

SUBJECT FIRE OPERATIONS GUIDELINE (F.O.G.) #F510

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By Order Of:

J.S. Thompson, Fire Chief

Review	Reviewed By	Initials	Date
	Operations Chief		
	A Shift Battalion Chief		
	B Shift Battalion Chief		
	C Shift Battalion Chief		

Section F510.1 – Tactical Objectives

- A. Provide a consistent approach to structural firefighting strategies, tactics, tasks, and techniques.
- B. Quickly and effectively solve the incident problems by conducting S.M.A.R.T³. operations.
- C. Address the incident problems with a sensible level of aggression; never reverting to reckless aggression.
- D. Work within the parameters of our operational capabilities and limitations.
- E. Aggressively identify and manage all risks to firefighters.
- F. Coordinate all operations.
- G. Locate, remove, and care for all people immediately impacted by the event.
- H. Locate, confine, extinguish, and overhaul all areas impacted by the fire.
- I. Address and control the flow path.
- J. Salvage savable property.
- K. Secure the building and initiate the recovery process.
- L. Account for all personnel assigned to the incident for the duration of the incident.
- M. Support operations.

Section F510-2 – Assignment Objectives

A. Chief Officers

1. Strategic thinking
2. Command and control
3. Choose and support a mode of operations:
 1. Investigation mode
 2. Rescue mode
 3. Fire attack mode
 4. Defensive mode
4. Assure the coordination of operations
5. Control communications

Note: Chief Officers should resist getting involved with the incident at the task level

B. Engine Companies

1. Primary
 - a. Patient care
 - b. Fire attack
 - c. Water supply
 - d. Fire attack support
2. Secondary
 - a. Search and rescue
 - b. Salvage and overhaul

C. Quint Companies

1. Primary
 - a. Patient care
 - b. Fire attack
 - i. Hand-lines
 - ii. Aerial operations
 - c. Water supply
 - d. Fire attack support

2. Secondary

- a. Forcible entry
- b. Ventilation / Control the flow path
- c. Search and rescue
- d. Overhaul
- e. Salvage
- f. Ladders

D. Truck Companies

1. Primary

- a. Patient care
- b. Forcible entry
- c. Ventilation / Control the flow path
- d. Search and rescue
- e. Control utilities
- f. Overhaul
- g. Salvage
- h. Secure the building
- i. Ladders

2. Secondary

- a. Fire attack
- b. Water supply

E. Medic Companies

1. Primary

- a. Patient care

2. Secondary

- a. Assist with fire attack
 - i. Engine company operations
 - ii. Truck company operations

Section F510-3 – S.M.A.R.T³. Objectives

Strategic – There will be a strategy to address each of the incident problems.

Managed – All fire suppression operations will be managed using standardized deployment assignments, coordinated standardized tactics and tasks, and TCFD incident management and personnel accountability systems.

Aggressive – Each incident problem will be addressed with a sensible level of aggression

Risk Regulated – The risks to firefighters will be aggressively addressed. The level of operational aggressiveness will be risk regulated based on:

- Risks benefit profile.
- The capabilities and limitations of the resources on-scene.
- The ability to support all phases of the operations.

Tactics, Tasks, Techniques – *Tactics and tasks must be coordinated and risk regulated.*

The strategies used to solve each of the incident problems will be carried out using coordinated tactics, by companie(s) performing standardized tasks, and individuals using acceptable techniques.

Section F510-4 – Knowledge Objectives

A. Definitions:

Air Track – Closely related to Flow Path, Air Track is the movement of air and smoke observed from the exterior and interior of the “box”. Observation of air track indicators may provide clues as to the potential flow path of air and hot gases. The movement of air to the fire has a major impact on fire development. The movement of hot gases away from the fire is equally as important.

Back-up Line – Hand-line dedicated to backing-up the initial attack line by protecting the stairs and primary means of egress.

Block / Exposure Line – Hand-line dedicated to blocking the forward progress of the fire, or protecting internal or external exposures.

Defensive Mode – Command option when it has been determined that rescue is not imminent and that there are NO life-safety issues based on the risk benefit profile. This is also an option when sufficient resources are not available to support interior operations. This mode is declared when risks outweigh benefits or limitations outweigh capabilities. Declaring Defensive Mode indicates exterior operations only outside of the collapse zone. The first-in will declare a “Working Fire” whenever the Defensive Mode is implemented.

Door Control – The practice of ensuring the door(s) to the fire area(s) are controlled and closed as much as possible during initial fire attack. By controlling doors, we are controlling the flow path, and therefore taking actions to limit the re-set of ventilation-starved fires. **STEPS MUST BE TAKEN TO PREVENT DOORS FROM LOCKING BEHIND INTERIOR CREWS.**

F.A.S.T. – Fire Attack Support Team.

Fire Attack Mode – Command option when it has been determined by the first-in fire apparatus that rescue is not imminent. This mode may start with an interior attack or with a quick exterior attack, transitioning to an interior attack. The first-in will declare a “Working Fire” whenever the Fire Attack Mode is implemented.

Fire Attack Support Medic – Medic company assigned to assist with fire attack operations.

Flow Path – The movement of heat, smoke, and fire gases from the higher pressure areas of the fire, towards the lower pressure areas caused by openings such as door, windows, and roof structures. As the heated fire gases are moving towards low pressure areas, the energy of the fire is pulling in oxygen from low pressure areas. Based on building design and ventilation openings (doors, windows, etc.) there may be multiple flow paths within a structure. **ANY OPERATIONS CONDUCTED IN THE FLOW PATH WILL PLACE MEMBERS AT AN INCREASED RISK DUE TO THE INCREASED FLOW OF FIRE, HEAT, AND SMOKE TOWARDS THEIR POSITION, AND THE INCREASED POTENTIAL FOR RADICAL CHANGES IN CONDITIONS.**

Flow Path Control – The tactic of controlling or closing ventilation openings which will: Limit additional oxygen in the fire area and thereby limiting fire development, heat

release rate, and smoke production. Controlling the movement of heat and smoke to the exterior or to other parts of the building.

Hook – Inside position responsible for working with fire attack to expose hidden fire and overhaul.

Initial Medical for Firefighters – Driver Engineer of the second-on Engine / Quint responsible for assessing and initiating medical care for firefighters.

Inside Truck – Members of the Truck / Quint Company responsible for inside truck work.

Investigation Mode – Command option dictating the first-in to investigate while all other units stage and stand-by. The Investigation Mode should be considered when there are no visible signs of an emergency, or when additional recon is needed prior to deploying resources.

On-deck – Fire companies assigned to stand-by as the next crew to be assigned. On-deck crews should maintain a high level of readiness and remain in close proximity to Command.

Operations – Position on the Incident Management Team responsible for coordinating tactics and tasks. If a Rescue Chief has not been assigned, Operations will assume “Rescue Chief” in the event of a mayday and will be responsible for supervising firefighter rescue operations.

Operational Capabilities – The tactics, tasks, and techniques that can be accomplish with the resources on-scene.

Operational Limitations – The tactics, tasks, and techniques that cannot be accomplish with the resources on-scene.

Operations Support – Incident management, firefighter accountability, rapid intervention, tactical reserves, firefighter rehabilitation and medical.

Outside Control Man (OCM) – Outside position responsible for recon, V.E.I.S, securing a second means of egress for interior crews, and addressing utilities. *Command’s / Operation’s eyes and ears opposite fire attack.*

Outside Truck - Members of the Truck / Quint Company responsible for outside truck work.

Recovery Process – After The Fire and other efforts to assist people impacted by the event.

Rescue Mode – Command option where critical life safety concerns exist. This mode will be announced and implemented when civilian or firefighter lives are in danger. Operations will remain in the rescue mode until all civilians or firefighters have been removed, or until it has been determined that a rescue is not possible. When a Mayday is transmitted, the Command Mode will automatically move to the Rescue Mode.

Risk Benefit Profile - We will aggressively take risks in a calculated, coordinated, and controlled manner to save savable lives. We will take risks using a sensible level of aggression in a calculated, coordinated, and controlled manner to save savable property. We will not take unnecessary risks to save lives or property that already lost.

Second Attack Line – Hand-line dedicated to work with the fire attack group as an additional fire attack line.

Situational Awareness – Being aware of what is happening around you and understanding what the information means to you now and in the future.

S.M.A.R.T³. – TCFD operational standard that involves standardized assignments, identifying operational capabilities and limitations, managing operational aggression, and assisting with understanding the “why” and not just the “how”. Conducting S.M.A.R.T³. operations place us in the best position for success and survival.

Transitional Fire Attack – Quick fire control tactic used to quickly knock down the fire from an exterior position while the fire attack group gets set-up for interior operations.

Transition Line - Hand-line dedicated to quickly “knocking down” the fire from an exterior position.

Truck Support Medic – Medic assigned to assist with truck work.

V.E.I.S – Vent, Enter, Isolate, Search. The tactic used when entering a structure (generally on the opposite side of the fire from fire attack or search) to search a room for possible victims. The priority when entering the room is to close the door to isolate the room while it is being searched.

B. Supporting Operations Guidelines

- #502 Firefighter Emergencies
- # 503 Initial Rapid Intervention, Two-in, Two - out
- #506 Priority Communications
- #509 Emergency Evacuation
- National Institute of Science and Technology

- Underwriters Laboratories
- International Society of Fire Service Instructors
- IAFC Safety, Health, and Survival Section

Section F510-5 – Standard Objectives

A. The Basics

1. Coordinate opening up the building, fire attack, and search
2. Comply with Two-In-Two-Out
3. Minimum fire flow of 180 – 200 gpm on initial attack line
4. Search always under the protection of a hand-line
5. OC opposite Fire Attack
6. (1) tactical reserve maintained prior to the fire going under control

B. Company Deployment Standards

1. 1.75" to Division 1 = 2:00 minutes
2. 1.75" to Division 2 = 2:30 minutes
3. 2.5" to Division 1 = 2:30 minutes
4. Deploy and place Blitz Fire into operation = 3 minutes
5. IRIT ready 3:00 minutes after arrival on-scene

C. Objective Bases Operations Guidelines

1. Objective based Fire Operating Guidelines (F.O.G.) will be used for:
 - a. Preparing for an event (Training)
 - b. Responding to events (Operating Guidelines)
 - c. Evaluating events (After Action Review)
2. The T.A.S.K.S. format will be used to standardize Fire Operations Guidelines
 - a. Tactical Objectives – The when and where
 - b. Assignment Objectives – The who and what
 - c. S.M.A.R.T³ Objectives – The why
 - d. Knowledge Objectives – The how
 - e. Standard Objectives – To what degree
3. Fire Operations Guidelines (FOG)
 - a. Used to define The Colony Way for handling fire events.

- b. FOGs outline a standardized approach for response, deployment, command and control,