

Effective: 01-08-98
Revised: 06-13-2006
Section: 101.04

**STANDARD OPERATING
PROCEDURE**

STRUCTURAL FIRE ATTACK

Purpose: To establish guidelines for tactical operations at structure fires to insure standard terminology is used and basic fire ground functions will be carried out during a fire attack with minimal communication needed to perform specific type of attack.

Scope: This Standard Operational Procedure shall apply to incidents involving structures Dwellings, Storage, Business, Educational or others that are involved in a fire.

Responsibility:

It shall be the responsibility of all members of the College Place Fire Department to follow these guideline when they apply.

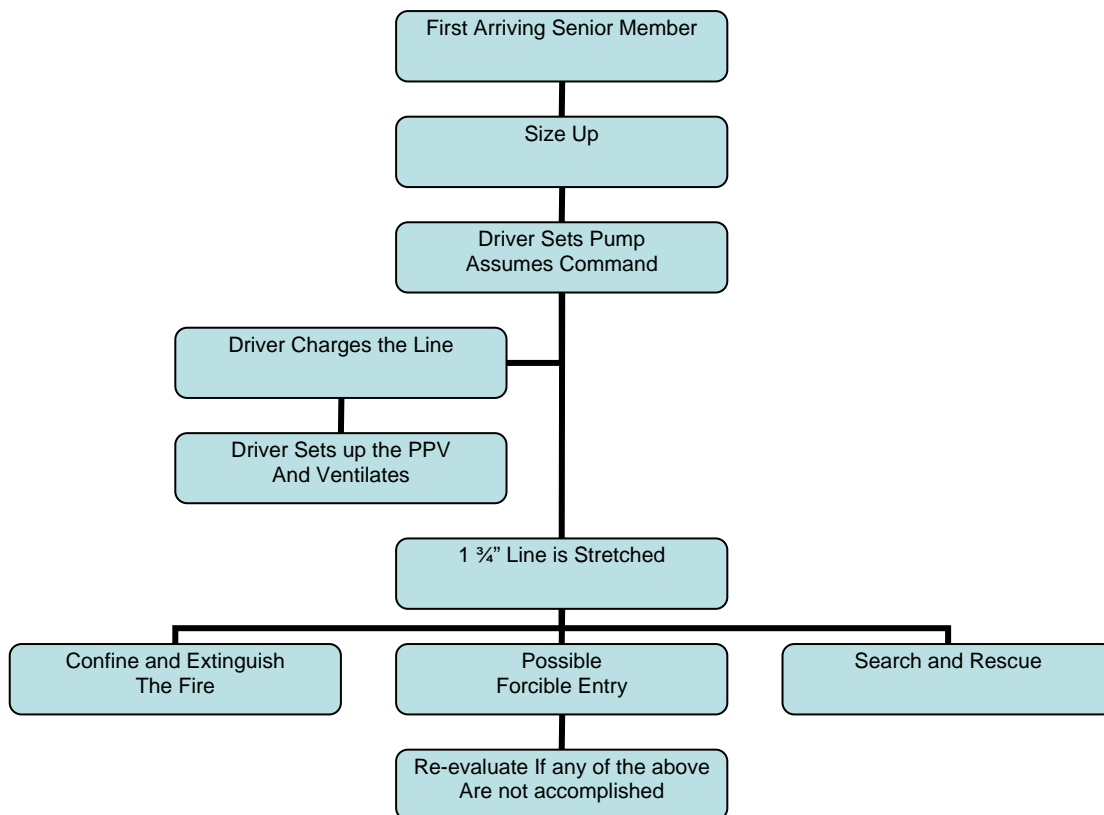
Consideration:

1. Every fire is different, but the basic hose lay, hose stretches, ventilation, salvage, over-hall, confinement, extinguishment and rescue movements are similar.
2. Every good save started with the following:
 - a) Knowledge
 - b) Size-up
 - c) Action plan
 - d) Good communication
 - e) Coordination of resources
 - f) Follow throw
 - g) Evaluation
3. Many acronyms have been used to remind use of all the jobs that need to be accomplished during the first few seconds of a fire. Our priority is to save savable lives and to stop fire damage to property.
 - a) On a structure fire we will use the acronym **V.E.S.**
 - b) **V**entilate, **E**xtinguish and **S**earch

FAST ATTACK

Procedure:

1. *Safety*: There shall be a minimum of three members responding on an apparatus to under take this type of fire attack, all members that will be exposed to the products of incomplete combustion shall be in full turn-out gear and use a S.C.B.A. Safety shall always be foremost in our mind.
2. *Tactics*: The fire must be contained to a small portion of the structure (piece of furniture, bedroom, kitchen, small garage, etc...) and be easily extinguished with the water carried on the apparatus; the fire should be in an accessible location to carry out this attack.
3. *Apparatus placement*: The apparatus must be positioned close enough to the structure so that the 1 ¾" pre-connected lines can reach to the seat of the fire but, not so close that access is blocked or the apparatus put in danger.
4. The Senior member in the passenger seat will give a complete size-up over the radio and will state that they will be doing a Fast Attack. The Driver will put the pump into pump mode and assume Incident Command and perform the duties of driver and I. C. until relieved.
5. The flow chart below is offered as an example:

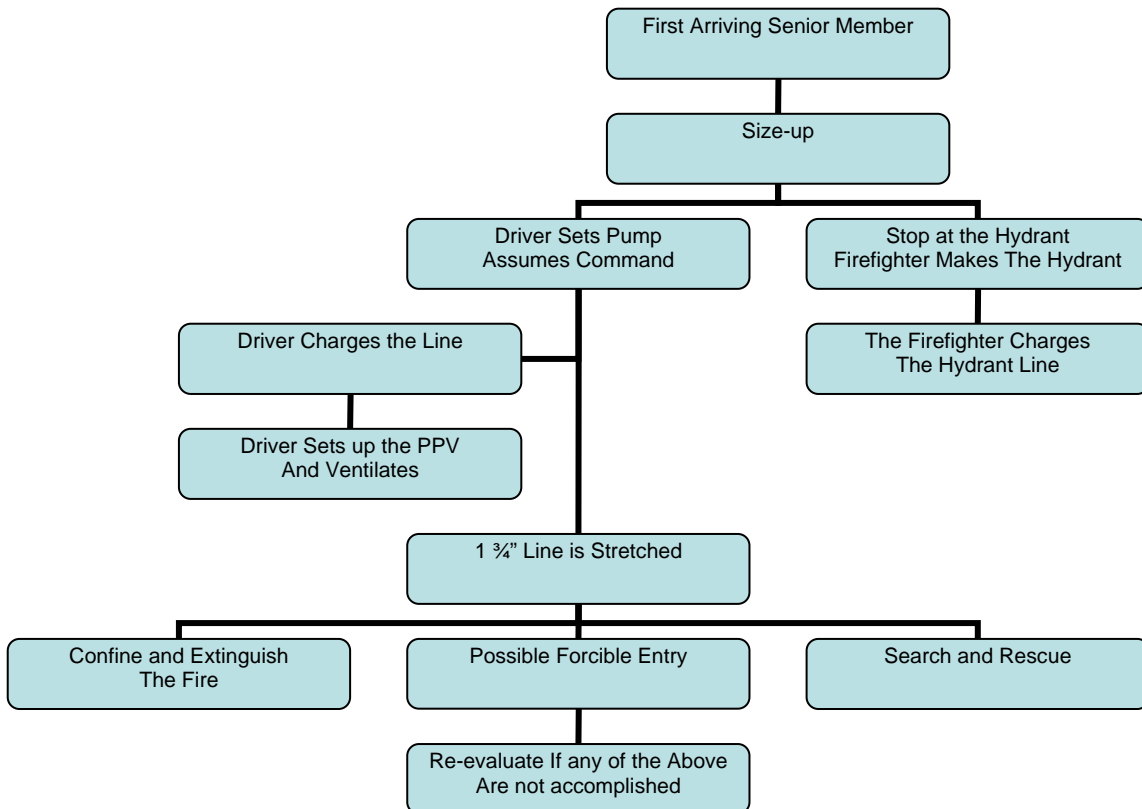


HYDRANT / PRECONNECT ATTACK

Procedure:

1. *Safety*: There shall be a minimum of four members responding on an apparatus or the knowledge that someone at the scene can make the hydrant to under take this type of fire attack. All members that will be exposed to the products of incomplete combustion shall be in full turn-out gear and use a S.C.B.A. Safety shall always be foremost in our mines.
2. *Tactics*: This fire may have large amounts of smoke showing from a distance or fire showing on approach. There may be circumstances that lead the senior member to believe that the water carried on the apparatus will not extinguish the fire. The fire is not contained to a small portion of the structure, the location of fire may make access difficult.
3. *Apparatus placement*: The apparatus must be positioned close enough to the structure so that the 1 ¾" pre-connected lines can reach to the seat of the fire but, not so close that access is blocked or the apparatus put in danger.
4. The Senior member in the passenger seat will give a complete size-up over the radio and will state that they will be laying a hydrant and making a pre-connect attack. The Driver will put the pump into pump mode and assume Incident Command and perform the duties of driver and I. C. until relieved.

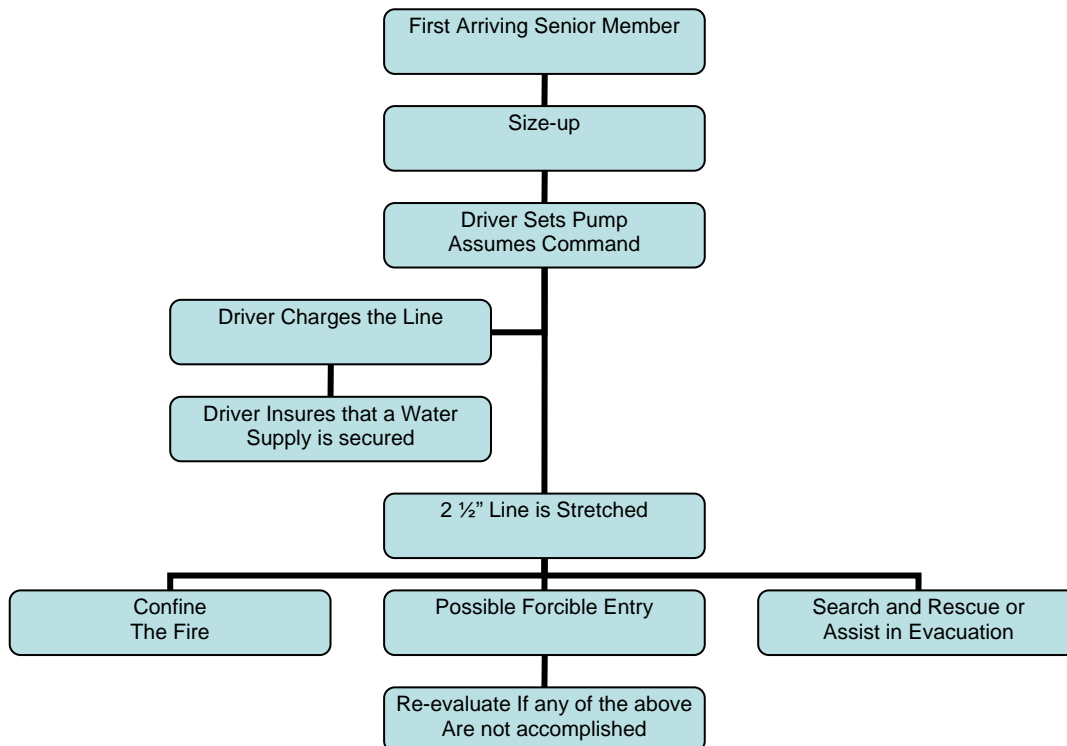
The flow chart below is offered as an example:



BLITZ ATTACK

Procedure:

1. *Safety*: There shall be a minimum of three members responding on an apparatus to under take this type of fire attack. All members that will be exposed to the products of incomplete combustion shall be in full turn-out gear and use an S.C.B.A. Safety shall always be foremost in our mind.
2. *Tactics*: There must be the likely hood that fire can be blackened out with the water carried on the apparatus. The fire should be in an accessible location for the pre-connected 2 ½” line. There is a high probability that by dumping a large quantity of water through the 2 ½” that Rescue will be accomplished, the fires forward progress will be stopped so trapped victims can exit or to protect exposures.
3. *Apparatus placement*: The apparatus must be positioned close enough to the structure so that the 2 ½ ” pre-connected lines can reach to the seat of the fire but, in this type of fire the apparatus must not be to close or the apparatus will be in danger.
4. The Senior member in the passenger seat will give a complete size-up over the radio and will state that they will be doing a Blitz Attack. The Driver will put the pump into to pump mode and assume Incident Command and perform the duties of driver and I. C. until relieved.
5. The flow chart below is offered as an example:



STANG ATTACK

Procedure:

1. *Safety*: There shall be a minimum of three members responding on an apparatus to under take this type of fire attack. All members that will be exposed to the products of incomplete combustion shall be in full turn-out gear and use a S.C.B.A. Safety shall always be foremost in our mines.
2. *Tactics*: There is a high probability that dumping a large quantity of water through the STANG that the fires forward progress will be stopped. This type of attack should be carried out on open fires, unoccupied structures, garages, storage units or large buildings that are fully involved in fire and rescue is not an option.
3. *Apparatus placement*: The apparatus must be kept back from this type of fire the apparatus will be in danger if positioned to close.
4. The Senior member in the passenger seat will give a complete size-up over the radio and will state that they will be doing a STANG Attack. The Driver will put the pump into pump mode and assist the crew in hydrant operations and getting the proper nozzle operating on the stang.

The flow chart below is offered as an example:

Approved:



Date: 06/13/2006