



El Dorado County Fire Protection District
Standard Operating Guideline
Residential Structure Fire

Article: 3
Section: 16

Revision Date: 03/18/2018

PURPOSE:

To establish the assignments and expectations of Fire Companies when responding to single-family residential structure fires.

STRATEGIC GOAL:

Life safety is the highest priority at all structural fires; however, the potential for loss of life is most prominent in residential occupancies. Meeting this strategic goal should be achieved through interior fire containment and thorough primary search. All operational tactics should be assigned to support this strategic goal.

When present, rescue efforts should be addressed by a thorough interior primary search, focusing on tenable areas adjacent to the fire area, as well as bedrooms and means of egress. Coordinated ventilation efforts are essential in facilitating a primary search.

Fire containment and extinguishment should be achieved through an offensive interior attack. Responding personnel should anticipate an interior fire attack, unless otherwise indicated by the Incident Commander. Conservation of property, without undue risk to firefighters, should be a secondary strategic goal throughout the incident.

DEFINITION:

Single-Family Residential Structure is defined as a detached or attached structure constructed to dwell one or more families in a single place of residence; these dwellings may range from one to three stories.

Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC) is a group consisting of a minimum of three personnel; one should be rank of Captain or higher, formed to complete RIC operations and requirements.

2 Out is defined as 2 firefighter's exterior of fire building. One firefighter must be in position at the fire attack crews' point of entry, the second firefighter may be engaged in ancillary fire ground tasks, however, the second firefighter must be readily available. Minimum equipment is radio, irons & hose line.

"2 Out Line" is defined as a second hose line deployed to the point of entry for the Fire Attack crew. The 2 Out Line is available to be used as an additional line, if requested by the Fire Attack crew, consideration should be given to deploying an additional hose line.

RIC Line is defined as a dedicated hose line deployed for and assigned to an established Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC). Consideration should be given to utilizing a secondary engine for the RIC Line.



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PROCEDURE:

FIRST ALARM ASSIGNMENT:

- Five (5) Engine Companies
- One (1) Medic Unit
- Two (2) Chief Officers

*Truck Company may replace an Engine

1st Arriving Engine:

Secure water supply, if available

Report on Conditions

- Address correct
- Size and type of building
- Ascending / Descending
- Observed conditions
- Water supply status
- Exposures - wildland and/or structure(s)
- Additional resources
- Declare mode
- Pass or assume command

Command Mode: Assume IC

Fire Attack Mode: Assume IC or Pass Command and CO joins crew

Rescue Mode: Pass Command, CO joins crew

Investigation Mode: Pass or Assume Command

Primary search conducted with extinguishment

2nd Arriving Engine:

Monitor Primary TAC PTA; contact IC

Investigate hydrant locations, PTA

Secure water supply, if not yet obtained

Assume IC, if not assigned

If assuming IC, contact first in Company Officer and obtain CAN report

Accountability Officer

Ensure utilities have been shut off

Deploy and charge a secondary "Two Out" hose line

Crews fulfill "Two Out" for OSHA requirement



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3rd Arriving Engine / 1st Arriving Truck:

Contact IC on Primary TAC
Assigned Vent Group
Truck advises crew “Split”, “All In” or “All Out”
Perform ventilation of structure
Assist with building access, search, rescue and salvage
Ensure utilities have been shut off

4th Arriving Engine:

Contact IC on Primary TAC
Assigned Search Group and conducts Secondary Search
-OR-
Assigned as needed for fire ground operations

5th Arriving Engine:

Contact IC on Primary TAC
Assigned RIC
Company Officer becomes RIC Officer
Crew deploys and stages RIC strip
RIC Officer conducts 360° scene survey
Follow RIC SOG

1st Arriving Medic Unit:

- Contact Incident Commander on Primary TAC PTA
- Assigned as needed to support fire ground operations
- Incident Commander should assign medic crew to an engine company or Group Supervisor when appropriate

1st Arriving Chief Officer:

- Receive briefing from Incident Commander, may assume Command
- Reassign initial IC, as needed, Operations or Group Supervisor
- Ensure firefighter accountability
- Consider Personnel Accountability Report (PAR)

2nd Arriving Chief Officer:

- Receive briefing from Incident Commander
- Assign as needed for fire ground operations
- Consider Safety Officer



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Additional Resources and/or Alarms:

- Stage one block out from incident
- Contact Incident Commander on Primary TAC