

Rules of Engagement for Firefighter Survival

1. Size up your tactical area of operation.
2. Determine the occupant survival profile.
3. DO NOT risk your life for lives or property that cannot be saved.
4. Extend LIMITED risk to protect SAVABLE property.
5. Extend VIGILANT and MEASURED risk to protect and rescue SAVABLE lives.
6. Go in together, stay together, come out together.
7. Maintain continuous awareness of your air supply, situation, location and fire conditions.
8. Constantly monitor fireground communications for critical radio reports.
9. You are required to report unsafe practices or conditions that can harm you. Stop, evaluate and decide.
10. You are required to abandon your position and retreat before deteriorating conditions can harm you.
11. Declare a Mayday as soon as you THINK you are in danger.

Overall Priorities

Life Safety
Incident Stabilization
Property Conservation

Overall Priorities

Rescue
Exposures
Confinement
Extinguishment
Overhaul
Ventilation
Salvage

Initial Attack

Size Up Locate Fire
Identify and Control Flow Path
Cool from Safe Location
Extinguish
Rescue Salvage

The Incident Commander's Rules of Engagement for Firefighter Safety

1. Rapidly conduct, or obtain, a 360-degree situational size-up of the incident.
2. Determine the occupant survival profile.
3. Conduct an initial risk assessment and implement a SAFE ACTION PLAN.
4. If you do not have the resources to safely support and protect firefighters, seriously consider a defensive strategy.
5. DO NOT risk firefighter lives for lives or property that cannot be saved. Seriously consider a defensive strategy.
6. Extend LIMITED risk to protect SAVABLE property.
7. Extend VIGILANT and MEASURED risk to protect and rescue SAVABLE lives.
8. Act upon reported unsafe practices & conditions that can harm firefighters. Stop, evaluate & decide.
9. Maintain frequent two-way communications, and keep interior crews informed of changing conditions.
10. Obtain frequent progress reports and revise the action plan.
11. Ensure accurate accountability of every firefighter's location and status.
12. If after completing the primary search, little or no progress toward fire control has been achieved, seriously consider a defensive strategy.
13. Always have a rapid intervention team in place at all working fires.
14. Always have firefighter rehab services in place at all working fires.

Problem Solving Steps

Identify the problem
Explore alternatives
Select an alternative
Implement the solution
Evaluate the situation

No Go Situations

Size-Up
Unsaveable Life
Unsurvivable Conditions
Unstable Building
Inadequate Resources for Interior Ops
Never Enter without a Partner
SCBA Issue / Low Air
Taking action you know would harm you
No portable radio
Being Overtaken by fire
Do not do it by yourself

NFA Size-up

Pre-incident Information
Initial size-up
 What do I have?
 Where is it going?
 How do I control it?
Ongoing size-up

Inform IC When

Assignment completed or not.
Additional resources needed.
Resources can be released.
Conditions have changed.
Additional problems identified.
Emergency conditions exist.

Functions of Command

Determining Strategy
Selecting tactics
Setting action plan
Developing ICS
Managing Resources
Coordinating resource activities
Providing for scene safety
Releasing information to media
Coordinating with outside agencies

On arrival choose

Investigation Mode
Fast-Attack Mode
Command Mode

Establish

Hot Zone
Warm Zone
Cold Zone

ICS

Divisions - Geographic
Groups - Functional

Division / Group / Unit Supervisor Duties

Use appropriate radio designation
Complete assigned objectives
Account for all assigned companies & personnel
Ensuring that operations are conducted safely
Monitoring work progress
Redirecting activities as necessary
Coordinating actions with related activities and other supervisors
Monitoring the welfare of assigned personnel
Requesting additional resources
Providing essential and frequent progress reports
Reallocating or releasing assigned resources

Layman's Size Up

Facts
Probabilities
Situation
Decision
Plan of operation

Initial Radio / Size Up

Unit Arriving
Brief Description
Obvious Conditions
Actions To Take
Offensive or Defensive
Safety Concerns
Additional Resources

Training Objectives

Audience - Who?
Behavior - What?
Condition - How?
Degree - How Much?

Jansen's 4 Step

Preparation
Presentation
Application
Degree

Situational Awareness

-Fight the fire
-Assess problems in the time available
-Gather info from all sources
-Choose the best option
-Monitor results and alter plan as needed
-Be aware of situational awareness loss factors
 Ambiguity, Distraction, Fixation, Overload,
 Complacency, Improper Procedure, Unresolved
 Discrepancy, Nobody Fighting The Fire

Wisconsin Fire Department Administrative Requirements

NFPA Standards Incorporated by Reference

NFPA 1 (2012)
 NFPA 1001 (2013)
 NFPA 1002 (2017)
 NFPA 1021 (2014)
 NFPA 1403 (2018)
 NFPA 1901 (2016)
 NFPA 1911 (2017)
 NFPA 1971 (2018)
 NFPA 1981 (2013)
 NFPA 1982 (2013)
 NFPA 1983 (2017)
 CGA Standard G-7.1, 2011

On Roadway

Helmet
 High-Vis Vest

Departments shall have a

Fire department safety position
 Occupational safety and health committee

Emergency Operations Require

Incident Command
 Accountability
 Safety at all supervisory levels
 Provide sufficient personnel
 Rapid Intervention Team

Records shall be maintained for

- Accidents, injuries, deaths, toxic products exposure, contagious diseases
- Training record indicating dates, subjects covered, certifications received
- 2% dues, tracked separately from general budget
- Inspections and re-inspections
- NFIRS, must submit monthly if none
- Public Education, number of people attending events

Hose Loading

- Hose loading procedures shall be specified in a written standard operating procedure that includes the conditions set forth in this paragraph. All members involved in the hose loading shall be trained in these procedures.
- There shall be a member, other than those members loading hose, assigned as a safety observer. The safety observer shall have an unobstructed view of the hose loading operation and be in visual and voice contact with the apparatus operator.
- Non-fire department vehicular traffic shall be excluded from the area or shall be under the control of authorized traffic control persons.
- The fire apparatus shall be driven only in a forward direction at a speed of 5 mph or less. Members shall not stand on the tail step, sidesteps, running boards, or any other location on the apparatus while the apparatus is in motion.
- Members may be in the hose bed, but shall not stand while the apparatus is in motion.
- Before each hose loading operation, the situation shall be evaluated to ensure compliance with the standard operating procedure. If the standard operating procedure cannot be met, or if there is any question as to the safety of the operation for the specific situation, the hose shall not be loaded on moving fire apparatus.

Yearly Minimum Training

EVOC
Pump Operations
Ladders and Ropes
Hose Evolutions
SCBA / Fit Testing
RIT / Self Rescue
Bloodborne Pathogens
ICS

Testing / Inspection Requirements

	Before Use	After Use	Weekly	Monthly	1 Year	2 Years	Per Manufacturer
SCBA Compressor Air Quality NFPA 1989					Test		
SCBA Flow - NFPA 1852					Recommended	Test	
SCBA Cylinder - NFPA 1852		Inspect					Test
Fit Test - 29 CFR 1910					Test		
Hose - NFPA 1962		Inspect			Test		
Ladder - NFPA 1932		Inspect			Test		
Apparatus - NFPA 1911		Inspect	Inspect		Test		
Aerial - NFPA 1914		Inspect			Test		
Fire Extinguishers - NFPA 10		Inspect		Inspect	Test		
PASS - NFPA 1982	Inspect		Test				
Bunker Gear - NFPA 1851		Inspect			Inspect		
Portable Equipment		Inspect	Visual		Test		