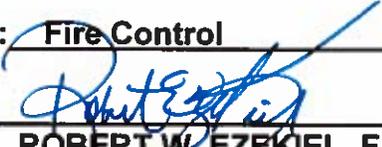


MOUNTAIN BROOK FIRE DEPARTMENT

POLICY NO. 105.08

VOLUME: 1

SUBJECT: Fire Control

SIGNED: 
ROBERT W. EZEKIEL, FIRE CHIEF

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REVISED

It is standard operating procedure to attempt to stabilize fire conditions by using appropriate suppression tactics, such as, an aggressive interior attack or a transitional attack. Supporting these tactics with available resources will help to reduce fire extension and bring the fire under control.

A critical decision to be made (both initial and on-going) requires choosing one of the following strategies: Offensive, Transitional, or Defensive

- Offensive Attack Strategy - Interior attack and related support directed toward quickly conducting a search for victims and/or bringing the fire under control.
- Transitional Attack Strategy- Combination of exterior and interior attack methods to "re-set" the fire and reduce flashover conditions for the interior crews and victims.
- Defensive Attack Strategy - Exterior attack directed to first reduce fire extension, protect exposures, and then bring the fire under control.

The first company on the scene should establish command and declare which strategy is being used as part of the on-scene report. Other responding companies can then have an understanding of on-going operations before arrival.

The offensive/defensive strategy or the use of the transitional attack is based upon a standard risk management profile evaluating:

- Fire extent
- Structural conditions
- Entry capability
- Ventilation profile
- Rescue profile of occupants
- Resources profile

Basic Offensive Plan Considerations

- Perform a 360 size up with the TIC (Thermal Imaging Camera)
- Identify critical fireground factors
- Establish Rapid Intervention Team (RIT)
- First line – fast, aggressive interior attack
- Provide support activities (ventilation and/or forcible entry)
- Do primary search
- Second line – Backup first line, protect search crews, or use as a 2nd attack line
- Establish a dedicated water supply
- Continuously evaluate for success and react if needed

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Transitional Attack Plan Considerations

*** Utilized on a structure in pre or post flashover conditions with visible flames venting from one or more openings. The Transitional Attack can be utilized multiple times if fire growth continues over a 90 second period.**

- Perform a 360 size up with the TIC (Thermal Imaging Camera)
- First line- Deploy to vented fire location- exterior application
- Establish Rapid Intervention Team
- Provide Support Activities (ventilation and/or forcible entry)
- Second line- Deploy using a coordinated, aggressive interior attack
- Do a Primary Search
- Third Line (or consider using first line) - Backup the second line, protect search crews, or second attack line
- Establish a dedicated water supply
- Continuously evaluate for success and react if needed

Basic Defensive Plan Considerations

- Perform a 360 size up with the TIC (Thermal Imaging Camera)
- Evaluate fire spread/write-off lost property
- Identify critical fireground factors
- Prioritize fire streams
- Provide large, well placed streams
- Establish a dedicated water supply
- Quick determination on additional resources
- Surround and Drown
- Continuously evaluate for success and react if needed

The safety of fire fighting personnel represents the major reason for an effective and well-timed offensive/defensive decision or the use of the transitional attack. All of these strategies are based on a standard risk management plan that is to be employed at all structure fires.

- We may risk our lives a lot to protect savable lives.
- We may risk our lives a little to protect savable property.
- We will not risk our lives at all to save what is already lost.