

<b>COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL FIRES</b>		<b>TROY FIRE DEPT. TACTICAL PLAN 208.03</b>	
<i>Issued</i>	<i>11/06</i>	<i>Revised</i>	<i>03/13</i>
			<i>Page 1 of 3</i>

This plan will outline the basic operational procedures to be followed when the fire department operates at commercial and industrial fires. This plan may be modified by the Incident Commander as necessary. 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 commercial or industrial structure fire, personnel should plan their response based on the following factors:

- Time of Day. The time of the response can indicate whether the building may be occupied and whether any industrial process may be in progress either causing the fire or adding to its severity.
- Dispatch Information. The dispatch center should relay any information received from the caller. Responders should listen closely for indicators of the type and seriousness of the fire, whether hazardous materials may be involved, and whether any occupants may be present in the structure.

## **ARRIVAL AT THE INCIDENT**

When arriving at the incident, consider where to position the apparatus. At most incidents, the first apparatus will stage in front of the structure. All apparatus operators should consider wind direction and collapse zones when positioning the vehicle. If the fire appears to be serious, do not park so close that the apparatus could become an exposure problem.

If the building is sprinklered, an apparatus shall be assigned to connect to the FDC and locate a hydrant, but not flow water until ordered to do so.

If the building is not sprinklered, an apparatus shall be assigned to locate the closest hydrant and make it ready for use. A forward or reverse lay may be done depending on the hydrant location and the direction of approach. The apparatus shall not stretch hose until ordered to do so.

All other arriving apparatus will 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 neighboring driveways whenever possible and report to Level I Staging. (See Staging Tactical Plan)

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			<i>Page 2 of 3</i>

## **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 fire, no interior attack will be mounted until at least four (4) firefighters are on the scene (2-in 2-out). (See T.P. 208.16 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 ICS Tactical Plan)

## **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**

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			<i>Page 3 of 3</i>

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 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:



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