



SOG Residential Structure Fire

Residential Structure Fire

PURPOSE: To provide guidance for operating at residential structure fires.

RESPONSIBLE: Incident Commander.

GUIDELINE:

I. Definition

A. Residential Structures: 1-3 Story Residential Structures

1. Attics converted to living space are identified as a 'floor'
2. Areas of a structure partially or entirely below-grade, whether occupied or not, are referred to as 'basement'
3. Multiple below-grade levels, i.e. on a hillside, are referenced as sub-level (sub-division 1, sub-division 2)
4. Refer to Appendix A for examples

B. Duplexes

1. Use geographical location to reference individual living units
2. Refer to Appendix B for examples

C. Exposures

1. Use geographical location in relation to fire building
2. Refer to Appendix C for examples

D. Size up Examples

1. Refer to Appendix D

II. Resources

A. Municipal/Urban Response

1. First Alarm Assignment

- Four Engines
- Two Trucks
- Two Battalion Chiefs (Battalion and One other Chief Officer)
- One ALS Medic Unit (AMR, South Placer, SMFD)

2. Second Alarm Assignment

- Two Engines
- One Truck
- One Battalion Chief
- One ALS Medic Unit
- Breathing Support



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3. Considerations

- Wildland Urban interface (Water Tender(s), Threat Matrix, Etc.)
- Additional ALS Medic Units (AMR, South Placer, Sac Regional)

B. Rural Response

1. First Alarm Assignment (LOW HAZARD - single family structures) minimum initial response staffing of 15-17 fire fighters

- Six Engines
- Two Water Tenders
- Two Battalion Chiefs
- One ALS Medic Unit

2. Second Alarm Response

- Six Engines
- Two Water Tenders
- Two Battalion Chiefs
- One ALS Medic Unit
- Breathing Support

3. Considerations

- Wildland Threat Matrix
- Water Supply
- Response Times/Distances
- Specialized Resources

III. Procedures

A. Initial Radio Report/Size-up

The first arriving resource activates the command process by giving an Initial Radio Report.

1. Unit designation of the unit arriving on scene
2. Establish incident orientation if not obvious ("Alpha" side)
3. A brief description of the building
 - Size (small, medium, large)
 - Number of floors
 - Occupancy (residential structures, duplexes, etc.)
 - Construction type
 - Announce building construction features that may affect fast attack operations (bars on windows, board-up, lightweight tile roof, etc.)



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4. Confirmation of the incident location / conditions
 - Nothing showing
 - Smoke showing (amount, location, color, pressure)
 - Fire showing (amount and location)
 5. Life hazard and exposures (examples: life hazard- report of victims trapped from civilians on scene, exposures – bravo exposure has heavy smoke from front door)
 6. Announce mode of operation (investigation, fast attack or command)
 7. Declaration of strategy and potential (offensive or defensive)
 8. Any obvious safety hazards (power lines down, discovery of basement, etc.)
 9. Identification and location of incident command post (if taking command)
 10. Request additional resources if necessary
- B. First Engine – First Alarm
- Provide initial size-up report and communicate initial actions based on incident priorities; as the initial incident commander, the first arriving company officer has three command options:
1. Investigation
 - No signs of smoke and/or fire
 - Small extinguished fires with little or no smoke
 - Fire / water-flow alarms absent of smoke and/or fire
 2. Fast Attack
 - Immediate actions work directly to mitigate incident threat
 - Announce location of fast attack, i.e. “Initiating fast attack on the second floor” or “Initiating Fast Attack on the alpha/bravo unit”
 3. Command
 - Incident size/complexity demands early command structure development
 - Identify incident name and Incident Command Post (ICP) location
 - Assign and track resources
 4. Considerations
 - Ensure the “Alpha” side of building is clearly identified
 - Consider requesting a second alarm when all first alarm companies are engaged in operations
 - Identify staging location when requesting second alarm
 - Equipment placement: Construction / occupancy type and collapse zones



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C. Second Engine – First Alarm

Establish command based on incident priorities

1. Considerations

- Ensure and/or establish a water supply
- Initiate a primary search based on probable rescue
- Assist with fast attack
- Exposure protection
- Establish Two-Out

D. Third Engine – First Alarm

Assume command if not already completed

1. Considerations

- Assist with fast attack
- Exposure protection
- Establish / support Two-Out

E. Fourth Engine – First Alarm

1. Considerations

- Assist with fast attack
- Exposure protection
- Establish Two-Out
- Stage

F. First Truck – First Alarm

Based on incident priorities: Split, All-In or All-Out. When splitting, verbalize Captain's location (i.e. "Truck 1, splitting, Captain inside team1") and verbalize employed XPL Tactics (i.e. "Truck 1, All-In, search" or "Truck 1, All-Out, forcible entry") ("All-out, top to vent and forcible entry") ("All-in, first floor primary search").

1. Considerations

- Spot apparatus according to building construction and occupancy type
- Engineer may remain with truck depending on incident needs
- LOUVERS (ladders, overhaul, utilities, ventilation, entry, rescue and salvage) is used for truck company operations
- Splitting is not recommended when staffed with three



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- G. Second Truck – First Alarm
 - Split, All-in or All-out, with consideration to first truck’s orientation and incident needs.
- H. Medic – First Alarm
 - Command may assign to: victim and/or firefighter support, assist with firefighting operations (Fire Based Medic) and/or rehab.
- I. First Chief Officer – First Alarm
 - Assume or establish command if not already established.
 - 1. Considerations
 - Incident Priorities: Life Safety, Incident stabilization, Property conservation, Environment
 - Request additional resources, as needed
 - Establish appropriate command structure
 - Established personnel accountability
- J. Second Chief Officer – First Alarm
 - Report to Command Post in PPE and SCBA
 - 1. Considerations
 - Complete 360 if necessary
 - Assigned to a Division
 - Assigned to the Safety Officer
- K. Greater Alarm Assignment
 - All resources respond on assigned staging location. Battalion Chiefs report direct to ICP.
 - 1. Greater alarm assignment
 - The first engine on the second alarm confirms assignment is enroute, assumes Staging Area Manager, and confirms and/or identifies staging location.

REFERENCES:

- FIRESCOPE. *ICS 500 Structure Fire Operations*. 2015
- FIRESCOPE. *ICS 501 Hillside Structure Fires*. 2017
- FIRESCOPE *ICS Structure Fire Operations ICS-SF REVISIONS 2015*



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REVIEW/REVISION HISTORY:

SOG Residential Structure Fire Created.....October 24, 2018

AN ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO THE DELIVERY OF EXCEPTIONAL FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY SERVICES THROUGH COLLABORATION AND TEAMWORK

Signature Page




The undersigned Fire Chiefs approve the contents of this document



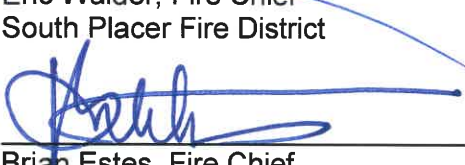
Rick Bartee, Fire Chief
Roseville Fire Department




Eric Walder, Fire Chief
South Placer Fire District




Bill Hack, Fire Chief
Rocklin Fire Department
Lincoln Fire Department



Brian Estes, Fire Chief
CAL FIRE - Nevada Yuba Placer Unit
Placer County Fire Department



Kirk Kushen, Fire Chief
Placer Hills Fire Protection District
Newcastle Fire Protection District
Foresthill Fire Protection District



Dave Spencer, Fire Chief
Auburn City Fire Department



Mitch Higgins, Fire Chief
Penryn Fire Protection District

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Appendix A



One Story Residential with a Basement

Initial Radio Report- *“Companies on XPL Tac, E1 has arrived on the alpha side of a small one story residential structure with a basement”*

Size up- *E1 at 123 main street, heavy pressurized brown smoke coming from Charlie side, Initiating offensive Fast Attack through front door alpha side with 1 ¾ tank line.*

Comment- It would be hard to determine from your initial three sided size-up to determine if this is an occupied/ unoccupied basement. Completing a 360 size up and/or updates from interior crews would help determine whether the basement had interior/ exterior access or both and whether it was occupied or unoccupied. After gathering more situational awareness, use a CAN report to update command and/or incoming companies.

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One Story, Possibly Two Story with a Basement



Initial Radio Report / Size up– *“Companies on XPL Tac, E1 has arrived on the alpha side of a one, possibly two story residential structure with a basement”*

E1 at 321 Main St, light gray smoke coming from alpha bravo corner, bars on windows, initiating offensive interior fast attack with 1 ¾ tank line through front door alpha side

Comment – After your initial three sided size-up, it would appear that there is an occupied basement. Completing a 360 size up would help determine whether the basement had interior/ exterior access or both and whether it was occupied or unoccupied. Additionally, crews operating interior would be able to confirm whether there was an occupied second story or not. A 360 size-up and determining location of fire will help you determine proper line placement. After gathering more situational awareness, use a CAN report to update command and/or incoming companies.



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Two Story with a Basement



Initial Radio Report – *“Companies on XPL Tac, E1 has arrived on the alpha side of a two story residential structure with a basement”*

Comment – Based on your initial three sided size-up it is obvious that there are two stories and hard to determine if the basement is occupied or unoccupied. Completing a 360 size up and/or updates from interior crews would help determine whether the basement had interior/ exterior access or both and whether it was occupied or unoccupied. After gathering more situational awareness, use a CAN report to update command and/or incoming companies.

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Two Story Victorian with Basement



Initial Radio Report – *“Companies on XPL Tac, E1 has arrived on the alpha side of a two story Victorian with a basement”*

Comment – After your initial three-sided size-up, and based on building construction type/ era, it would appear that there is an occupied basement. Completing a 360 size up would help determine whether the basement had interior/ exterior access or both and whether it was occupied or unoccupied. Additional situational awareness may prove that this is a multi-tenant structure. After gathering more situational awareness, use a CAN report to update command and/or incoming companies.



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Three Story Victorian with Basement



Initial Radio Report – *“Companies on XPL Tac, E1 has arrived on the alpha side of a three story Victorian with a basement”*

Comment – After your initial three-sided size-up, and based on building construction type/ era, it would appear that there is an occupied basement. Completing a 360 size up would help determine whether the basement had interior/ exterior access or both and whether it was occupied or unoccupied. Additional situational awareness may prove that this is a multi-tenant structure. After gathering more situational awareness, use a CAN report to update command and/or incoming companies.

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Residential Structure on Hillside with Sub-Levels (floors below grade)



Initial Radio Report – *“Companies on XPL Tac, E1 has arrived on the alpha side of one story residential structure on a hillside with possible floors below grade.”*

Comment – After your initial three-sided size-up, and/or completing a 360, it would be obvious that this was a house with more than one floor below grade. After gathering more situational awareness, use a CAN report to update command and/or incoming companies.



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Residential Structure on a Hillside with Sub-Divisions (floors below grade)



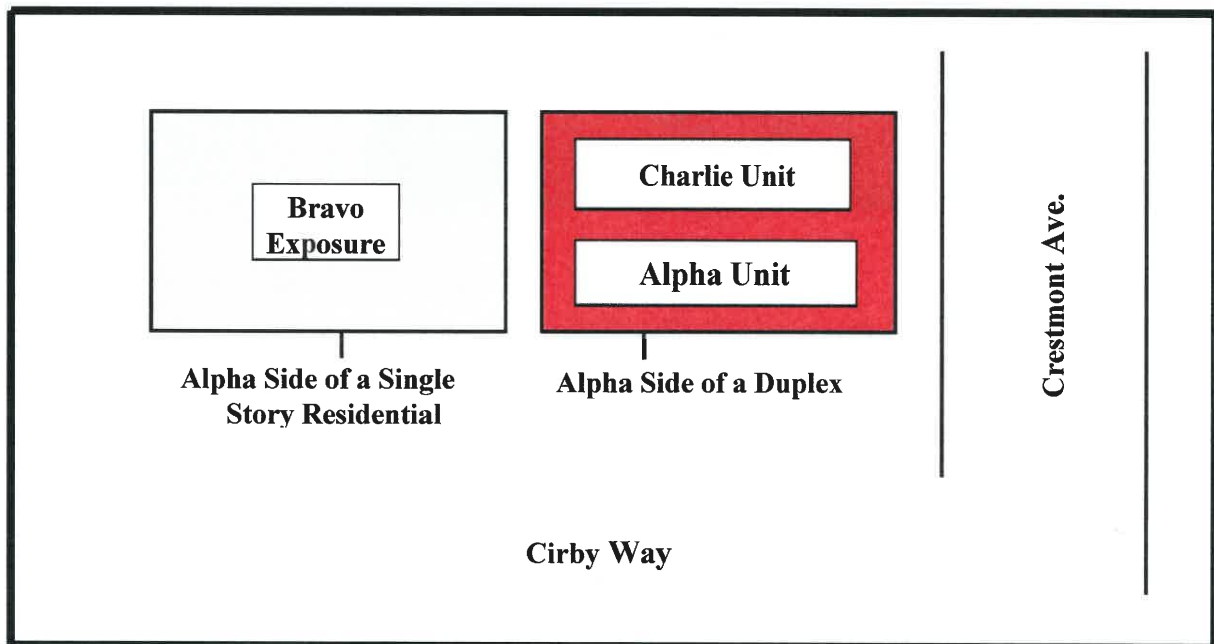
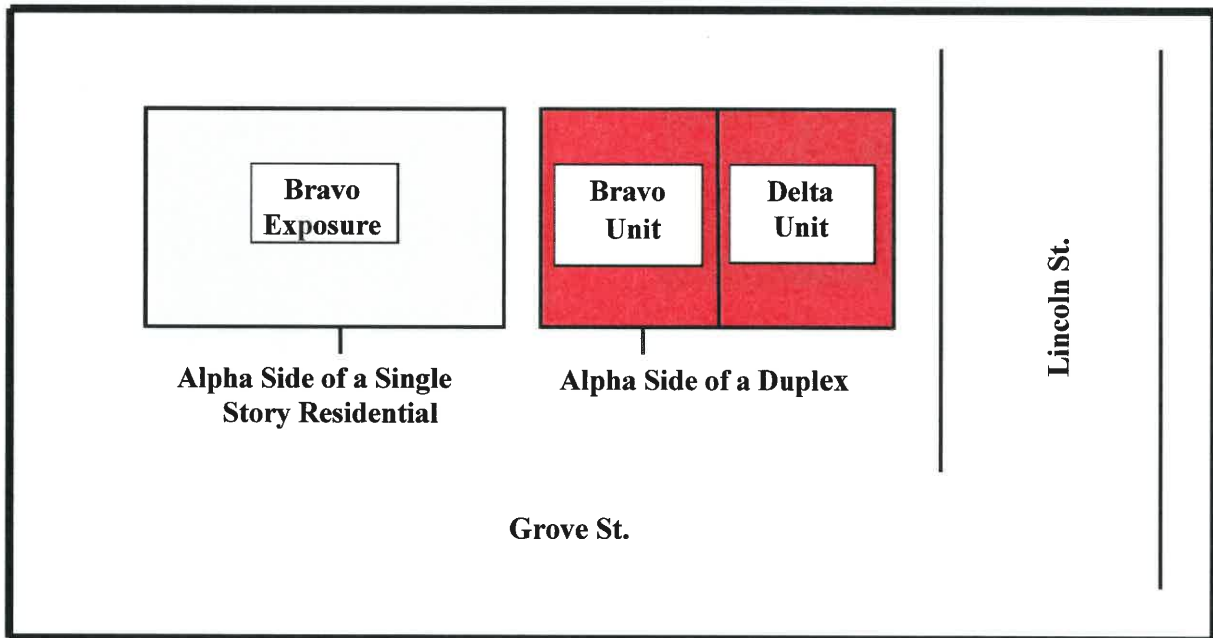
Initial Radio Report – *“Companies on XPL Tac, E1 has arrived on the alpha side of one story residential structure on a hillside with possible floors below grade.”*

Comment – After your initial three-sided size-up, and/or completing a 360, it would be obvious that this was a house with more than one floor below grade. After gathering more situational awareness, use a CAN report to update command and/or incoming companies.



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Appendix B

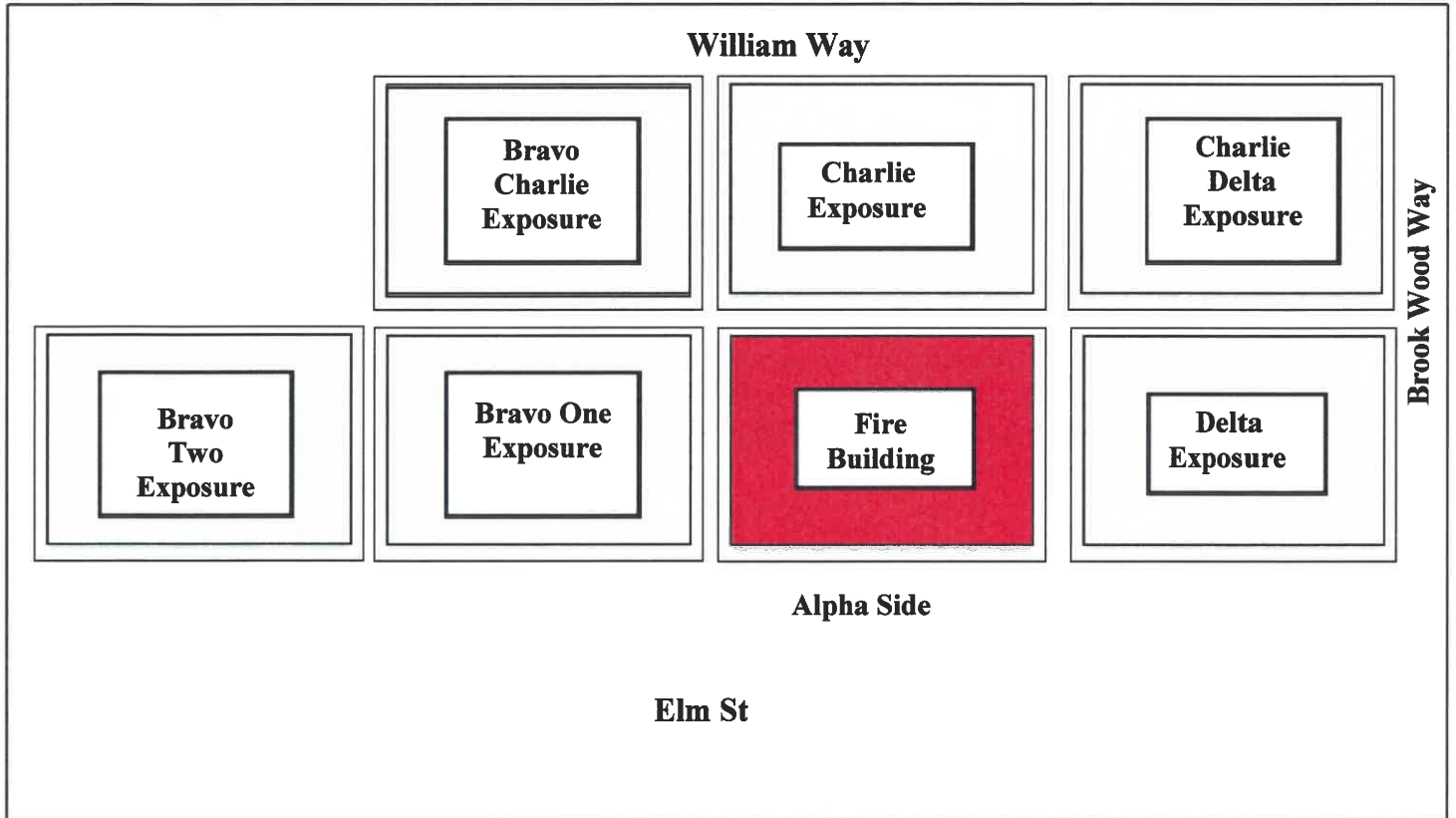




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Appendix C





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Appendix D

Size up examples:

“Engine Six is on scene of a dumpster fire on Charlie side of structure with no exposures. Engine Six can handle.”

“Engine Eleven is on scene Alpha side of a small one story, single family structure. Flames are visible through the windows on the Alpha side of the structure. Life safety status unknown, Engine Eleven is initiating offensive interior fast attack with 1 ¾ tank line through front door alpha side. Next engine on scene will be handle water supply, two out, and IC.”

“Engine One is on scene Alpha side of a large two story house, fire showing through the roof, with exposures to the Bravo side of the structure. Engine One is laying a supply line and attacking the fire with a master stream and establishing a hand-line for exposure protection. This is a defensive fire. Engine One will be Buckeye IC.”