

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

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.

Initial Attack

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

Problem Solving Steps

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

No Go Situations

- Size-Up
- Unsavable 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

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

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.

Layman's Size Up

- Facts
- Probabilities
- Situation
- Decision
- Plan of operation

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

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

<u>NFPA Standards Incorporated by Reference</u>		<u>On Roadway</u> Helmet High-Vis Vest	<u>Emergency Operations Require</u>
NFPA 1 (2012)			Incident Command
NFPA 1001 (2013)			Accountability
NFPA 1002 (2017)			Safety at all supervisory levels
NFPA 1021 (2014)			Provide sufficient personnel
NFPA 1403 (2018)			Rapid Intervention Team
NFPA 1901 (2016)			
NFPA 1911 (2017)			
NFPA 1971 (2018)			
NFPA 1981 (2013)			
NFPA 1982 (2013)			
NFPA 1983 (2017)			
CGA Standard G-7.1, 2011			
Departments shall have a		Records shall be maintained for	
Fire department safety position		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	
Occupational safety and health committee			

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		