



State of Alaska Division of Fire & Life Safety
Bureau of Fire Accreditation, Standards & Training



Operations Plan

Mobile Live Fire Training Unit

The purpose of this manual is to provide policy and procedures for the safe operation of the Mobile Live Fire Training Unit (MLFTU) purchased by the DFLS Bureau of Fire Accreditation, Standards & Training through a US Fire Administration Assistance to Firefighters Grant.

This manual provides guidance for Lead Instructors, Instructors and other staff members who are controlling, organizing and managing the training of Alaska's Firefighters.

For general information on this trailer, please contact:

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BFAST Regional Trainer Organizational Checklist

Completed	Action
	Coordinate Delivery with Host Agency
	Set Up MLFTU (follow MLFTU Set Up Procedures Checklist)
	Conduct Inventory and Walk Through with Host Agency
	Provide Training on Administration and Operation of MLFTU
	Highlight Mandatory Safety Requirements
	Review Training/Burn Plans with Host Agency or Assist with Developing Training/Burn Plans
	Conduct Demobilization Inventory and Walk Through (follow MLFTU Demobilization Checklist)
	Ensure All Interior Props are Secured for Travel
	Collect all Paperwork from Host Agency
	Send copy of roster to Lakewood Office
	Move MLFTU to next location

MLFTU Set Up and Equipment Inspection Procedures Checklist

Completed	Action
	Level the trailer - 2ft level on door sills and FR and RR crossmembers
	Operate leveling jacks - high speed (pull out) to lower jack foot, low speed (push in) to lift unit
	Install grounding rod, 6 ft long, connect together, and to trailer grounding point using 6 AWG wire. Bury connection points.
	Check containers, under the body and chassis for damage
	Check for nests of birds, insects, other animals
	Check propane piping, hydraulic tubing and conduits for damage
	Inspect condition of pulleys, pins & bolts in place - add white lithium grease if needed
	Inspect condition of cables and connections verify tension on cables
	Inspect burn room doors and windows for damage or tampering
	Unlock burn room doors and windows - open doors
	Unload and install all aluminum stairs and accessways
	Ensure e-stops are unlatched (not pressed in) - release with metal tab
	Check second floor shell for warpage
	Open propane room doors (front container doors) enter
	Check propane cylinders and piping for damage, smell for leaks
	Ensure propane valves are in the OFF position
	Open generator door and slide out generator - leave out/latched
	Check oil level in the generator, propane connection - valve off

	Open RR equipment container doors - check damage/loose connections
	Pilots are fully assembled and filters are in place
	Spark plug wires are intact and assembled
	Ventilation fan not damaged, fan blades spin,
	Ventilation fan cables and sensors are intact and connected
	Check rear fan disconnect switch is ON
	Open control room door - check control room for damage
	Check control panel - switches are OFF
	Check VFD panel disconnect switch is OFF
	Check hydraulic power unit and valves for leaks or damage, secure
	Check nitrogen levels - cylinder connected, valve off, back-up Cylinder full
	Shut off smoke tank switches (or verify off) - fluid and gas
	Check smoke fluid level - fill if needed - CAP HAND TIGHT ONLY
	Enter burn room area
	Check for propane leaks - smell of propane indicates a problem
	Check condition of thermocouples and gas sensors - covers in place
	Inspect props, pans, and pilots for damage
	Ensure all covers and grates are securely in place
	Ensure all heat shields are in place and are intact

Lead Instructor Organizational Checklist

Completed	Action
	Confirm Command Staffing Requirement – complete report
	Prepare Live Burn Plan – complete report
	Appoint Safety Officer – complete trainer inspection – complete report
	Complete Protective Clothing Inspection
	Complete Medical Screening of all participants – complete report
	Complete Training Prerequisites Report – complete report
	Assign someone to complete the trainer setup – complete report
	Conduct Instructor Orientation
	Conduct Student Orientation
	Conduct Training

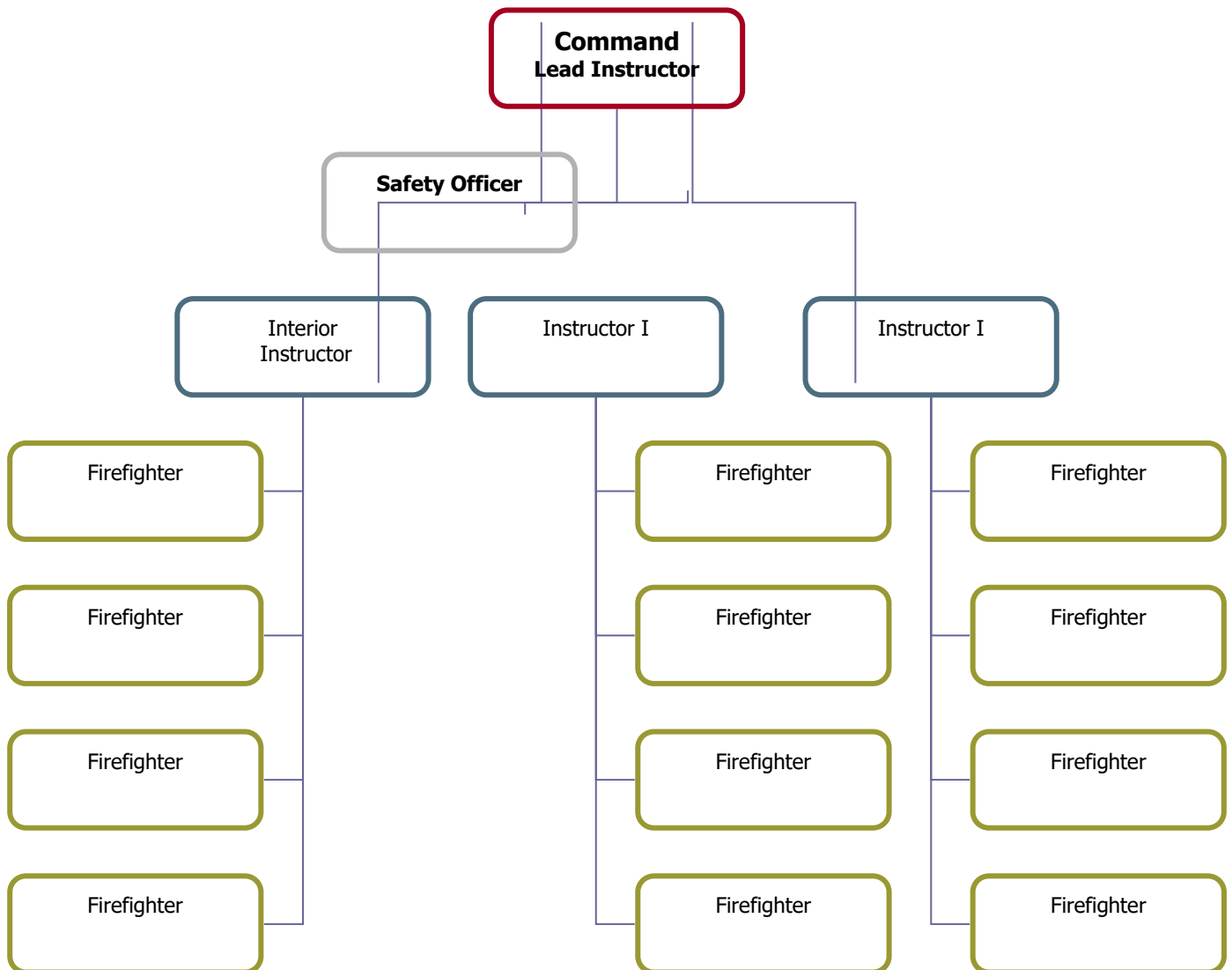
**NO ONE SHALL TAMPER WITH
ANY CONTROLS AND VALVES ON
THE TRAILER !!!**

**No class "A" material is to be used inside
the trailer. Class "A" materials will clog
drain tubes and mess up sensors.**

**No Foam of any type shall be used on the
trailer**

Command Staffing Positions

- Minimum staffing for all training events will be a lead instructor, an Operations Officer and a Safety Officer.
- All entry teams must be accompanied by a qualified instructor (1403 certified or Fire Instructor I).
- Ratio of students to instructor will not exceed 5:1



MLFTU Set-Up Procedures Checklist

Date		Name	
Completed	Action		
	Ensure all steps outlines in the <i>MLFTU Set Up and Equipment Inspection Procedures Checklist</i> have been completed before starting this checklist		
	Inspect the trainer thoroughly for any issues or problems NOTE any issues or problems and report them to the DFPC Regional Trainer.		
	Remove any combustibles from the training compartment		
	Open all doors, generator compartment, propane compartment, equipment rooms, and control room		
	Record Propane levels in Tank1/Tank 2 and hours on Generator in journal including date and location;		
	turn ON shore propane OR onboard propane valves (never both)		
	If onboard propane, OPEN vapor service valves on cylinders		
	If shore propane OPEN shore propane shut-off (under trailer body)		
	check propane pressure is 20 PSI 1st stage, 4-5 PSI 2nd stage		
	turn fuel supply for power generator ON		
	press and hold generator safety shutoff bypass switch - turn start key – Allow 2 minute warm-up		
	turn main disconnect on (lower panel)		
	control panel e-stop released - twist to release		
	Verify USB thumb drive in receptacle		
	control panel ON - key switch		
	turn on nitrogen gas then fluid switch on smoke tank		
	touchscreen displays hydraulic control screen		
	send spotter up to rear roof area - raise and pin railings if not done		
	SECOND FLOOR UP button pressed when ready - shell raises		
	spotter verifies shell is up and stops in position - touchscreen agrees		
	Touchscreen reads 'SECOND FLOOR UP POSITION REACHED'		
	Select 'CONTINUE' on touchscreen		
	install safety pins in columns		
	close drain valves and fill fire pans with water until overflowing		
	bring removable interior railing upstairs and drop in receivers		
	install chair prop on fireplace on second floor		
	arrange movable walls for desired layout		
	raise / install railings on roof, secure with pins and chains		
	raise and pin railings for ventilation prop - vertical or incline position selected		

	2 people operating hand jacks raise ventilation prop - if required
	select SMOKE ONLY or FIRE CONTROL on touchscreen
	smoke heater to be turned on - if smoke to be used
	3 minute system purge - both fans on high
	gas sensor displays read normal
	temperature displays read ambient temperature
	verify burn room is clear of people
	on the touchscreen - enable the pilots for props to be operated
	Conduct NFPA 1403 Program with students (classroom and trailer);
	Medical Screening completed and "Rehab" Group identified;
	Incident Command System and Personnel Accountability System in place;

Notes:

MLFTU Normal Operations Checklist

Date		Name	
Completed	Action		
	Wireless pendant fire switches off		
	Install a charged battery in pendant - remote pendant mode - REMOTE		
	or - plug corded deadman - dead-man switch mode - LOCAL		
	with corded deadman - press deadman switch, touchscreen changes		
	Start pilots - verify that all enabled pilots PASS		
	if pilot FAIL - RESET and START (attempt 2 restarts - see troubleshooting)		
	With pendant - depress deadman - operate fire switches		
	Operate different fire zones (rear multiprop, rollover, 2nd flr fire)		
	Operate smoke - pendant or touchscreen - adjust timer if required		
	Acknowledge warning states - temperature and LEL		
	Respond to and reset ALARM conditions		
	View data logging information - graphs and log on screen		

**NO FOAM
OF ANY TYPE SHALL BE
USED ON THE TRAINER**

MLFTU Shut Down Procedures Checklist

Date	Name	
Completed	Action	
	After critique with the students and completion of the course evaluations and medical evaluation, shut down MLFTU either for day or for transport.	
	If the temperature is or will be below freezing – empty water from burn pans on both first and second floor.	
	all main burners are stopped, burn down completes	
	ensure smoke off, allow smoke to clear - smoke clear button	
	all pilots stopped	
	blowers remain running for air cooling	
	20 minutes of cooling initiates before "safe to shut-down" is possible	
	follow shut-down checklist for pack up procedure - press to complete	
	vent prop down (if necessary) - 2 people on jacks - lower and pin railings	
	roof railings dropped down and pinned - If unit to be moved	
	2nd floor window closed, latched, pinned	
	railing in room 2nd floor removed - store on main floor	
	drain water from both pans - rinse out debris in pans	
	remove safety pins	
	shutdown sequence screens have been ALL followed	
	2nd floor lowered (when questions answered - and actions taken)	
	shut off system - key switch, main disconnect	
	Move USB data to PC if required	
	shut off nitrogen valves, and BOTH smoke tank switches	
	generator shut down - turn key off - close generator shut off valve	
	shut propane supply valves off at cylinders and any supply valves	
	allow sufficient cool time before handling metalwork - apply water	
	stairs removed and stowed in unit	
	rear stairs folded and strapped to back	
	doors closed and locked - burn room, control room, container doors	
	INSPECT trainer thoroughly for any issues or problems	
	NOTE any issues or problems in plan and report them to State.	
	Inspect remotes for damages (report any damages to State)	
	Prepare interior for transportation if final day of training	
TO DO	Develop a packing process for the trailers	
	Pictures of how to store items for transportation in packet on trainer.	
	First floor , steps for equipment room and control room placed against rear fireplace (stove) and secured;	

	First floor , exterior steps placed against walls in front of each fireplace and secured;
	Move second floor chair prop to first floor against the front fireplace and secured;
	Ensure training ground is clear of trash and debris.
	Return keys to tractor driver – if this is the final training event in this district.

Notes:

Mobile Live Fire Training Unit Demobilization Procedures

When packing the equipment on the trailer for transporting the following procedures must be done to prevent damages to the equipment and trailer.

	An inventory needs to be taken of MLFTU's equipment
	Any missing item needs to be reported.
	The moveable walls should be secured in place (upright)
	SECURE EQUIPMENT. Make a bin with 3 wall panel & place loose equipment inside bin. Secure by strapping around wall panel to wall.
	All railings should be tied down with straps to prevent movement
	All props should be tied down
	Loose air bottles should be placed in crate and secured along with equipment
	All fuel containers need to have caps tightens and strapped down.
	Before the doors are shut and locked, PLEASE check to be sure everything is back on the trailer and secured in place.

Lead Instructors are responsible for the MLFTU and all paperwork that is required to be filled out for training sessions. Inspection of the trailer must be performed before and after each training session. Any issues or problems must be recorded in the Log Book and reported to your BFAST representative within two (2) days or as soon as possible.

Describe the Exercise:

Purpose of Training:

Safety Precautions:

Weather Conditions:

Other Pertinent Information:

Signature of Lead Instructor: _____ **Date:** _____

Structure Information

General Information:

The **MLFTU-** is a fifty-three foot twin axle trailer that is a self-contained, live fire trainer system used to conduct training of firefighters and emergency rescue personnel in live-fire situations.

The system is designed and manufactured by Draeger Safety, Inc and owned by the State of Alaska Department of Public Safety. The MLFTUs were purchased with Assistance to Firefighter Grant funds. The MLFTU is a system that generates propane gas fueled fires under the control of an instructor. The simulator simulates Class B type fires.

The trainer consists of a 53'L x 8'6"W x 13'6"H steel structure on a US DOT compliant trailer, two 100 gal. LP propane tanks, an electric start, 12kW Winco/Honda commercial electric generator, a control room, a large burn room on the first floor and a small burn room on the second floor.

The first floor burn room consists of an on-board rear smoke generations system, a re-configurable training maze, and one fire pan assembly. The fire pan assembly is equipped with a rollover effect that will produce a flame that extends across the ceiling.

The structure contains two doors for entrance and egress and two windows on the first floor. The structure contains a stairway in the forward end of the trailer for access to a second story structure that is collapsible for transport. There are two doors for entrance and egress and one window on the second floor. One door exits to a rear roof prop available for ventilation training and confined space entry training, unless laddered there is no access to the ground from the roof prop without going back into the burn room to either the internal or external stairway. The second door exits to an external stairway.

For more information on the structure, refer to the Operation and Maintenance Manual provided by Draeger.

Doors: All doors open outward and are equipped with panic hardware.

Windows: All windows open outward and should be checked prior to the burn.

Hazards

Trip/ Fall Hazards:

- Tripping hazards created by the steps affixed to the outside of the trailer.
- Use caution when operating on the roof. There are handrails and chains that should be in place to prevent falls.
- When laddering the building, be cautious of the surface the foot of the ladder is resting on.
- General equipment on and around the structure should be moved to a staging area when possible.
- Interior stairs may become a fall hazard in decreased visibility.

Heat Exhaustion

- Extended exposure to the heat of the open flame may cause heat exhaustion.
- The structure will retain heat for some time after the fire is extinguished.
- Weather may be a factor in heat injuries (See weather forecast)

Metal Parts:

- Touching hot surfaces without protective equipment may cause burn injuries.
- Sharp edges may cause cuts/ lacerations.

Open Flame

- Standing up in the structure during burn evolutions may result in burn injuries.
- Working over the burn pans may result in burn injuries if ignition occurs.
- Full PPE and SCBA are required while burners are operational. Respiratory injuries may occur if exposed to heated air within the structure.

Doors and Windows

- Be sure that all windows and doors are unlocked during evolutions.

Water Supply

The above structure best fits into Occupational Hazard Class 5 and is most similar to a Type II structure (co-efficient 0.75).

Fire Supply Formula

$$\frac{53'(L) \times 8'(W) \times 13(H) \times 0.75}{5} = 826.8 \text{ gallons}$$

50% contingencies = 413.4 gallons

Total Water Supply = 1240.2 gallons

Fire Flow Requirement

$$\frac{53'(L) \times 8'(W)}{3} = 141.3 \text{ gpm}$$

50% contingencies = 70.6 gpm

Total Fire Flow Requirement = 212 gpm

The following water supply and pumping resources should be on hand dedicated to the training event:

- (2) apparatus- each capable of delivering a minimum of 250 gallons per minute
- Water supply- a minimum of 1250 gallons supply available (Split between both apparatus).

The presence of a hydrant does not preclude the need for the above water supply. However, it is recommended that a hydrant be used for the primary water source when available.

No class "A" material is to be used inside the trailer. Class "A" materials will clog drain tubes and mess up sensors.

Describe the water supply and delivery capabilities being used for this training evolution (Include the location of the closest hydrant).

Designated Parking Areas	
If certain disciplines are not participating mark n/a in the box.	
In Service Apparatus:	
EMS:	
Law Enforcement:	
POVs:	
Media:	

Communications	
If certain disciplines are not participating mark n/a in the box.	
Dispatch Agency	
Talk Groups/Frequency Assigned	
Talk Groups/Frequency Assigned	
POVs:	
Media:	

Firefighter Injuries
Any firefighter injury that requires treatment shall be appropriately documented on the local jurisdiction patient care report. The injury report shall be filed with BFAST within 24 hours to either the Safety Officer or Section Chief. An injury requiring hospitalization shall be reported within 4 hours to either the Safety Officer or Section Chief.

Evacuation Procedures

Any participant, student, or instructor may initiate an evacuation by pushing one of the two emergency shut off buttons located next to the doors.

In the event of an emergency, an evacuation of the structure should be ordered using the following signal:

- 3 long blasts from the air horn
- An evacuation announcement over the radio (to be done by the dispatch center if possible and appropriate in the locale)
- Verbal announcements done by instructors and safety officer

All students and instructors should immediately report to the primary pump for personnel accountability report.

In the event of an emergency, contact appropriate help immediately. The procedure for initiating an emergency response should be discussed with local jurisdiction prior to the start of the training session.

Safety Officer Checklist

Must be completed for each drill session conducted.

Date		Safety Officer	
Time Started		Time Stopped	

Yes	No	Action
		Ensure the Burn Plan (including weather forecast, heat index/ wind chill) has been completed by the Instructor in charge.
		Ensure all training paperwork/ waiver forms filled out by students and instructors have been completed and collected.
		Complete the Safety Briefing with all students and instructors.
		Ensure BLS resources are on site.
		Confirm baseline vitals (including blood pressure) have been taken on all participants and the information has been documented. Participants with a resting blood pressure of 160/100 or higher will not be allowed to participate in any live fire training.
		Ensure the training site and interior of trailer are free from debris and trip/fall hazards.
		Ensure the training site has appropriate lighting (if necessary).
		Perform a walkthrough of the entire trailer including the top catwalk and ensure:
		All doors and window are <u>un</u> locked.
		Emergency system shut-down buttons work
		Safety rails, chains, and pins are all in place and secure.
		Ensure an accountability system is being used and is accurate for each evolution.
		Ensure instructors have completed all pre-burn safety checks and the pre-training burn.
		Complete water supply safety checks:
		At least 1250 gallons of water are on site ready for use.
		Water supplied is from two separate sources.
		All hose lines are adequately pressurized and without kinks
		Ensure a rehab area has been designated in an appropriate area and all participants rotate through rehab.

		Ensure use of Personal Protective Equipment including but not limited to:
		PPE Ensemble (Pant, gloves, coat, hood, boots, helmet, etc.)
		Ensure participants have no facial hair that would interfere with the seal of their SCBA mask
		SCBA
		Personal Alarm Devices (PASS)
		Coordinate the lighting of fires with the Instructor in charge.
		Supervise additional safety personnel as needed.
		Ensure all participants are accounted for before and after each evolution.
		Document any unusual conditions or events that occur during training, including any prop damage.
		Document any injuries incurred and treatment rendered.

**Explain ALL NO answers above in
the space below.**

Safety Briefing

These principles guide your decisions:

Safety Officer Check Report Page 2 of 2

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difference in the outcome.

- Risk a lot to save savable lives.
- Risk a little, and in a calculated manner to save savable property.
- Risk nothing trying to save lives and property that are already lost.

Organizational priorities are:

1. Safety
2. Quick and effective service.
3. Be nice.

Observe the following safety behaviors:

- Think.
- Drive defensively.
- Drive slower than faster.
- At intersections: if you can't see, stop.
- Don't run for a moving rig.
- ALWAYS wear your seatbelt.
- Wear full protective clothing and SCBA.
- Don't ever breathe smoke.
- Attack with a sensible level of aggression.
- Always work under a command – no freelancing!
- Keep your crew together.
- Maintain communications link to command.
- Always have an escape route (hoseline / lifeline).
- Never go beyond your air supply.
- Use a big enough and long enough hoseline.
- Evaluate the hazard – know the risk that you are taking.
- Follow Standard Operating Guidelines – know and be part of the plan.

- Vent early and vent often.
- Provide lighting for your work area.
- If it's heavy, get help.
- Always watch your fireground position.
- Look and listen for signs of collapse.
- Rehab fatigued members – assist stressed members.
- Pay attention at all times.
- Everybody takes care of everybody else.

Specific to MLFTU

- Avoid handling props until they have cooled.
- Monitor amount of air in SCBA.
- Make sure all turnout gear is in place correctly
- Participants shall communicate with team members and instructors
- Participants shall always work under an instructor – no freelancing
- Keep your crew together
- Stay upwind and upslope from propane fuel source and props
- Maintain communications link to command
- Always have an escape route (hose line / lifeline)
- If not involved in training, stay in cold zone, staging, or rehab.
- Participants shall pay attention at all times
- In an emergency, all personnel shall report to the designated evacuation area located at _____.

Live Burn Injury/Accident Report

Date of Training		Start Time of Training	
Time of Incident		Location / City	
Total Personnel		# of Personnel Involved	

Patient Transported to Hospital	Yes		No	
Fire Chief Notified	Yes		No	
Equipment Secured	Yes		No	
Protective Clothing Secured	Yes		No	
Burn Plan Document Secured	Yes		No	
Local EMS Patient Care Report Completed	Yes		No	
Photographs	Yes		No	

Who is the Lead Investigator for this accident?	
Name of Hospital	
Fire Chief Name	
Where is equipment secured?	
Where is burn plan secured?	

Staff Position Established

Lead Instructor Name	
Safety Officer Name	
Interior Instructor Name	
Exterior Instructor Name	
Instructor Name	

Firefighter Injuries

Any firefighter injury that requires treatment shall be appropriately documented on the local jurisdiction patient care report. The injury report shall be filed with BFAST within 24 hours to either the Safety Officer or Section Chief.

An injury requiring hospitalization shall be reported within 4 hours to either the Safety Officer or Section Chief.

Nature of Injury – check one below

Strain/Sprain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Contusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abrasion	<input type="checkbox"/>	Laceration	<input type="checkbox"/>
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If none of the above – please explain below

Cause of Injury - check one below

Fall from Equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Heat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Overheated	<input type="checkbox"/>	Exhaustion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Equipment Failure	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

If none of the above – please explain below

Please provide a narrative of actions taken – cause of incident.

Informed Consent Form

Liability Waiver and Assumption of Risk Agreement for Training using the "Mobile Live Fire Training Unit"

NOTE: Facial hair that lies along the sealing area of the respirator, such as beards, sideburns, moustaches, or even a few days growth of stubble may interfere with the respirator seal of tight-fitting respirators and therefore is not permitted if participating in training that requires an SCBA. See Facial Hair Policy on back of this Form.

I, _____ have voluntarily enrolled in live fire training, on the following date(s): _____

I agree, intending to be legally bound hereby, that the State of Alaska and its agencies, officers, and employees ("the State") SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR MY DEATH OR INJURY TO MY PERSON, OR FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE TO MY PROPERTY caused in any manner whatsoever, whether attributable to the negligence of the State, or for any other reason, occurring during the time that I am in, entering or alighting from the Mobile Live Fire Training Unit under the control of or owned by the State, and I do hereby waive any right of action from any and all causes or claims that I may have. I further agree not to sue on any such cause or claim. This agreement shall not release liability for gross negligence or willful misconduct of the State. I agree to indemnify and hold the State harmless for any losses, judgments or damages that may be incurred, including but not limited to attorneys' fees, arising out any lawsuit related to the training and/or enforcement of or legal challenge to this agreement. It is my intention that this agreement be interpreted and enforced to the maximum extent allowed by Alaska law.

Signature _____ Date _____

LIVE FIRE TRAINING AFFIDAVIT

(To be completed by the student's Fire Chief)

I certify that is a member of my fire department, covered by workers compensation insurance during all training associated with the use of the MLFTU of Fire Prevention, and has successfully completed training in the proper use of personal protective clothing (turnout gear) and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and has satisfactorily demonstrated the knowledge and skills to safely participate in live fire training using turnout gear and SCBA. I also certify that the applicant meets the medical and physical requirements required by my department to perform the duties of a fire fighter.

Name of Fire Chief: _____ Signature of Chief: _____

Department: _____ Date: _____

Facial Hair Policy in Contact with SCBA Use

A. Individuals with facial hair that could interfere with the seal of the SCBA face piece will not be allowed to participate in an examination or training that could require the use of an SCBA. This policy is in accordance with NFPA 1500, *Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Programs*, 2018 Edition, and Section 7.14.3: "Members who have a beard or facial hair at any point where the face piece is designed to seal with the face or whose hair could interfere with the operation of the unit shall not be permitted to use respiratory protection at emergency incidents or in hazardous or potentially hazardous atmospheres. These restrictions shall apply regardless of the specific fit test measurement that can be obtained under test conditions."

B. NFPA 1500 followed the ruling regarding facial hair and SCBA or respirator use that was issued by the Directorate of Compliance Programs, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor: 29 CFR 1910.134(g)(1)(i).

**NO FOAM OR
CLASS "A"
MATERIALS
OF ANY TYPE
IS TO BE
USED IN THE
TRAINER**

SCENARIO

Monday, 4:52pm. Fire units requested to 456 West Buckman Dr. for a fire in the kitchen.

Instructor Notes: enter on passenger side of structure, fire location rear passenger side corner

Monitor fire attack group for

- Full PPE/SCBA
- Choose appropriate size line
- Charging of line prior to entry
- Bleeding of line/nozzle pattern appropriate
- Both members on same side of line
- Communication of plan
- Sound floor prior to entry
- Maintain crew integrity/accountability
- Coordinated movement through the structure/movement of hoseline (not shorting themselves)
- Communication of benchmarks

Variations:

Time of day, presence of victims (search and rescue component), point of entry, ventilation component

Safety Message:

- Interior structural fire attack requires full SCBA and PPE for everyone operating in the hot zone
- Conduct a conscious risk benefit analysis for the safety of firefighters
- Do not risk your life for a building or property.
- Complete a 360 degree survey before committing personnel to interior / offensive operations.

SCENARIO

8pm, 7654 Abel Way house filling with smoke, owner is evacuating.

Instructor Notes: enter from roof of structure, fire location front drivers side corner

Fire Attack Group

- Full PPE/SCBA
- Choose appropriate size line
- Charging of line prior to entry (IMPERATIVE FOR BASEMENT FIRES)
- Bleeding of line/nozzle pattern appropriate
- Both members on same side of line
- Communication of plan
- Sound floor prior to entry
- Maintain crew integrity/accountability
- Coordinated movement through the structure/movement of hose line (not shorting themselves)
- Communication of benchmarks
- Protection of interior stair is PARAMOUNT
- Ventilation is critical for these types of fires
- Closer contact among members must be maintained in cellar fires due to limited egress
- Extension is highly probable in cellar fires variations:
- Time of day, point of entry, ventilation component

Safety Message:

- Cellar fires present a unique set of hazards to FF's.
- Complete a 360 degree survey before committing personnel to interior / offensive operations.
- Likely to be littered with debris
- One means of ingress/egress
- Whenever possible, firefighters should extinguish the fire w/ a cellar nozzle or other means without committing personnel to the cellar.

SCENARIO

8:32 pm, Fire units requested to 1234 Walters Blvd. a neighbor advises there is smoke coming from the house next door. Instructor Notes: enter from roof of structure, first fire location rear passenger side, group will perform search for a victim located in rear area. Once located, second fire will be lit located front driver side with rollover blocking entrance. Firefighters must fight their way back out with victim.

Fire Attack Group

- Full PPE/SCBA
- Choose Appropriate Size Line
- Charging Of Line Prior To Entry
- Bleeding Of Line/Nozzle Pattern Appropriate
- Both Members On Same Side Of Line
- Communication Of Plan
- Sound Floor Prior To Entry
- Maintain Crew Integrity/Accountability
- Coordinated Movement Through The Structure/Movement Of Hoseline (Not Shorting Themselves)
- Communication Of Benchmarks

Search: maintain integrity, communicate, systematic search pattern, most likely locations: behind doors, near beds, etc.

Variations: time of day, point of entry, ventilation component, victim present or not

Safety Message:

- Risk a lot to save a lot, FF's will take calculated risk to save a life.
- Search crews must have systematic approach
- Check behind doors, beneath windows, on/near/under beds for victims.
- Crews must maintain crew integrity – stay together
- Complete a 360 degree survey before committing personnel to interior / offensive operations.
- Firefighters need to be aware of escape routes through doors on main level if needed.
- The session is complete once group is at stairs. Do not drag victim up stairs.

SCENARIO

Wednesday, 8pm, 7654 Abel Way house filling with smoke, owner is evacuating.

Instructor Notes: Enter rear driver's side door and perform a search of main floor. Team would advance up stairway to locate victim in second floor room. Team As team is retreating with victim down stairway, the front fire and rollover is lit Team will fight their way back to the exit. Rear fire will be lit as team reaches middle of room on main floor.

Fire Attack Group

- Full PPE/SCBA
- Choose appropriate size line
- Charging of line prior to entry (IMPERATIVE FOR BASEMENT FIRES)
- Bleeding of line/nozzle pattern appropriate
- Both members on same side of line
- Communication of plan
- Sound floor prior to entry
- Maintain crew integrity/accountability
- Coordinated movement through the structure/movement of hoseline (not shorting themselves)
- Communication of benchmarks
- Protection of interior stair is PARAMOUNT
- Ventilation is critical for these types of fires
- Closer contact among members must be maintained in cellar fires due to limited egress
- Extension is highly probable in cellar fires variations:
- Time of day, point of entry, ventilation component

Safety Message:

- Cellar fires present a unique set of hazards to FF's.
- Complete a 360 degree survey before committing personnel to interior / offensive operations.
- Likely to be littered with debris
- One means of ingress/egress
- Whenever possible, firefighters should extinguish the fire w/ a cellar nozzle or other means without committing personnel to the cellar.
- Firefighters need to be aware of escape routes through doors on main level if needed.
- The session is complete once group is at stairs. Do not drag victim up stairs.

SCENARIO

Saturday 2:32 am, 1234 E Walker Ct. Fire units requested to 1234 Walker Ct. a neighbor advises there is smoke coming from the house next door.

Instructor Notes: Enter on drivers side of structure, fire location front drivers side corner (victim present)

Fire Attack Group

- Full PPE/SCBA
- Choose Appropriate Size Line
- Charging Of Line Prior To Entry
- Bleeding Of Line/Nozzle Pattern Appropriate
- Both Members On Same Side Of Line
- Communication Of Plan
- Sound Floor Prior To Entry
- Maintain Crew Integrity/Accountability
- Coordinated Movement Through The Structure/Movement Of Hoseline (Not Shorting Themselves)
- Communication Of Benchmarks

Search: maintain integrity, communicate, systematic search pattern, most likely locations: behind doors, near beds, etc.

Variations: time of day, point of entry, ventilation component, victim present or not

Safety Message:

- Risk a lot to save a lot, FF's will take calculated risk to save a life.
- Search crews must have systematic approach
- Check behind doors, beneath windows, on/near/under beds for victims.
- Crews must maintain crew integrity – stay together
- Complete a 360 degree survey before committing personnel to interior / offensive operations.

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SCENARIO

**Monday, 11:30 am Units requested to 987 Robbs Lane for a structure fire.
repeat.**

Instructor Notes: enter on drivers side of structure, fire location front drivers side corner (as nozzle team advances, instructor activates rollover effect)

Fire Attack Group

- Full PPE/SCBA
- Choose appropriate size line
- Charging of line prior to entry
- Bleeding of line/nozzle pattern appropriate
- Both members on same side of line
- Communication of plan
- Sound floor prior to entry
- Maintain crew integrity/accountability
- Coordinated movement through the structure/movement of hoseline (not shorting themselves)
- Communication of benchmarks

WHEN ROLLOVER OCCURS, INSTRUCTOR SHOULD OBSERVE FIRE ATTACK GROUP FOR HESITATION, INDICATING AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE GRAVITY OF A ROLLOVER EVENT, AS WELL AS DIRECTION OF FIRE STREAM AT THE CEILING TO COOL THE AREA PRIOR TO CONTINUING THEIR ADVANCE.

Variations: Time of day, point of entry, ventilation component, victim present / not present

Safety Message:

- Complete a 360 degree survey before committing personnel to interior / offensive operations.
- Hostile fire events such as rollover, flashover, back draft etc. can happen rapidly in today's lightweight constructed buildings.
- FF's must have a thorough understanding of fire behavior and what to do when encountering the signs of an impending hostile fire event.

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