



STRUCTURE FIRES

Training and Education Division

Structure Fires

- ▣ Objectives:
 - Review Initial Radio Reports
 - Proper ICS Terminology
 - Provide Clarification for department SOP's
 - Simulations



Structure Fires

□ Initial Radio Reports:

- Needs to paint a clear picture

- Components:

- Unit Designation

- A brief description of the incident situation (building size, occupancy, Hazmat release, multi-vehicle accident)

- Brief description of action taken

- Any obvious safety concerns

- Assumption and identification of Incident Command

Division Designation

- ❑ **Divisions:** The organizational level having responsibility for operations within a defined geographical area.
- ❑ In multi-story occupancies, **Divisions** will usually be indicated by floor number (Division 6 indicates the sixth floor)
- ❑ When operating in levels below grade such as basements/garages, the use of **Sub-Divisions** will be used.
- ❑ Radio call designator for **Sub-Divisions** = **Sub 1, Sub 2, Sub 3**

How do we Division off fires?

- Division 4
- Division 3
- Division 2
- Division 1
- Sub-Division 1
- Sub-Division 2
- Sub-Division 3

**Radio Designator for Sub-Division = Sub 1,
Sub 2, Sub 3**



Division 3

Division 2

Division 1

Sub-Division 1

Structure Fires – Initial Radio Report



Structure Fires – Initial Radio Report

- What is your Initial Radio Report?
 - One-Story Single-Family Dwelling
 - If you can be more precise, do it (example: bungalow, craftsman)
- What are your initial assignments?
- Strategy?
- Tactics?
- 360 (BENCH)
- Hose Lines? Length, Type, Location?
- RECEO-VS
- Ventilation? Vertical vs. Horizontal?



Single Family Dwellings

What are some examples of other single family dwellings?

Craftsman:



Bungalow:



Very Large:



Hillside Structures

Firescope ICS 501:

There are many different types of residential structures that may be built into hillside Areas. Many of these homes are designed with a focus on capturing as much of the Available view as possible. Commonly, they are multi-story homes with an open stairwell And often consist of split-levels floors throughout the occupancy depending on the degree Of slope.

There are three general categories of hillside homes:

1. Ascending Hillside Homes
2. Cantilever Hillside Homes
3. Descending Hillside Homes

Hillside Structures

Ascending Structures

Built on the upslope side of the roadway.

Main access is from the first floor at street level



Hillside Structures

Cantilever

AKA stilt homes.

Main access is from the first floor at street level

The supports for these homes are typically concrete pilasters with wood pillars.



Hillside Structures

Descending

The main entrance is located at the street level with one or more levels below grade.

Presents the greatest threat to firefighters if the fire is located below the floor of entry.



Structure Fires – Initial Radio Report



Structure Fires – Garden Style Apartment

- What is your Initial Radio Report?
 - Define Garden Style Apartment
- What are your initial assignments?
 - Division 2 vs. Fire Attack
- Strategy?
- Tactics?
- 360 (BENCH)
- Hose Lines? Length, Type, Location?
- RECEO-VS
- Ventilation? Vertical vs. Horizontal?



Structure Fires – Initial Radio Report



Structure Fires – Center Hallway

- What is your Initial Radio Report?
 - Define Center Hallway Apartment Buildings
- What are your initial assignments?
 - Divisions vs. Fire Attack
- Strategy?
- Tactics?
- 360 (BENCH)
- Hose Lines? Length, Type, Location?
- RECEO-VS
- Ventilation? Vent for Life vs. Vent for Fire



Structure Fires – Initial Radio Report



Structure Fires – Center Hallway

- What is your Initial Radio Report?
 - What are the differences in center hallway apartment buildings
- What are your initial assignments?
 - Divisions vs. Fire Attack
- Strategy?
- Tactics?
- 360 (BENCH)
- Hose Lines? Length, Type, Location?
- Ventilation? Vent for Life vs. Vent for Fire



Structure Fires – Center Hallway

- What is the difference between a Legacy Center Hallway Apartment building and a Life Safety Center Hallway Apartment Building?
 - Legacy Center Hallway
 - Typically one stairwell, exterior fire escape(s), no fire doors
 - Vent for life is an extremely important tactic/priority
 - Indicators such as goose neck ladders, balconies, and penthouse locations from the street are great to identify the hallway.
 - The use of multiple ground ladders for rescue should be deployed as occupants typically cannot exit and will be at the windows.
 - Define Vent for Life:
 - Open the penthouse door, open the hallway, open the staircase
 - Define Vent for Fire:
 - Ventilation hole directly over the unit involved (Top Floor)

Structure Fires – Center Hallway

- Examples of Legacy Center Hallway Apartments



Structure Fires – Center Hallway

- Examples of Legacy Center Hallway Apartments



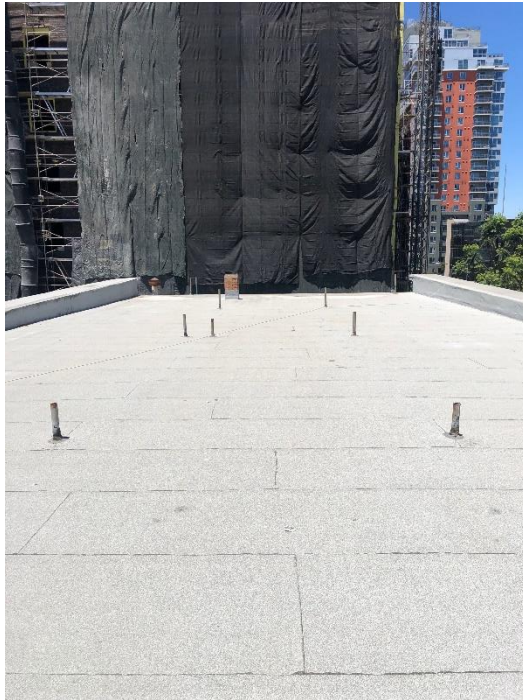
Structure Fires – Center Hallway

- Examples of Legacy Center Hallway Apartments



Structure Fires – Center Hallway

- Examples of Legacy Center Hallway Apartments



Structure Fires – Initial Radio Report



Structure Fires – Commercial Buildings

- What is your Initial Radio Report?
- What are your initial assignments?
 - Divisions vs. Fire Attack
- Strategy?
- Tactics?
- 360 (BENCH)
- Hose Lines? Length, Type, Location?
- Building construction?



Structure Fires – Initial Radio Report



Structure Fires – Strip Malls

- How do we division off a Strip Mall Fire?
 - Fire Attack: Unit of origin
 - Division (Geographical)
 - Vent Group
- What do we assign to a fire company that is checking the adjacent units for extension?
- What if there is smoke and/or fire in the adjacent units?
 - Division off either side of the unit of origin.
 - Example: Division Bravo and/or Division Delta



Strip Mall Fires

Division Bravo

Fire
Attack

Division Delta



Strip Mall Fires



Structure Fires – Initial Radio Report



Structure Fires – Offensive to Defensive

- What are your trigger points from going offensive to defensive?
 - Collapse, backdraft, significant event, long duration of firefighting without achieving knockdown
- What needs to happen if we go from an Offensive Strategy to a Defensive Strategy?



Offensive to Defensive – IC Checklist

- Anticipate changes good and bad by establishing trigger points to help drive decisions.
- Don't wait to make the call when it's too late and a hasty retreat is needed.
- One or more officers should be assigned to assist at the ICP when changing strategies.
- Make a radio call on all channels that we are evacuating a structure and going into a defensive mode.
- Conduct a PAR with all units on the incident.
- Communicate the new strategy with all Company Officers down to the position of apparatus and water sources



**Division
Delta**

**Division
Charlie**

The Home Depot

**Division
Alpha**

**Division
Bravo**

Jacob Dekema Fwy

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3D





Let's try a few simulations.....

ICS IST - Structure Fires

Training and Education Division



Structure Fire Simulations

