

## Residential Structure Fires

### Arrival On Scene

- A. The first arriving Officer will provide an arrival report and ongoing scene size-up, assume command, and develop a Incident Action Plan(IAP) as indicated in Incident Command Standard Operating Guideline.
- B. The first arriving officer needs to base their decisions on/ if current fire conditions create an interior tenable environment for victims. If these conditions are present, we must have an aggressive rescue/fire attack mindset, while providing for safety.
- C. The Officer will complete a 360 degree viewing of the structure to determine number of stories, type of structure, what is showing, location of problem, exposures, what is burning, where it is going, and the need for additional resources. Officer will then communicate findings of 360, basement assessment\*, and restate IAP.
- \*Basement types (finished or unfinished)
- i. None
  - ii. Look up (small window not able to egress)
  - iii. Look out includes (Window Well or window that is large enough for egress)
  - iv. Walk out/ Walk up
- D. The first arriving officer will start to make assignments
- E. If the initial IC utilizes Fast Action Mode, he/she shall pass the command to an incoming exterior officer at first opportunity. Incident Command shall be retained by an officer in an unencumbered position to manage and account for all resources on scene until a higher-ranking officer assumes command.

- F. A Chief officer will assume command after restating assignments and IAP and getting Conditions, Actions, and Needs (CAN) report from initial officer in command. The Chief will assume command and restate IAP.

### Initial Incident Actions

SLICE”RS”

**S** – Size-Up

**L** – Locate the Fire (360)

**I** – Identify and Isolate the flow patch

**C** – Cool (This may be done from a tactical position outside prior to entrance)

**E** – Extinguish

**Fit in as applicable**

**R** – Rescue

**S** – Salvage

### First Arriving Heavy Apparatus

- A. If heavy smoke is observed prior to arriving strongly consider establishing your own water supply, or have plans for next incoming unit to establish supply. A dry lay from the hydrant may be an option if limited on personal.
- B. Spot Apparatus in a position that leaves room for the Aerial Apparatus
- C. Stretch lines to appropriate entrance to the home to initiate fire attack.
- D. Hand tools for forcible entry and a TIC taken interior. A fan if positive pressure attack is going to be used.
- E. Give Command a quick conditions actions needs CAN report from the interior
- F. Coordinate with command and truck company on ventilation. If

ventilation is not done, use door control to minimize flow path disruption.

- G. Move to the seat of the fire quickly for extinguishment
- H. If second in crew is not assigned search; complete a primary search of the fire floor

### **Second Arriving Heavy Apparatus**

- A. Spot Truck in an advantageous position to use the aerial; typically directly in front of house.
- B. Rescue is first priority, so as command directs utilize: Vent, Enter, Isolate, Search (VEIS). Other search techniques may be utilized to optimize efficiency and effectiveness.
- C. Determine most beneficial vent tactics and coordinate ventilation with interior crew
- D. Checking for extension while searching to ensure fire is contained

### **Incident Commander**

Responsibility:

- A. Establish incident strategy (offensive/ defensive).
- B. Identifies incident objectives and allocated resources to meet incident priorities and tactical benchmarks.
- C. Identifies and communicates special hazards to all personnel.
- D. IC maintains PAR and insures all personnel operate in a safe and effective manner throughout the duration of the incident.
- E. Communicates strategy (offensive/defensive) and mode (command/investigation/ fast action) after each five minute notification from dispatch.

- F. Identify the location of the command post and advise all units if command will not be located there (i.e. "all units command is mobile at this time").

# LEHI FIRE

## Alarm Assignment

### First Alarm

The following minimum units shall be dispatched to all calls for fires within or threatening residential structures:

- 1- Battalion Chief
- 2 -Engines
- 1 -Aerial
- 3 Ambulances

### Second Alarm

- 2 -engines
- 1 -aerial
- 2-ambulances
- 1 -battalion chief/ deputy chief

(Consider air truck, lights, rehab trailer, or any other resources necessary)

Upon confirmation of a "working fire/incident" administrative notifications and utilities should be made by dispatch.

**Incident Priorities** *RECEO-VS* (*RECEO-VS does not have to be done sequentially. The order may be changed to facilitate the specific fire scene to ensure; life safety, incident stabilization, and property conservation.*)

**Rescue**

- A. Human life is the most important consideration.
- B. The primary functions of an adequately staffed truck shall be rescue, often to include Vent, enter, isolate, and search (VEIS)
- C. A primary and secondary search\* shall be conducted at all structure fires. During the search all rooms should be assessed for victims, searches should be Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC) assisted to maximize efficiency and effectiveness.

\*Secondary search must be done by a different search group than the group that completed the primary search.

**Exposure Protection**

- A. Prevent the fire from spreading to the uninvolved building(s), through use of hose lines, positive pressure fans, or other opportunistic techniques.
- B. The Incident Commander shall be responsible for ensuring the initial protection of exposures and assigning teams appropriately.

## Confinement

- A. Identify and control the flow-path.
- B. The strategy of confinement means preventing the fire from extending to uninvolved sections of the building.
- C. Whenever possible, the most effective method of confining fire spread is a direct attack on the fire.
- D. The Incident Commander shall decide whether to make an offensive approach or a defensive approach. There may be situations when both approaches could be used, but a defensive attack should not be used when crews are operating on the interior.
- E. All avenues of fire spread must be considered examples: shafts, openings, utility raceways, ducts etc.
- F. Where fires involve concealed spaces (attic, ceilings, construction voids, etc.) it becomes very important that the vent crews open up and fire attacks operate fire streams into such areas.

## Extinguishment

- A. In most fire situations a quick and aggressive attack on the seat of the fire will take care of rescue, exposures, and confinement at the same time. This can include hitting fire from the exterior if visible and can be hit to cool the fire compartment prior to entering the structure.
- B. The size-up will provide information as to techniques, equipment and manpower needs to overcome the fire.

**Overhaul**

- A. The purpose of overhaul is to make sure the fire is completely out.
- B. Overhaul operations must be properly coordinated with fire investigation efforts.
- C. Unsafe conditions should be identified early in the overhaul process and definite efforts made to avoid the possible problems associated with the same.
- D. During overhaul most fire fighters are more relaxed, tired, perhaps less alert and thus more apt to get injured.
- E. Personnel should not remove their breathing apparatus until the area is completely cleared of toxic gases.
- F. When available, a fresh crew should perform overhaul.
- G. Particular attention should be given to hidden areas during overhaul.
- H. During overhaul care should be given to protect personnel from exposure to carbon monoxide and other by products of combustion.

**Ventilation**

- A. Based upon the situation, ventilation may need to occur anytime during the operation.
- B. Ventilation shall be employed to:
  - 1. Channel heat, smoke and flames from potential victims.
  - 2. To prevent backdraft and flashover.
  - 3. To remove heat and smoke from the building so to reduce property damage.
  - 4. To allow the interior of the structure to be more tenable and safer for firefighting operations.
- C. A ventilation profile to determine best method of ventilation and the coordination with interior crews.

- D. A ventilation profile may deem the best ventilation is no ventilation until fire is controlled.

**Salvage**

- A. Salvage may need to begin at various points during a fire operation.
- B. Salvage is those operations required to safe guard personal property, furnishings, and the unaffected portions of a structure from the effects of heat, smoke, fire and the weather.
- C. Salvage should include:
  - 1. The use of salvage covers.
  - 2. Removing water from the structure.
  - 3. Removing furniture and personal belongings to a safe location.
  - 4. Debris removal.
  - 5. Removal of valuables from debris.
  - 6. Covering openings to keep weather out and to secure the building.
- D. All members are expected to perform in a manner that continually reduces loss during fire.
- E. Take precautions to preserve evidence, advise Fire Investigator and/or Incident Command of any suspicious devices or burn patterns.



### Utility Control

- A. Utilities should be shut down and brought under control to insure that they will not contribute to the fires spread, overall damage or create any type of safety hazard.
- B. At structure fires where electrical involvement or damage has occurred, request viaradio the response of the proper electric company.
- C. If the electric company is not available in time, fire personnel may shutdown the power via circuit breakers.
- D. If necessary, shut down gas lines at the meter and have the Gas Department notified. Meters that have been shut off by fire department personnel should be properly locked.
- E. If necessary, shut down water supplies to the structure at the valve closest to the point of usage.