

# Orchard Farm Fire Protection District Standard Operating Procedure

Division: 200      Emergency Operations  
Section: 202      Fire & Rescue  
Subject: 202.08      Fire - Structures



Supersedes: N/A

Approved By: 

Date: 05/22/2013

Date Last Reviewed: N/A

Page: 1 of 2

---

## PURPOSE:

To define the District's response to structure fires

## RESPONSIBILITY:

All District Personnel

## PROCEDURES:

The "first in" unit on the scene of a structure fire will be the "attack unit". This unit should attempt to position itself so that the front of the structure remains open for use by an aerial if needed. The officer in charge of this unit will radio an initial size-up report to all other incoming units. The officer will then conduct a complete size-up of the structure and determine the appropriate course of action.

If there are no visible signs of smoke or fire, wearing full PPE & SCBA the officer and firefighter(s) will investigate the situation with a pressurized water extinguisher.

If signs of fire are present, the officer will decide on either an offensive or defensive course of action. If the decision is made to make an interior attack, the officer and firefighter(s), wearing full PPE will be responsible for initial forcible entry and fire extinguishment utilizing an attack line of at least 1 ¾". When making an interior fire attack, the firefighter should control the nozzle under the direction of a Company Officer unless the Company Officer in charge deems it necessary to be on the nozzle. While working within the structure, the crew will stay together. No firefighter should be in an involved structure alone. If the decision is made to make an exterior attack, the prime consideration will be to protect possible exposures. Operational Strategies in order of importance are:

1. Rescue (advise all units if necessary)
2. Exposure Protection
3. Confinement
4. Extinguishment
5. Ventilation
6. Salvage
7. Overhaul

## **Subject 202.08      Fire - Structures**

Date: 05/22/2013

Page: 2 of 2

The engineer on the attack unit should make sure that all hose is out of the bed when the line is pulled. He should then stay at the pump panel until the officer gives the order to “charge” the line. The engineer shall not leave the pump panel until this first attack line is charged. After charging the first line, the engineer should prepare to hook up an intake line from the supply unit. Until a supply line is established and providing additional water, no other lines should be charged from the attack apparatus unless ordered by the I.C. The engineer should remain at the pump panel and continually monitor gauges, fire scene, and radio. When tank water level reaches  $\frac{1}{4}$  tank, advise the hose team.

The second unit on the scene shall be the “supply unit”. It is this unit's responsibility to see that the attack unit is supplied with water as soon as possible. The decision to make a forward, reverse or split hose lay should be made by either the attack unit captain or Command and communicated via radio to the incoming supply apparatus.

When offensive fire attack is chosen, initial on scene duties of the supply apparatus crew include, but are not limited to:

- Connecting the supply line to attack unit
- Charging hydrant (identified by verbal command over the radio)
- Additional forcible entry
- Ventilation
- Ladder placement (ground or aerial)

When defensive fire attack is chosen, initial on scene duties of the supply apparatus crew include, but are not limited to:

- Connecting the supply line to attack unit
- Charging hydrant (identified by verbal command over the radio)
- Join in fire attack as directed by the Incident Commander.