking and identifying vessels installed with the AIS but also enhances navigational safety of the vessels by providing additional vessel traffic information in the surrounding waters.

To enhance the maritime search and rescue capability in situations with restricted visibility, the diving support vessel and two diving support speedboats are equipped with portable thermal imaging cameras. The installations of thermal night vision cameras on the remaining fireboats of the fleet are to be completed by 2015.

潜水服务

潜水组由150名潜水员组成，分为六队，专责香港水域内的水底搜救行动。配备压缩空气潜水装备及水底爆破工具的潜水员，能在水深达42米的范围内执行任务。潜水组亦与劳工处的医疗人员合作管理消防处加压设施，以提供高压氧治疗。

潜水行动及训练支援组于二零一三年成立，在二零一四年为超过1,500名消防处属员举办85班不同程度的潜水及水中拯救训练课。

到了二零一四年第四季，部门已更换所有潜水装备供应车，标志着潜水组更趋专业。

潜水特救队将于二零一五年年中成立，以应对屯门至赤鱗角连接路项目海底隧道建造期间须执行救援行动的挑战，并引入专门的训练及混合气潜水技术，以配合行动需要。

Diving Services

The Diving Unit has about 150 divers in six diving teams who are responsible for all underwater search and rescue operations within Hong Kong waters. Using compressed air diving equipment and underwater break-in tools, the teams can operate up to a depth of 42 metres. The divers also manage the FSD Compression Chamber Facility for hyperbaric treatment in collaboration with the medical staff of the Labour Department.

Established in 2013, the Diving Operation and Training Support Team organised 85 classes of various levels of diving and aquatic rescue training for over 1,500 fire services members in 2014.

By the fourth quarter of 2014, all Diving Tenders have been replaced by new appliances, benchmarking the professionalism of the Diving Teams.

A Special Rescue Team is to be formed in mid-2015 to meet the challenges of rescue work at the subsea tunnel construction of the Tuen Mun-Chek Lap Kok Link Project. Specialist training and mixed gases diving technique will be introduced to cope with the operational need.



潜水人员在消防处潜水基地进行训练。

A diver being trained at the FSD Diving Base.



特种救援队人员进行攀山拯救训练。

Special Rescue Squad members receiving training on the mountain rescue techniques.



高空拯救专队人员进行模拟吊车事故拯救训练（左图）；参与救援演习（右图）。

High Angle Rescue Team members receiving training on the rescue techniques in a simulated cable car incident (left); participating in a rescue exercise (right).



特种救援队

特种救援队由476名消防和救护人员组成，配备重型切割及爆破工具、电子搜索仪器和强力的承重支撑系统，以加强执行大型救援行动的能力。九月，四名经挑选的特种救援队队员组成代表团，参加在新加坡举办的新加坡民防部队竞技比赛，并取得理想的成绩。

职系架构检讨基础特别技能训练于二零一零年二月一日展开，以提升前线消防人员的行动效率。训练分为不同单元，包括基本攀山拯救、高空拯救、交通意外拯救及急流拯救。到了二零一四年，约3,200名消防属员已完成上述四个单元。每种训练要求属员每五年接受复检。

二零一三年，部门开办职系架构检讨复检课程，以确保消防属员的能力。到了二零一四年，共有1,035名消防属员完成该复检课程。

高空拯救专队

高空拯救专队的主要职务是在某类高空环境执行救援行动，例如缆车、塔式起重机、桥塔、建筑地盘棚架及高楼大厦的吊船。

Special Rescue Squad

The Special Rescue Squad (SRS), comprising 476 fire and ambulance services members, is equipped with heavy-duty cutting and breaking-in equipment, electronic searching devices and powerful load-bearing supporting system to enhance its capabilities to conduct major rescue operations. In September, a delegation of four selected SRS members took part in the Singapore Civil Defence Skill Competition held in the nation and achieved satisfactory results.

To enhance the operational efficiency of the frontline fire personnel, the Grade Structure Review (GSR) competency training of various modules including the Basic Mountain Rescue (BMR), High Angle Rescue (HAR), Road Traffic Accident (RTA) and Swift Water Rescue (SWR) commenced on February 1, 2010. By 2014, about 3,200 fire services members have completed the BMR, HAR, RTA and SWR modules. Each training module will be revalidated every five years.

In 2013, the GSR Revalidation Programme commenced to ensure the competence of fire services members. By 2014, a total of 1,035 fire services members have completed the GSR Revalidation Programme.

High Angle Rescue Team

The main duty of the High Angle Rescue Team (HART) is to carry out rescue operations at high angle locations with special features such as cable cars, tower cranes, bridge towers, scaffoldings at construction sites and suspended working platforms of high-rise buildings.

高空拯救专队由40名人员组成，他们从特种救援队选出，以接受进阶高空拯救训练。所有队员均须接受为期五周的进阶训练，以在各种高空拯救行动中，执行须使用绳索及专门装备的救援工作。队员受训后会驻守两间指定的消防局，即薄扶林消防局及田心消防局。

为保持现有特种救援队队员的能力，以及确保他们掌握最新技巧，部门继续为队员不断提供不同的情景训练。部门亦为消防局属员提供其他利用绳索进行救援的相关训练，以加强他们的技巧及安全意识。二零一四年六月，七名经挑选的属员组成代表团，参加在比利时那慕尔举行的Grimpsday国际绳索救援比赛，并取得理想的成绩。

危害物质专队

危害物质专队由一名部门危害物质统筹主任督导，队员由总区危害物质事故支援组及前线危害物质小组的成员组成。前线危害物质小组则由指定消防局的四支危害物质分队及其他消防局的合资格队级人员组成。超过700名前线人员已接受成为危害物质技术人员的多方面训练，并掌握处理危害物质事故的专业知识和技巧。

危害物质专队主要负责向处理危害物质事故的现场总指挥提供有关行动策略、应对方法及安全措施的建议，危害物质专队队员亦会监察及评估现场的情况，采取适当的缓解措施，以控制或局限危害物质，并在有需要时提供即场洗消行动。为执行上述职务，危害物质专队配备多种专门的侦查及监测仪器，并接受相关训练，以分析不明化学品、爆炸性空气、充斥有毒气体的环境、放射物质及气体监测等；并配备不同的缓解工具，以控制或局限各种危害物质。

The HART is composed of 40 members selected from the Special Rescue Squad to receive advanced training on high angle rescues. All the members have received a five-week advanced training to perform rescues involving the use of ropes and specialised equipment for various high angle rescue operations. They are then posted to two selected stations, namely Pok Fu Lam Fire Station and Tin Sum Fire Station.

In order to maintain the competency and updating the skill of existing HART members, different types of on-going and scenario-based training are continuously provided to the members. Other rope rescue-related training is also provided to station members to strengthen their skill and safety awareness. In June 2014, a delegation of seven selected members participated in the Grimpsday International Rope Rescue Competition in Namur, Belgium, and achieved satisfactory results.

HazMat Team

The HazMat (hazardous materials) Team working under the supervision of a Service HazMat Coordinator, is comprised of members of the Command HazMat Advisory and Support Groups as well as the Frontline HazMat Group. The latter comprises four HazMat Sub-teams in designated fire stations and qualified non-commissioned officers in other fire stations. Over 700 frontline members have received extensive training as HazMat technicians and acquired the specialist knowledge and skills in handling HazMat incidents.

The main duties of the HazMat Team are to give advice on operational strategies, tactics and safety measures to the Incident Command in HazMat incidents. In addition, the HazMat Team members will monitor and assess the situation at scene, carry out mitigation measures to contain or confine the HazMat and provide on-site decontamination where necessary. To accomplish these duties, the Team is equipped with and trained on an array of specialised detection and monitoring equipment for analyses of unknown chemicals, explosive atmosphere, toxic environments, radiological materials, gas monitoring, etc; and different types of mitigation tools for containing or confining various kinds of HazMat.

为进一步提升危害物质专队队员的专业及应变能力，他们须每五年修读复检课程。本处亦会继续派遣人员修读由美国伊利诺州大学伊利诺消防学院举办的危害物质训练课程。二零一四年，共有四名人员在伊利诺消防学院接受危害物质训练。

To further enhance the professionalism and response capability, the HazMat Team members are required to attend a revalidation course on a five-yearly basis and the Department will keep sending officers to attend the HazMat Programme organised by Illinois Fire Service Institute (IFSI), University of Illinois, the United States of America. In 2014, a total of four officers received the HazMat training in the IFSI.



危害物质专队示范洗消程序（左图）及处理模拟化学品泄漏事故（右图）。

The HazMat Team demonstrating the decontamination procedure (left) and the handling of a simulated chemical leakage incident (right).

坍塌搜救专队

部门从特种救援队中挑选约161名消防和救护人员，组成坍塌搜救专队。专队的成员受过专门训练，包括运用先进设备学习进阶搜救的技巧。他们的主要职责，是在本港或外地发生构筑物坍塌、山泥倾泻或其他重大事故时，搜救被困或埋在瓦砾下的人。

位于新界上水的坍塌搜救专队训练场提供各种专业设施，让搜救队员在模拟环境下进行安全和持续的训练，坍塌搜救索犬亦在该场地接受训练。

Urban Search and Rescue Team

The Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Team consists of some 161 members of fire and ambulance personnel who are selected from the Special Rescue Squad. USAR Team members have received specialised training including advanced search and rescue techniques by using sophisticated and advanced equipment. Their main duty is to carry out search and rescue of victims trapped/buried underneath the rubble after structural collapse, landslides or other major incidents occurred locally or overseas.

With the aid of professional facilities at the USAR Training Ground located at Sheung Shui, New Territories, the team members receive safe and continuous training in simulated environments. The Training Ground is also used as the training venue for USAR search dogs.



坍塌搜救专队成员和搜救犬进行搜救训练(左图);坍塌搜救专队成员在模拟实境下进行支撑及爆破行动(右图)。

A USAR Team member and a search dog undergoing search and rescue training (left); USAR Team members conducting a shoring and break-in operation in a simulated environment (right).

年内，部门为34名现任坍塌搜救队主任级人员举办了为期一天的坍塌搜救持续训练课程，并举办了一次24小时的演习，共有104名坍塌搜救队队员参与。二零一四年七月，六名经挑选的人员组成代表团，参加在澳洲维多利亚省举办的二零一四年澳大利西亚公路拯救挑战赛，并取得理想的成绩。

A one-day Familiarisation USAR Course was organised for 34 current USAR officers in the year. A 24-hour exercise was conducted with 104 USAR team members participating in. In July 2014, a delegation of six selected personnel attended the 2014 Australasian Rescue Challenge in Victoria, Australia, and achieved satisfactory results.



坍塌搜救队进行模拟有人被困或埋在瓦砾下的搜救训练。

USAR Team members undergoing training on the search and rescue of victims who are trapped or buried under the rubble.

火警调查犬组

火警调查犬组有三头火警调查犬，它们的名字分别为安仔、森仔和巴斯，各由一名消防员带领，并组成三支火警调查犬队。三支火警调查犬队在流浮山消防局候命，每天最少有一队当值，应要求出动到火警现场调查。

三头火警调查犬在英国接受有关训练，能利用敏锐嗅觉确定火场是否有助燃剂。它们行动灵活敏捷，可快速有效地搜索大范围的地方，因而有助缩短调查人员挖掘及收集余烬所需的时间。火警调查犬组在多宗火警事故中协助相关人员进行侦测，在现场迅速地确定是否有助燃剂，成效显著。

先遣急救员

先遣急救员计划旨在由受过训练的前线消防人员，在救护人员到场前为伤病者施行基本急救。部门正全面推行进阶救护学训练计划，务使全体前线消防人员受训后成为先遣急救员。截至二零一四年年底，已有4,803名属员符合资格成为先遣急救员。

Fire Investigation Dog Unit

The Fire Investigation Dog Unit has three fire investigation dogs, namely Olly, Sam and Buzz. Each dog is handled by a fireman, forming three Fire Investigation Dog Teams. The three Fire Investigation Dog Teams are on stand-by at Lau Fau Shan Fire Station with at least one team available each day. They are always ready to be turned out at a fire scene for fire investigation upon receiving a request.

The three fire investigation dogs have been well-trained in the United Kingdom for determining, with their strong sense of smell, whether there is any accelerant at a fire scene. Their agility also helps carry out search over a large area swiftly and efficiently, thus shortening the time spent by investigation personnel on excavation and collecting debris. The Teams have been highly effective in helping investigation personnel to quickly confirm at scene the existence of accelerants.

First Responder

The First Responder Programme aims at providing basic life support to casualties and patients by trained frontline fire personnel before the arrival of the ambulance crew. The Advanced Ambulance Aid Training Programme is in full swing to prepare all frontline firefighters to perform as the first responders. As at the end of 2014, a total of 4,803 members were qualified as the first responders.



火警调查犬组协助确定火警现场是否有助燃剂。

The Fire Investigation Dog Unit turns out at a fire scene to help confirm the existence of accelerants.

前线消防人员提供先遣急救服务。

Frontline fire personnel providing the first responder services.



先遣急救员在二零一四年一共出动44,676次，协助32,099名伤病者，令32名已没有呼吸或脉搏的伤病者获救。

In 2014, the first responders turned out for 44,676 cases and helped 32,099 casualties and patients, saving 32 people who had had no breath or pulse.

通讯支援队

通讯支援队的职责包括提升在火场的无线电通讯效能；于火场提供额外的手提无线电电话机及备用电池；避免错过重要的行动信息；分担现场总指挥官监察无线电通讯的工作，以及拍摄现场情况／传送影像至流动指挥车。该队曾在多宗火警中发挥通讯支援的功能，成效显著。

Communications Support Team

The tasks of the Communications Support Team include enhancing the effectiveness of radio communications at fire scenes, providing additional handheld radios and spare batteries at fire scenes, avoiding important operational messages being missed, lightening the burden of the Incident Commander in monitoring the radio communications, and video capturing/transmission from the scenes to the Mobile Command Unit. The Team has demonstrated its effectiveness at many incidents which it attended.



通讯支援队可提升在火场的无线电通讯效能。

The Communications Support Team helps enhance the effectiveness of radio communications at fire ground.