

<i>RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE FIRES</i>		TROY FIRE DEPT. TACTICAL PLAN 208.02	
<i>Issued</i>	<i>07/99</i>	<i>Revised</i>	<i>05/14</i>
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This plan will outline the basic operational procedures to be followed when the fire department operates at a single-family residential fire. This plan may be modified by the Incident Commander to fit extenuating circumstances. The standard response to any reported structure fire is a Box Alarm assignment of two Engines, two Ladders; one Rescue, and one Air Tender.

INCIDENT RESPONSE

When dispatched to a residential fire, personnel should plan their response based on the following factors:

- Time of Day. The time of the response can indicate whether the house may be occupied, and whether the occupants are awake or asleep.
- Dispatch Information. The dispatch center is to relay any information that they receive from the caller. Responders should listen closely for clues and indicators of the type and seriousness of the fire.

ARRIVAL AT THE INCIDENT

When arriving at the scene consider where to stage apparatus. At most incidents, the first engine will stage in the street immediately in front of the structure. In instances of long driveways, the first engine may proceed up the drive, with consideration of proximity to the structure, and the potential for ladder truck placement.

The second apparatus shall locate the closest hydrant. The hydrant should be dressed and made ready for use. A forward or reverse lay may be used depending on the hydrant location and the direction of approach. The apparatus should not stretch hose until ordered to do so.

All other arriving apparatus shall stage away from the incident, and await orders. All firefighters, other than the apparatus operators, shall report to Level I Staging.

All arriving firefighters in personally owned vehicles (POVs) shall park on the same side of the street as the apparatus, or in driveways whenever possible. All firefighters shall report to Level I Staging. (See Staging Tactical Plan). All arriving personnel in apparatus or POV's should consider approaching from an upwind, uphill direction.

ESTABLISHING COMMAND

The first arriving officer, or the senior firefighter on the scene, shall perform a preliminary size up over the radio and establish command – or defer establishing command to a subsequent arriving officer. In instances other than an incipient stage

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fire, no interior attack will be mounted until at least four (4) firefighters are on the scene (2-in 2-out). (See T.P. 208.19 for 360 size-up procedures.)

The IC must make every effort to reference HAPIS information, if available.

ASSIGNMENTS

In order to effectively manage the incident, the IC shall assign crews in compliance with the Incident Command System (ICS). (See T.P. 201)

INCIDENT PRIORITIES

At all fire incidents, the IC must take into account the following Incident Priorities*:

1. **R** – Rescue
2. **E** – Exposures
3. **V** – Ventilation
4. **A** – Attack
5. **S** - Salvage

**Ventilation and Attack should be done in support of Rescue*

ATTACK OPTIONS

The IC must evaluate the conditions and determine what mode of attack should take place based on the risks involved. That evaluation process must continue throughout the incident. Offensive (interior) and defensive (exterior) attacks should never be used at the same time. The IC must constantly evaluate if the potential benefits achieved will outweigh the risks of the attack.

TRANSITIONAL ATTACK

A transitional attack is the method by which an exterior attack on the fire is made to darken down the fire prior to making entry for an offensive (interior) fire attack. This tactic is typically chosen when the location of the fire is visible and can be attacked from outside of the structure and/or when adequate personnel and resources have not yet arrived on scene.

POSITIVE PRESSURE ATTACK

A positive pressure attack is the method that combines positive pressure ventilation with a coordinated offensive fire attack. This tactic involves creating a ventilation point near the fire, if not already self vented, and using a blower to force air into the structure

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ahead of advancing firefighters to force heat and smoke out the ventilation opening. This tactic requires a minimum of four firefighters to initiate and requires careful coordination and timing in order to avoid the risk of injury to firefighters and any potential occupants.

DEFENSIVE ATTACK

A defensive attack is the method by which an attack on the fire is made from a position of safety outside of the structure. Crews are placed outside of a potential collapse or hazard zone and work to contain the hazard within the fire area. Typically, this tactic is chosen when conditions inside of a structure become untenable for fire suppression operations. When initiating defensive operations, the IC shall inform firefighters of all potential collapse zones and downwind hazardous exposures.

OVERHAUL / INVESTIGATION

After extinguishment, an investigation of the origin and cause of the fire and overhaul operations must be completed. Once the fire is out, a determination shall be made on the extent of overhaul operations. Valuable information as to the origin and cause may otherwise be lost. If the origin of the fire is not apparent, or it appears to be suspicious, the Duty Officer, or a staff officer already on the scene, must be notified. Make every attempt to preserve evidence of the fire's origin and cause.

INCIDENT TERMINATION

Once all equipment and personnel are accounted for, and all hazards have been eliminated, the incident command function can be terminated.

APPROVED:



William S. Nelson
Fire Chief