

SECTION 8

TACTICAL GUIDELINES

TACTICAL GUIDELINES:

**PRESSURES FOR STRAIGHT BORE NOZZLE AND USE OF
THE STRAIGHT BORE NOZZLE**

TIP SIZE: 15/16

Straight bore nozzles are being used by both downtown engine companies.

The straight bore nozzle can be used on all fires. The straight bore nozzle will not be used for protection lines at motor vehicle accidents at any time.

Starting pressure for the 1-3/4" straight bore tip shall be 130 PSI. These pressures will deliver between 175 to 185 GPM.

The maximum pressure for the 1-3/4" straight bore tip shall be 150 PSI, the pressure will deliver between 195 to 200 GPM.

These nozzle pressures and GPM's are figured with using 200 feet of 1-3/4" line. If the hose lines are to be shorter, the pressure will have to be adjusted appropriately.

Pump operators will have to gate down the straight bore tip when additional 1-3/4" lines, or other lines are being used which require higher pressures.

TACTICAL GUIDELINES:

STRUCTURE FIRE IN NON-HYDRANTED AREAS **ENGINE COMPANY OPERATIONS**

FIRST ENGINE:

The first engine will take one of the following courses of action on a report of a structure fire or panel alarm in the non-hydrant district.

1. If smoke or fire are visible and a static water supply (pond, brook, etc.) is in the immediate area or given on the initial dispatch, the first engine will lay from the static source to the fire scene pulling by three sides of the building to determine the size of the fire and to assure enough room is left in front of the fire building to allow the ladder truck to set up.

The first engine will advise the second engine that they have layed in from the static source and give the location of the source.

The first engine should remember on panel alarms that there is no second engine, therefore, a slight delay should be expected before a reliable water supply is established.

2. If smoke or fire is visible and no immediate static source is available, the first engine shall take the following course of action:

- a. If the fire is located up a long driveway, the first engine shall lay up the driveway with a four inch (4") line and attached to the four inch line (4") shall be a wye.

The first engine at all times will pull beyond all three sides of the building, if practical or possible, attempt to leave room for the ladder truck.

The first engine shall notify all units that they are laying in.

- b. If the fire is located on a dead end street, the same procedure shall be followed.
- c. If the fire is located in a congested area or densely populated area (i.e., Indian Cove, Mulberry Point, North End Colony, etc.), the engine shall stretch in from the nearest intersecting street that would allow the easiest turning of apparatus in a tanker shuttle operation.
- d. The first engine shall attempt to keep the lay of four inch (4") to a maximum of one thousand feet in a non-water area, due to the amount of water required to fill the hose.

[One thousand feet of four inch hose will require approximately 500 gallons of water just to fill the hose.]

It will be the responsibility of the driver to alert the incoming units of which course of action the first engine will take.

- e. The first engine may, if the house is located immediately on the street, elect not to lay in or lay in from the nearest intersection to allow the orderly turning of apparatus in a shuttle operation.

If Command has been established, the first engine will request instructions from the Incident Commander.

SECOND ENGINE:

The second engine will take one of the following courses of action on a structure fire or panel alarm in the non-hydrant district:

1. If the first engine has layed in from a static water source, the second engine will set-up for a draft and pump the line in accordance with procedures with regard to pressure.
2. If the first engine layed in up a long driveway, the second engine will either continue to lay to a static source or connect one side of the wye and start a tanker shuttle.
3. If the first engine layed in to a dead end street or congested area, the second engine shall either continue the lay to a static source or start a tanker shuttle.

The second engine shall alert all units of the course of action that they will be taking to get water to the first engine.

If Command has been established, the second engine will request instructions from the Incident Commander before committing the apparatus to any function.

TACTICAL GUIDELINES:

STRUCTURE FIRES IN HYDRANTED AREAS **ENGINE COMPANY OPERATIONS**

FIRST ENGINE:

The first engine will take one of the following courses of action on a report of a structure fire or panel alarm in the hydrant district:

1. If smoke or fire is visible, the engine will lay from the hydrant nearest the fire. This engine will wrap the hydrant and drop the HYDRANT ASSIST OR HUMAT valve and dead man and proceed to the fire scene. The first engine shall pull by all three sides of the building to determine the size of the fire and to assure that enough room is left in front of the fire building to allow for the ladder truck to set up.

If the engine is adequately manned, one firefighter shall be dropped at the hydrant, preferably with a radio to communicate with.

If the engine is not adequately manned, it will be the second in engine the will make the hydrant hook-up.

**See hydrant man guideline

2. If smoke or fire is not visible, the first engine may proceed directly to the scene without laying a line. The first engine will notify the second engine that they are not laying a line. The second engine upon receipt of this message will stage at the hydrant nearest the fire scene and prepare to lay to the first engine.
3. The first engine shall lay lines down any long driveway or dead end street, whether or not smoke is showing or not. The only exception to this rule is if the Incident Commander gives the order not to.
4. Panel alarms will be considered structure fires, therefore this procedure shall apply. The first engine should remember that the only other unit responding is the ladder truck and tanker. Due to the high rate of false alarms for panel alarms, the first engine may not want to see orders from the Incident Commander regarding the laying of lines or to let the ladder truck serve as the first engine when practical.
5. All other Code 1 responses will not be part of this procedure unless, smoke is visible or the fire involves a structure.

The first engine refers to the first arriving unit on scene.

SECOND ENGINE:

The second engine will take: of the following courses of action on a structure fire or panel alarm in the hydrant district:

1. The second engine or tanker will make sure that the HYDRANT ASSIST OR HUMAT VAVLE is on the hydrant and contact the first in engine to see if they need the line charge. The second engine need not pump the line laid by the first engine unless told to by incident commander or if the first engine encounter water supply problem.
2. Upon receipt of notification that the first engine is proceeding to the scene without laying a line.
3. The second engine may proceed to the scene and reverse lay to the nearest hydrant. If the second engine elects to use this procedure, the shall exercise caution not to get "blocked in".
4. The second engine will proceed to the end of the long driveway or dead end street that the first engine stretched in to and continue the stretch to the hydrant.

TACTICAL GUIDELINES:

STRUCTURE FIRES **LADDER COMPANY OPERATIONS**

Aerial Tower: Unit 1-7-3:

Unit 1-7-3 can serve as the first engine and will follow the procedure for the first engine. Caution should be exercised by the Officer or Driver in committing unit 1-7-3 to the duties of the first engine. The Driver or Officer should consider the following:

1. Will unit 1-7-3 be capable of reaching the scene, i.e. the size of the driveway, the size of the road, etc.
2. Will unit 1-7-3 be needed to ventilate or perform a rescue. Therefore, positioning of unit 1-7-3 at the scene may not be conducive to serving as the first engine.

Unit 1-7-3 will not serve as the second engine at any time unless ordered to do so by the Incident Commander.

The Driver or Officer of unit 1-7-3 at all structure fires will position the apparatus so that if laddering the roof is necessary, it can be accomplished easily.

Unit 1-7-3 at all working structure fires will raise the tower to the roof and prepare to ventilate the roof or horizontally vent when ordered by the Incident Commander.

Unit 1-7-3 at all working structure fires will report the condition of the roof, in particular, if the roof is in danger of collapsing, the amount of fire showing and any other hazards that may endanger firefighters entering the structure. These conditions will be reported to the Incident Commander.

Unit 1-7-3 will be positioned by the Officer and members that are trained to properly position the apparatus.

Unit 1-7-3 will only be used as a water tower when ordered by the Incident Commander.

Unit 1-7-3 will require at a minimum one four inch (4") line when any possibility that a water tower operation is needed.

The Driver and the Officer of unit 1-7-3 shall position unit 1-7-3 at all structures in danger of collapse, a minimum of the total height of the building, if practical or the corner of the building.

Unit 1-7-3 should not commit to long driveways or tight areas until the Incident Commander is contacted. The Incident Commander will give instructions for unit 1-7-3.

Unit 1-7-3, when operating as a water tower, the turret in the bucket will be equipped with a straight bore tip.

Unit 1-7-3 should be in front of all fire buildings at all times when conditions permit, due to the specialized equipment carried on this apparatus.

The Incident Commander should remember that a separate water supply may be needed to supply the water tower.

TACTICAL GUIDELINES:

Unit 1-7-3 shall, at all times, be positioned and operated in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the supplied Sutphen Aerial Operator's manual.

During emergency and non-emergencies incidents, and as -mentioned previously in the Guilford Fire Department operational guidelines, the driver/operator has the responsibility to ensure that Unit 1-7-3 is "positioned" and "setup" in accordance with the Sutphen Operator's Manual and with the Guilford Fire Department guidelines. ANY DISCREPANCIES MUST BE REPORTED TO THE INCIDENT COMMANDER.

Unit 1-7-3 shall not commit to dead end streets, long drives, highly congested commercial/residential areas, or noticeably narrow commercial/residential sections or lots, without receipt of orders from the Incident Commander. Unit 1-7-3 shall "stage" near the entrance to these areas, taking care not to block access for another apparatus. If Unit 1-7-3 is needed to advance into these areas, the first arriving engine should be allowed to "proceed IN" first. The Incident Commander may decide to alter this action on a case by case basis, dependent on location and hazards.

Unit 1-7-3 shall not drive or operate off of established pavement [roads, drives, lots] without receipt of orders from the Incident Commander.

When final positioning of Unit 1-7-3 has been determined, the turntable shall be in-line with the "objective at hand". The "objective at hand" may include any, anticipated advancement of a fire which may occur during "setup" time.

Unit 1-7-3 shall be positioned for "setup", at any emergency incident, in a manner which shall afford optimum functional capabilities. Positioning shall be made to minimize obstructions and hazards, such as wires, pole, trees, physical characteristics of a building/objective, or any other object which may inhibit the safe, rapid, and operational deployment of the aerial device.

Unit 1-7-3 shall be positioned, in front [Number 1 side] of the fire building or objective; as to allow for a maximum scrub area for the aerial device. The position of Unit 1-7-3 may be changed by the Incident Commander after evaluating the incident location and special needs..

Unit 1-7-3 shall have all outriggers deployed to the fullest extent whenever possible.

Unit 1-7-3 may operate the outriggers in a "short-jacked" position. Outriggers requiring operation in a "shortjacked" position, shall never occur on the "live" side of the apparatus.

[THE "LIVE" SIDE

OF THE APPARATUS IS DEFINED AS THE WORKING AREA. THIS AREA SHALL BE USED TO WORK TOWARDS THE OBJECTIVE BUT SHALL NOT CROSS OVER THE MID-LINE OF THE APPARATUS FRAME, FRONT OR REAR].

Outriggers on the "live" side shall, without exception, be deployed completely to the fullest extension. The driver/operator shall be responsible for compliance of the prescribed actions in this guideline.

In the event that Unit 1-7-3 must setup on a narrow roadway or drive, the apparatus must be "jacked" to the opposite side of the objective. This action shall ensure full outrigger deployment on the established roadway or drive.

["JACK" SHALL BE DEFINED AS THE ANGULATED POSITION OF THE APPARATUS NEEDED TO ENSURE OUTRIGGER PLACEMENT ON A COMPACTED, STABLE SURFACE ON THE "LIVE" SIDE]

It shall be the driver/operator's responsibility to note any severe crowning of a road surface. It shall be the driver/operator's responsibility to position the apparatus over the highest point of the "crown". This "straddling" action is necessary to eliminate excessive leveling measures. If, at any time, the driver/operator feels that when moving the apparatus to a position, as indicated above, contradicts an order for placement, the Incident Commander shall be notified immediately and a request shall be made for a position modification.

Cribbing may be utilized under an outrigger where grade, surface deformity, or proper use or extension of the outrigger is limited and warrants an area to be built-up or shimmed.

Areas which are known to have underground tanks or vaults shall be avoided. If deployment in these areas is necessary, extreme caution must be exercised during these instances. An outrigger shall not be deployed within 10 feet of the edge of a tank or vault.

The primary placement of Unit 1-7-3 shall be the front of [Number 1 side] the fire building, the building containing the objective, or to any other objective.

Unit 1-7-3 shall be placed in front of the building, outside of the collapse zone, as to ensure adequate operation of the apparatus with minimum obstructions or exposure to hazards. The first arriving engine company must leave adequate space for Unit 1-7-3 to "setup" [as prescribed previously in the Guilford Fire Department SOG manual]. Any other unit(s) that may arrive prior to the engine, and the aerial, must ensure that there is adequate space needed for both, the first arriving engine, and the aerial.

A situation may arise when no space will be available for the "setup" of Unit 1-7-3. As needed, the placement of Unit 1-7-3 may be altered, only under the orders or approval of the Incident Commander. As the incident dictates, the following optional "setup" areas may be deployed:

- A. In the front of the building/objective, outside of, and over the top of, the first arriving/operating engine.
- B. In the front of the building/objective, but to the inside of the first arriving/ operating engine.

- C. To the rear of the building/objective.
- D. To one side of the building/objective.
- E. To a corner of a building.
- F. On an adjacent property.

SPECIAL NOTE: Aerial devices should be setup outside of the collapse zone. It may and in most cases become necessary to setup within a collapse zone. In these cases, where there is no other alternative, due to a rescue, lack of accessibility due to obstructions, reach factor angle vs loading , or when there is no other space, the driver/operator should notify the Incident Commander and exercise extreme caution.

If Unit 1-7-3 has not previously been ordered by the Incident Commander to setup in a known collapse zone the Incident Commander must be notified as to where Unit 1-7-3 will be setup and the reason for the positioning within the collapse zone.

When operating with a pitched roof, the turntable shall be in-line with an objective on the roof.

When gaining access to flat roofed buildings, Unit 1-7-3 shall be positioned forward of the involved area to assure a buffer zone for roof top crews in the event of an evacuation.

SPECIAL NOTE: Obstructions may inhibit operations described above. Modifications may be made under these circumstances. Driver/operators must make every effort to adhere to the guidelines prescribed above.

During rescue from non-fire incidents, the Incident Commander shall direct Unit 1-7-3 into position.

During rescue from fire incidents, it may --be come necessary to position Unit 1-7-3 between victims and the fire. Consideration must be given to the possibility of more victims ahead of the fire; Unit 1-7-3 shall be placed in such a position as not to require moving the apparatus to meet the objectives.

When victims are directly affected by fire, it may become necessary to place Unit 1-7-3 between the victims and the fire, fight the fire, while moving in for a rescue. Consideration must be given to the possibility of more victims ahead of the fire; Unit 1-7-3 shall be placed in such a position as not to require moving the apparatus to meet the objectives.

When operations require water tower operations, Unit 1-7-3 shall be positioned to ensure that optimum tactical objectives are achieved.

All previously mentioned guidelines shall be followed. Caution shall be exercised when positioning as not to expose the personnel and the apparatus to collapse, excessive heat, or possible flame impingement to the aerial.

When using Unit 1-7-3 in a defensive mode, the apparatus must be positioned with the safety of the personnel in mind, first. The final position should be at the unburned portion, flanked to prevent forward advancement of fire. {This may, and probably will require operating in an adverse conditions).

When positioning for a offensive attack, the position of Unit 1-7-3 must be at the unburned portion, flanked, to prevent forward advancement of fire. Operators of the platform shall be positioned to apply streams to the interior of the structure through exterior openings attempting to reach as far inside as possible while pushing the fire back to the burned portion. Platform operators shall remain alert for flying debris, other hazards and signs of collapse at all times during these operations.

TACTICAL GUIDELINES:

TANKER OPERATIONS

UNITS 1-6-3 AND/OR 1-6-4

Both tankers are capable of performing the tasks of the second engine, when needed.

Both tankers should not be used in the role of the first engine, due to the lack of four inch (4") water supply lines.

Both tankers can be used as a first engine, if ordered to do so by the Incident Commander. An engine will lay a supply line from the tanker to a positive water source.

Tankers shall not be used as the first engine when a tanker shuttle operation is required.

TACTICAL GUIDELINES:

FIRES IN HIGH RISK AREAS OR BUILDINGS IN HYDRANT AREAS

The procedure for first and second engine shall be followed. The exception is if heavy smoke or fire is showing in a "high risk" building or area, the engine will lay dual four inch (4") lines to the scene.

HIGH RISK AREA: Example: center of town, shopping plaza.

HIGH RISK BUILDING: Example: Large wood frame commercial or residential, factory, convalescent home, etc.

TACTICAL GUIDELINES:

STANDPIPE OPERATIONS

The following will be used in buildings equipped with standpipes:

1. The first engine will be responsible for connecting to the standpipe siamese.
 - a. If the fire is confirmed or an active water condition is present, the first engine will stretch in from the hydrant.
 - b. If the fire is not confirmed or no active water condition is present and Command has been established, the first engine will go directly to the scene, all other units will stage at the hydrant.
2. The first-in engine will bring the standpipe pak to the fire floor or the floor below the fire floor. The following equipment will also be brought into the building with the first crew.

Halligan Bar
Rabbit tool
Pike poles
Hand lights

3. The following is the procedure for utilizing the standpipe packs.
 - a. If risers are in a protected stairwell, hook up on the same floor you wish to operate on. If risers are in the corridor of the fire floor, go to the floor below and hook up.
 - b. Connect 2-1/2" to 1-1/2" x 1-1/2" wye with forty-five degree sweep to the Globe valve.
 - c. Flake hose out in the stairway and charge the line by fully opening the Globe valve.
4. The starting pump pressure will be 150 PSI and the maximum pressure shall be 200 PSI.
5. The pump operator should familiarize themselves with the various caps utilized on Fire Department siamese connections.

6. If Fire Department siamese connections are out of service due to:

- Damaged threads or non-compatible threads
- Frozen clapper(s) due to leaking check valve.
- Obstructions in the siamese connection.
- Other reasons

7. Remedies:

- a. Stretch a supply line into the first floor riser.
- b. Bring double female adapters to make connections to the riser.
- c. Connect double females to riser and connect the supply line.
- d. Do not open the Globe valve to supply the system until the supply line has been stretched and charged.
- e. Pump pressures will be normal pressures.

8. The minimum supply line to Siamese shall be one four inch (4") line.

These procedures are subject to change by the Incident Commander.

The first engine may be the ladder truck. The Driver or officer of the ladder truck should use their best discretion as to whether to commit the ladder truck to an engine company function, especially if rescues may have to be performed or ventilation is necessary.

9. A second standpipe pack shall always be brought to the fire floor to back up the first line.

10. Additional standpipe pack may be deployed by the Incident Commander or sector officer.

TACTICAL GUIDELINES:

OPERATIONS AT SPRINKLERED BUILDINGS

The following guidelines will be followed on operations at SPRINKLERED buildings:

1. It will be the responsibility of the second engine to supplement the sprinkler system.
2. The sprinkler system will be charged.
3. The starting pressure to the sprinkler system shall be 150 PSI.
4. Before connecting supply lines to the sprinkler siamese, the pump operator will check the siamese for any obstructions and assure that the clapper valves are in working order.
5. If 150 PSI cannot be maintained, the pump operator shall notify the Incident Commander.
6. Pump Operators will be alert to the possibility of pumping against a closed or defective check valve. This can be accomplished by partially or completely closing the discharge gate to the hose lines supplying the Fire Department connection.
7. When the Incident Commander or Officer arrives at a sprinkler building and finds a fire in progress and the sprinklers are not operating, he will follow the above guidelines and also immediately send an Officer and a firefighter to the control valved with a radio to:
 - a. Determine that the valve is fully open
 - b. Open the valve if it has been closed.
 - c. Shut the valve only when ordered to do so by the Incident Commander.
 - d. Remain at the valve so that in the event of a rekindle or any detected extension of fire, the valve can be reopened immediately.
 - e. The firefighter assigned to the valve shall take a light and portable radio so that no time will be lost in transmitting orders to open and close the valve.

The firefighter will not leave this valve unless ordered to do so by the Incident Commander or the fire condition does not permit the firefighter to

stay in that location. In all cases, the Incident Commander shall be notified.

8. All personnel shall carry two wooden wedges in their turnout gear for the purpose of shutting off the sprinkler head.
9. The policy of the Guilford Fire Department regarding re-storing the sprinkler system will be the following:
 - a. The Guilford Fire Department will restore the sprinkler system to working order.
 - b. The Incident Commander will advise the owner or appropriate person in charge of the premises that they will need their sprinkler contractor to respond to the scene to check out the system.
 - c. The Incident Commander will notify the Fire Marshal that the sprinkler system was activated and needs to be check by the sprinkler contractor.
 - d. Dry systems that have been activated will remain charged with water.
 - e. All sprinkler heads shall be replaced with the same degree head, color and type. The replacement heads are located at the control valve.

At no time will a SPRINKLERED building be left unprotected and occupied. It will be the responsibility of the owner to provide, someone to watch the building while the sprinkler system is out of service.

TACTICAL GUIDELINE:

FOLD-A-TANK

The following guidelines will be followed when the Incident Commander or Water Sector Officer orders the use of the Fold-A-Tank.

1. The Fold-A-Tank shall be placed on a tarp to protect it from being punctured.
2. The Fold-A-Tank shall be positioned so that apparatus can easily dump into the tank.
3. The Fold-A-Tank shall be positioned so that the pump assigned to draft can use its front suction.
4. The water will not be dumped into the Fold-A-Tank from the tanker until the pump assigned to draft is on scene and ready to draft from the tank.

TACTICAL GUIDELINE:

HYDRANT MAN

If a fire unit is instructed to lay lines in a hydrant district to the fire scene, one firefighter will be dropped off at the hydrant to make the connection, only if the fire unit is adequately manned.

It is recommended that this firefighter be given two way communication so that the firefighter can communicate with the unit at the scene. If no radio communication is available, the hydrant man will allow enough time for the unit to set up and then charge the hydrant so to provide a gravity line. The line will only be charged if the hydrant is equipped with a hydrant assist or humat valve or there will be an unusual delay in the other units arriving to pump the hydrant not equipped with a hydrant assist or humat valve.

The only exception to this guideline will be when the other unit pumping the hydrant is right behind the unit laying the hose.

TACTICAL GUIDELINE:

ATTACK LINE PROCEDURE

The minimum attack line to be utilized at all incidents should be 1-3/4" line.

The minimum attack line to be utilized large commercial structures with heavy fire or smoke showing should be 2-1/2" with smooth bore tip.

The minimum attack line to be used on large multi-story buildings with heavy fire or smoke showing on the first floor should be a 2-1/2" with a smooth bore tip.

On a fully involved or heavily structure fire, the Incident Commander can utilize a blitz attack off of the apparatus tank utilizing pre-piped deck gun or multiple 2-1/2" lines to knock down the large body of fire. The Incident Commander should take into consideration back-up water sources when utilizing the blitz attack. The blitz attack would be used for exterior attacks only.

All attack lines should be backed up with a line of same size or larger.

This guideline can be modified on the orders of the Incident Commander.

TACTICAL GUIDELINE:

USE OF PRESSURIZED WATER EXTINGUISHERS ON CHIMNEY FIRES

When using pressurized water extinguishers to extinguish chimney fires, the following guideline should be followed:

1. The water extinguisher shall be operated in short bursts.
2. The first attempt to extinguish the fire will be by applying short bursts into either the woodstove or the fireplace to cause steam conversion. The damper shall be in the full, open position in either the woodstove or the fireplace. The Roof Sector Chief will observe the quality of the steam and if it is having any effect on the fire.
3. If after using approximately half of the extinguisher with no results, the extinguisher should be brought to the roof and short bursts shall be sent down the chimney until the fire is extinguished or until the second pressurized water extinguisher is consumed.
4. If the fire is on top of the damper insert for the woodstove, the first attempt to extinguish the fire will be from the top side squirting a straight stream down on top of the plate in short bursts until the fire is extinguished.
5. In all cases when working around the top of the chimney, all firefighters will wear face protection. This is due to the amount of debris coming out of the chimney and to steam pressure.

The definition of short burst is left up to the discretion of the Incident Commander, but the burst should not last longer than five (5) seconds. If the first, several bursts do not have an effect on the fire a longer duration burst should be applied.

The normal chimney fire will be extinguished by using just half of the water in the extinguisher (approximately one gallon of water). The more severe chimney fires will require full extinguishers and occasionally, a second extinguisher. After the second extinguisher has been exhausted with no results, the "Chimney Snuffer" will be used per procedure on the chimney fire.

TACTICAL GUIDELINES:

CHIMNEY FIRES

The following guideline should be followed on all chimney fires:

1. The primary method of extinguishing chimney fires will be by using a pressurized water extinguisher.
2. The Incident Commander or Sector Officer will assure that the fire has not extended from the chimney involving other combustibles, i.e. checking the attic area, basement etc.
3. If the fire involves an unlined chimney, the "chimney snuffer" will be used immediately.
4. The "chimney snuffer" will be used if the fire in a lined chimney has not been extinguished after the use of two (2) pressurized water extinguishers.

TACTICAL GUIDELINES:

POSITIVE PRESSURE VENTILATION **(P.P.V.)**

Positive Pressure Ventilation (PPV) will be the primary means of ventilation utilized by the Guilford Fire Department.

Positive Pressure Ventilation (PPV) shall only be utilized after the fire has been extinguished or contained.

All fans presently utilized by the Guilford Fire Department are capable for being utilized as Positive Pressure Blowers.

Unit 1-7-3 carries one 24" Positive Pressure Fan and one 30" Positive Pressure Fan that are equipped with a gasoline driven motor. These unit should be utilized first.

Unit 1-7-3 also carries a 220 volt 20" electric fan which shall be used for ventilation for removal of carbon monoxide. This fan can also be used for standard positive pressure ventilation.

The use of the gasoline power blower within the structure should be discouraged unless the building is of sufficient size as not to cause a carbon monoxide problems.

This guideline shall include the documents entitled, "Positive Pressure Ventilation Theory and Tactics and Positive Pressure Ventilation."

TACTICAL GUIDELINES:

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SEARCHES **(SEARCH & RESCUE SECTOR)**

PRIMARY SEARCH:

It shall be procedure to conduct a primary search in all structures either involved or exposed to fire.

Command must structure initial operations around the completion of the primary search.

Primary search means that crews have quickly gone through all affected areas and verified the removal and/or safety of all occupants. Successful primary searches must occur quickly and during the initial stages of fire.

Upon completion of the primary search, the Sector Officer shall contact Command and notify Command that the primary search is completed and report their findings (negative or victim found).

The doors of the areas searched shall be closed and the doors marked with a **LARGE-P.** This marking will confirm that the primary search has been completed in these areas. **A RED CONSTRUCTION PENCILS WILL BE CARRIED WITH THE RABBIT TOOLS WHICH ARE CARRIED ON 173 AND 191.**

Command shall have Dispatch note the time the primary search was completed.

SECONDARY SEARCH:

Secondary search means that teams thoroughly search the interior of the fire area after the initial fire is controlled and ventilation activities have been completed.

Secondary searches should be completed by a different team than those involved in the primary search activities. Thoroughness rather than time is the critical factor during secondary searches.

The doors of the areas searched shall be closed and the doors marked with a **LARGE-S.** This marking will confirm that the secondary search has been completed in these areas. **A RED CONSTRUCTION PENCILS WILL BE CARRIED WITH THE RABBIT TOOL WHICH ARE CARRIED ON 173 AND 191.**

Upon completion, the Search/Rescue/Sector Officer shall notify Command and will notify Dispatch to note the time the secondary search has been completed.

TACTICAL GUIDELINES:

HUMAT VALVES AND HYDRANT ASSIST VALVES

The fire side [lever side (4")] connection of the HUMAT valve shall be painted red.

All other connections shall not be painted.

This regulation should alleviate any confusion regarding which connection to utilize to supply water to the apparatus at the scene of the fire.

All the member will have to remember is to look for the red 4" connection and the lever and connect the 4" supply line to the red connection to supply the apparatus at the scene with water.

February 17, 1993

TACTICAL GUIDELINE:

CELLAR NOZZLE

The operating pressure for the 2-1/2" Cellar nozzle shall be the following.

The required nozzle pressure shall be 80 P.S.I.

The pump pressure with 100' of 2-1/2" with inline gate shall be 125lbs.

The pump pressure with 200' of 2-1/2" with inline gate shall be 170lbs.

TACTICAL OBJECTIVE FOR THE USE OF A CELLAR NOZZLE

**CELLAR FIRE WHERE ENTRY IS EITHER DIFFICULT OR DANGEROUS TO
FIREFIGHTING PERSONNEL.**

FIRE IN COCKLOFTS FIRE IN ATTICS

FIRE IN CONCEALED SPACES

The following units carry 2-1/2" cellar nozzles, 1-5-1 and 1-5-2

TACTICAL GUIDELINE

THE GABLES

On all fire alarms at the Gables's, the following procedure will be followed by all apparatus, officers and firefighters.

1. The first engine, ladder and rescue will respond to the main entrance, which is located under the canopy. All other units will stage on the main driveway, in such a manner that they can respond to any part of the structure.
2. The first arriving officer will respond to the main entrance, to the alarm panel, determine the location and type (sprinkler, smoke & heat) of alarm.

The first arriving officer will go to the fire floor, determine if additional equipment is needed and the extent and exact location of the fire.

All other Chief officers will stage in the lobby of the main entrance and await the instructions from the Incident Commander. This officer will state which stairtower will be used for firefighting.

3. The first engine will bring the standpipe pack, forcible entry tools and pressurized water extinguisher to the fire floor. All members will be in full protective gear and wearing SCBA's. A maximum of five members and a Company officer from the engine company will respond to the fire floor.

If a fire is confirmed, all members will use the stairs.

4. All other firefighters will remain in the main lobby and await instructions from the Incident Commander. All firefighters will be in full protective gear and SCBA's will be worn by all firefighters who will be involved in firefighting activities. A minimum of seven firefighters will be equipped with SCBA's and ready to assist with firefighting activities at all times. Additional stand-pipe packs will be in the main lobby along with required tools to back up the first crew, if required.
5. The first engine will go to the sprinkler siamese after dropping off all required equipment in the main lobby. This equipment will include: exhaust fan, tarps, SCBA's, spare bottles, pike poles, forcible entry tools, lights etc . , and any other tools that may be required to carry out firefighting activities.

The first engine will go around the building utilizing the unpaved driveway to the rear of the building and connect the hydrant and siamese. The first engine will notify the Incident Commander when ready to pump the siamese.

6. 1-7-3 will stage at main entrance until instructed by Incident Commander of their role.

The ladder company will be responsible for ventilation and conducting the primary search of the building, if a smoke or fire condition exists.

The primary search will be conducted immediately on the fire floor and the floor above the fire floor. The primary search of the floor below the fire shall be performed when enough personnel are available.

All occupants should be removed via the stair towers not being utilized by the Fire Department personnel for suppression activities.

All smoke barriers shall be maintained closed to keep smoke conditions to a minimum.

A secondary search shall be conducted and completed when available personnel arrives.

7. The second engine and tanker will remain in the staging area until issued instructions by the Incident Commander.
8. Elevators in the fire area shall be recalled to the lobby and placed on "Fire Service operation only".
9. Additional manpower and equipment that will be needed to support firefighting activities shall be staged on the floor below the fire, when practical.

Example: Spare cylinders, pike poles, back-up hose lines, haligan bars, exhaust fans, salvage covers, etc.

All personnel in this staging area shall be in full protective gear and SCBA's.

10. Elevators can be used to transport spare equipment, only, by using the "Fire Department override", when practical.

sent to the floor with no equipment to ensure that the elevator is operating properly.

11. Medical area shall be established for both firefighters and occupants.

Minor fires in this structure may be a major incident due to smoke. It is important that the Incident Command System is initiated and that personnel do not freelance. It is important that the Incident Commander gain control of the firefighters from the start and the critical components of suppression, extension and primary search is conducted.

It is important that the Chief officers, as well as the Line Officers keep control of the firefighters and establish reserve sectors for both manpower and fire equipment. Firefighters should not be allowed into the building without orders and radio communications.

The Incident Commander shall be located in an area where he or she can obtain good visibility of the overall operation.

The Incident Commander will have to make the decisions early into the operation whether to defend in place or to commit all firefighters to evacuation of the occupants from the fire area.

The likely tactic will be to defend in place, leaving those occupants in the apartment and not to immediately expose them to fire products and attack the fire.

It can not be emphasized enough, that a primary search is required immediately upon arrival on the fire floor and the floor above the fire to assure that no occupants are in danger.