

SUBJECT F.O.G. – SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING FIRES #F511

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By Order Of:

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Section F511.1 – Tactical Objectives

- A. Provide a standard and consistent approach for fire operations at single family dwellings
- B. Search, rescue, and initiate patient care
- C. Get water on the fire as soon as possible using:
 - 1. Interior direct attack
 - 2. Exterior direct attack (Transitional)
 - 3. Defensive attack
- D. Establish a permanent water supply capable of supporting multiple hand-lines, and / or a master stream
- E. Coordinate ventilation, search, and fire attack tactics and tasks
- F. Ventilate / Control the flow path
- G. Support operations

NOTE: THE GOAL OF THE COLONY FIRE DEPARTMENT IS TO DISPATCH A STANDARD RESPONSE, AND TO INITIALLY DEPLOY FIRST ALARM RESOURCES WITH PRE-ASSIGNED TACTICS AND TASKS. IT IS RECOGNIZED THAT A REDUCTION IN INITIALLY DISPATCHED RESOURCES, OR THE CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED, MAY REQUIRE THE INITIAL INCIDENT COMMANDER TO “CALL AN AUDIBLE” AND ADJUST THE DEPLOYMENT OF INITIAL RESOURCES TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF THE EVENT.

Section F511.2 – Assignment Objectives

A. 1 Alarm Assignment To Reported Fires In Single Family Dwellings

1. (2) Chief Officers
2. (4) Engines / Quints
3. (1) Truck
4. (2) Medics
 - a. Fire Attack Support Medic
 - b. Truck Support Medic

B. “Working” Fires

1. (1) Additional Medic to the scene
2. Air and Light Unit to the scene
3. (2) Fill-ins

C. First Alarm Default Assignments

1. First-on Chief Officer

- a. Strategically support one of the following modes of operation:
 - i. Investigation mode
 - ii. Rescue mode
 - iii. Fire attack mode
 - iv. Defensive mode
- b. Manage Maydays – *Don't be surprised, don't panic, don't be in denial...solve the problem*
- c. Maintain a strategic focus
- d. Conduct a size-up and identify the incident problems
- e. Implement TCFD Incident Management and Personnel Accountability System
- f. Develop and implement an Incident Action Plan that addresses
 - i. A firefighter assist and rescue plan
 - ii. Strategies and tactics to address each incident problem
 - iii. Command and control of all operations
 - iv. Firefighter accountability
 - v. Risk management for the duration on the incident
 - vi. Operations that are within the capabilities and limitation of the resources assigned to the event
- g. Request additional resources
- h. Maintain situational awareness
- i. Control communications

2. Second-on Chief Officer

- a. Assume the Operations position of the Incident Management Team
- b. Function as the "Rapid Intervention Chief" in the event of a Mayday

3. First-on Engine / Quint

- a. If Chief Officer is not on-scene declare "Command" and assume the role of the initial Incident Commander (See first-on Chief Officer)
- b. Immediately care for any patients

- c. Initiate fire attack
- d. Establish a permanent water supply if a master stream or 2.5" will be initially placed in-service

NOTE: The first-on Engine / Quint should give a size-up and declare they are going **"Interior Fire Attack", "Transitional Fire Attack", or "Defensive Fire Attack"**. This will eliminate confusion with "Fast Attack", "Fire Attack", and the "F.A.S.T." assignments.

4. Second-on Engine / Quint

- a. Establish a permanent water supply
- b. Assume Command if first-on Engine / Quint is in fire-attack mode and Chief Officer is not on-scene
- c. Place a back-up line in-service on multi-stories and protect the stairs and primary means of egress for interior crews
- d. Combine with the "B" position on the Fire Attack Medic and become the Fire Attack Support Team (F.A.S.T.)
- e. Deploy a second hand-line for:
 - i. Back-up if requested
 - ii. Transition line if needed
 - iii. Second attack line if needed
 - iv. Block / Exposure line
- f. Standby as Initial Rapid Intervention Team (I.R.I.T.)
- g. Standby as initial medical for firefighters (Driver Engineer)

NOTE: If the first-on Engine / Quint checks on and declares they are going "Transitional Fire Attack", the F.A.S.T. will standby to initiate interior fire attack after coordinating with the transitional fire attack group, or the first-on Engine / Quint may call an audible declaring themselves F.A.S.T. and the second-on will then assume the duties of Fire Attack.

5. Third-on Engine / Quint

- a. Assume the roles and responsibilities of the Rapid Intervention Team from the Fire Attack Support Team (F.A.S.T.)

6. Fourth-on Engine / Quint

- a. Secure a second water supply if requested
- b. Standby as an on-deck tactical reserve

7. First-on Truck with Truck Support Medic (5 person)**a. Inside Truck** = Truck "A" position + Medic "A" position

- i. Address forcible entry
- ii. Conduct a primary search for fire and occupants; perform rescues
- iii. Overhaul all areas impacted by the fire and above the fire
- iv. Salvage savable property
- v. Assist the Outside Truck with securing the building

b. Outside Truck = Truck "B" and "C" position

- i. Address ventilation / Control the flow path
- ii. Carry out ladder operations
- iii. Assist the Inside Truck with overhaul and salvage
- iv. Secure the building

c. Outside Control Man (OC)

- i. Recon the back of the building and side opposite fire attack
- ii. Position opposite fire attack
- iii. Maintain situational awareness opposite fire attack. Monitor the progress and coordination of ventilation and fire attack. *Command's/ Operation's eyes and ears opposite fire attack*
- iv. Monitor air track
- v. Communicate and initiate Vent, Enter, Isolate, Search (V.E.I.S.) operations
- vi. Secure a second means of egress for interior crews
- vii. Address ventilation / Control the Flow Path
- viii. Address utilities
- ix. Maintain position until ventilation is verified and fire attack has reached the seat of the fire

d. Hook

- i. Assist Fire Attack with opening up the building to expose hidden fire
- ii. Overhaul

8. First-on Truck (3 person)

- a. Address forcible entry
- b. Address ventilation / Control the Flow Path
- c. Address the back of the building and position on the side opposite fire attack (Outside Control) Unless otherwise assigned, the officer on the truck should be considered for the duties of Outside Control.
- d. Conduct a primary search for fire and occupants; perform rescues
- e. Overhaul all areas impacted by the fire and above the fire
- f. Salvage savable property
- g. Secure the building

9. Fire Support Medic

- a. Perform civilian patient care
- b. Assist with fire attack
 - i. "A" position with Fire Attack Group
 - ii. "B" position with Fire Attack Support Team

10. Truck Support Medic

- a. Perform civilian patient care
- b. Assist with truck work
 - i. "A" position with Truck "A" position as Inside Truck
 - ii. "B" position Outside Control

Section F511.3 – S.M.A.R.T³. Objectives**Strategic, Managed, Aggressive, Risk Regulated, Tactics, Tasks, and Techniques.**

Strategic – Based on the capabilities and limitations of the resources on-scene, an incident action plan is developed to address each of the incident problems. The most common problems associated with Single Family Dwellings are:

- Life safety problems
- Fire problems
- Smoke problems

- Exposure problems
- Water problems

Managed – TCFD Incident Management and Accountability Systems are implemented. Command and Control of resources, tactics, tasks, and communications is maintained. The action plan is responsive to the incident.

Aggressive – Because of the size of many of the single family dwellings in The Colony, it is necessary for Companies to attack the incident problems with a sensible level of aggression. The level of aggression is controlled, supported, and justified in terms of risks and gains. Search crews are always within the protection of a hose-line. Ventilation is very closely coordinated with fire attack.

Risk Regulated – The level of sensible aggression is risk regulated and within the parameters of the capabilities and limitations of the resources on-scene, and the ability to support aggressiveness of the operations.

Tactics, Tasks, Techniques – All companies operating are positioned for success and survival. The coordination of tactics and tasks is maintained. Tactics support strategies. Tasks are performed utilizing acceptable techniques.

Section F511.4 – Knowledge Objectives

- A. Tactical priorities and benchmarks.
- B. TCFD Incident Management System (#501)
 - 1. Tactical worksheet
 - 2. Command board
 - 3. Terminology
 - 4. Incident organization
- C. TCFD Personnel Accountability System (#505)
- D. Priority communications (#506)
- E. Firefighter Emergencies (#502)
- F. Air Track and Flow Path theories and tactics

Section F511.4 – Standard Objectives**G. Command and Control (Accountability and Identification)**

1. Companies will keep their designation until they combine with another company, and become a Division or Group.
 - a. First-in Engine / Quint + Fire Attack Support Medic Position A = Fire Attack
 - b. Second-in Engine / Quint + Fire Attack Support Medic Position B = FAST (Fire Attack Support Team)
 - c. (3) Person Truck
 - i. Truck 473 if the crew stays intact OR
 - ii. If the 3 person crew splits = Truck 473 (B and C position) and Outside Control (A position)
 - d. (5) Person Truck (Truck + Truck Support Medic)
 - i. Inside Truck = Truck “A” Position + Medic “A” Position
 - ii. Outside Truck = Truck “B” and “C” Position
 - iii. Outside Control = Medic “B” Position
 - e. (6) Person Truck
 - i. Inside Truck = Truck “A” and “D” Position
 - ii. Outside Truck = Truck “B” and “C” Position
 - iii. Outside Control = Medic “B” Position
 - iv. Hook = Medic “A” Position

The Basics

- A. **Incident Action Plan** – Did the incident action plan provide the necessary Command and Control to handle the incident and support operations?
- B. **Line Selection** – Was line selection sufficient enough to handle the fire problem?
- C. **Water Supply** – Was the establishment of a permanent water supply timely and sufficient?
- D. **Line Placement** – Were lines placed in the smartest position, and not the easiest?
- E. **Ventilation** - Was the opening of the building calculated, controlled, necessary, and was the flow path considered?
- F. **Search** - Was a timely, thorough, primary and secondary search completed?

- G. **Communications** – Were communications managed? Were communications responsive to the needs of the incident?
- H. **Urgency** – Were all operations controlled and coordinated, and carried out with a sense of urgency?
- I. **Thoroughness** – Were all operations completed without taking short cuts?
- J. **Accountability** – Were all personnel operating in the “hot zone” accounted for at all times?
- K. **Command and Control** – Was there a strong and accessible incident command? Was an incident action plan communicated and followed for the duration of the incident?
- L. **Resources** – Were there sufficient resources to address each incident problems? Was there sufficient supervision? Was a tactical reserve maintained?
- M. **Firefighter Assist and Rescue** - Was a firefighter rescue plan developed and supported?
- N. **Customer Care** – Were those impacted by the event properly cared for?