

STRUCTURE FIRES

INITIAL ATTACK OPTIONS (CHOOSE ONE)

- Investigative Mode
 - Officer should be with crew investigating
- Attack Mode
 - Confirm water supply, pass command, identify Two-Out / RIC in place
 - **Rescue exception for suspected rescue**
 - Conduct 360 Size-Up and provide updated radio report
 - Establish offensive or defensive strategy and point of entry
- Command Mode
 - Name incident / location of ICP
 - Declare alpha side if pertinent (address front or tactical)
 - Develop an effective incident organization using divisions and groups
 - POSA
 - Develop IAP (ICS Form 201) to provide for continuity/transfer of command

Commercial vs Residential Tactics

- Residential
 - Fastest water on fire
 - Speed is key
 - Highest civilian danger
 - Smaller Lines, utilize tank water
 - 2 out
- Commercial
 - Big fire= Big water
 - Slower more methodical approach
 - Lower civilian danger
 - Large lines (multiple companies per 2½" line if offensive)
 - Pumpers on hydrants, multiple supplies
 - RIC or multiple RICs

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TACTICAL OBJECTIVES

TACTICAL PRIORITIES:

- Remove endangered occupants and treat the injured
- Stabilize the incident and provide for life safety

R RESCUE
E EXPOSURES
C CONFINE, CONTAIN
E EXTINGUISHMENT
O OVERHAUL
V/S VENTILATION/ SALVAGE

STRUCTURAL STABILITY:

- Fire in structural components
- Time of fire exposure to structural components
- Consider evacuation after 10 minutes of fire exposure to structural components

Offensive vs. Defensive

- Offensive- consider:
 - Interior attack, search
 - PPA
 - Transitional
- Defensive- consider:
 - OUTSIDE of collapse zone
 - Exterior fire attack
 - Large handlines, portable monitors

Benchmarks

- Critical Benchmarks
 - Water on fire
 - Fire knocked down
 - Primary Search complete
 - Secondary Search complete
- Additional Benchmarks
 - Offensive or defensive strategy
 - Two Out / RIC established
 - Water supply secured
 - Vert. or horizontal vent assigned
 - Fire is out