

<b><i>APPARATUS PLACEMENT</i></b>		<b>TROY FIRE DEPT. TRAINING BULLETIN 303.001</b>	
<b><i>Issued</i></b>	<b><i>08/14</i></b>		<b><i>Page 1 of 2</i></b>

Apparatus planning and placement is critical to effective incident operation. Apparatus become the work platform for the incident by providing a rolling toolbox from which to access the necessary equipment & tools.

The capabilities of an apparatus should regulate its placement. Breaking this rule often results in poor placement, which limits the options or eliminates the functions that can be assigned to that unit.

Fire personnel operate with a natural desire to drive apparatus as close to the fire as possible. This practice can result in positioning of apparatus that is dysfunctional and dangerous.

- Avoid placing apparatus one behind the other, or in close proximity, on the fireground.
- Apparatus arrive on the scene and establish a water supply (if applicable).
- Consider master stream use. In most cases, there are no hard and fast rules for the positioning of an aerial device.
- Position to allow room for proper placement of a Ladder Truck or subsequent arriving apparatus.
- Consideration of access to rescue, fire control and firefighter escape/rescue shall be factors in apparatus placement.
- Aerial placement is often based on two important factors: the device's capability and its intended use.

The steps listed below apply to the first arriving apparatus:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Consider Your Approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Route to the Incident / Site Hazards</li> <li>○ Arrive from the Upwind, Up Hill Side</li> <li>○ Alternate Approach/Access Paths</li> <li>○ Announce Your Staging Location (if not 1<sup>st</sup> arriving unit)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Considerations for Placement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Time of Day, Weather Conditions, Traffic Volume, Site Access</li> <li>○ Approach to the Incident / Site Hazards</li> <li>○ Safety of the Operator / Firefighters</li> <li>○ Access to Equipment</li> <li>○ Reach of the Hoses, Nozzles, Aerial Device</li> <li>○ Potential Spread of the Incident</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
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- Do Not Pass Your Last “Opportunity”
  - Locate / Identify Your Water Supply
  - Identify Forward or Reverse Stretch Strategy
  - Stay Out of All Potential Collapse Zones
  - Visualize Overhead Obstructions/Hazards
- Make the Hydrant Connection –  
**Forward Lay**
  - Identify Forward or Reverse Stretch Strategy
  - Locate / Identify Your Water Supply for Forward Lay
  - Remove the Hydrant Bag and Wrap the Hydrant. Send the Engine Forward.
  - Remove the Hydrant Caps, Flush Until Clear
  - Apply Gate Valve on Double-Steamer Hydrants
  - Connect Supply Line to Non-Gated Steamer
  - Notify Engineer When Ready to Charge
  - Charge When Ordered
  - Open Hydrant Fully, Back Off Nut ¼ Turn
- Make the Hydrant Connection –  
**Reverse Lay**
  - Locate / Identify Your Apparatus to be Supplied
  - Remove 30-50’ of LDH. Send the Engine to Water Supply.
  - Remove the Hydrant Caps, Flush Until Clear
  - Apply Gate Valve on Double-Steamer Hydrants
  - Connect Supply Line to Non-Gated Steamer
  - Notify Engineer When Ready to Charge
  - Charge When Ordered
  - Open Hydrant Fully, Back Off Nut ¼ Turn
- Identify / Locate the FDC (If so equipped)
  - Hand Stretch minimum 1 - 2 ½” Line
  - Consider Using Pre-Connected Cross Lay
  - Make Hydrant Connection
  - If Necessary, Charge Lines From Tank Water