

DIVISION OF FIRE STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

NUMBER: 1

DATE: August , 2014

SUBJECT: Fire in a Structure

PURPOSE

Working fires are dynamic events requiring knowledge of building construction, fire science and the impacts of ventilation, intended or unintended, to successfully bring these events to a successful conclusion. It has been said that no two fires are the same. While there is some truth to this statement the basic fact is that building materials, construction practices and fire behavior all have known performances understood within science. How these factors interact with each other, impacted by environmental influences and ventilation practices creates the dynamic aspects of a working fire.

All members of the Cleveland Division of Fire shall be educated in the science of fire behavior, the understanding of building materials and their fire performance and the influence of ventilation, natural or mechanical, as it applies to the science of fire fighting. Fire fighters and Fire Officers are often required to make decisions on the emergency scene. These decisions need to be driven by information. Bad information or incomplete information can lead to poor decision making. Good information or timely information can lead to positive decisions on the emergency scene and it is the responsibility of every fire fighter to ensure they obtain the most complete set of information possible and apply it in an educated manner to improve operations on the fireground.

Fire scenes can be chaotic and busy. It requires specific responsibilities to be assigned to responding companies to reduce confusion and allow rapid initiation of tactics. Although each responding unit has specific assignments, every Incident Commander and Fire Officer should be prepared to conduct a continuous Dynamic Risk Assessment and address immediate needs as required. All personnel of the Division of Fire shall adhere to the principles outlined in this Standard Operating Procedure when working at a fire in a structure, except structures equipped with:

- automatic sprinkler systems (See SOP's #2 & 4);
- standpipe installations (See SOP's #2 & 4);
- private firefighting installations;
- any combination of these private firefighting installations;
- structures which have been pre-planned.

PROCEDURE

General Responsibilities:

- **First Arriving Company Officer:**

- Perform 360° Initial Size-Up
 - Determine Operational Mode: Defensive, Offensive, Transitional, Investigative
 - Utilize General Considerations when developing tactical strategies
 - Transmit Size-up and operational mode to Fire Dispatch
 - Unit signature
 - Correct address
 - Type of building construction including roof construction
 - Number of floors
 - Occupancy Type (Residential, Business, Educational, etc)
 - Conditions found – Working fire, exposures, etc
 - Operational Mode
 - Location of Entry – Side A, B, C, etc (If applicable)
 - Establish Command and Location
- **Incident Commander:**
 - Overall Management of the Incident
 - Perform 360° Initial Size-Up
 - Consider General Considerations for Tactical Operations
 - Utilize the Dynamic Risk Assessment Process in developing ongoing operational tactical considerations
 - Communicate Operational Mode and Benchmarks to Fire Dispatch
 - **Safety Officer:**
 - Identify and evaluate any hazards as they apply to the operational mode.
 - Notify the Incident Commander of identified hazards.
 - The Safety Officer has the authority to alter, suspend, or terminate any unsafe activity.
 - **Company Officer:**
 - Reporting to the Incident Commander upon arrival
 - Operate within the established Tactical Mode
 - Operate using the Dynamic Risk Assessment model to monitor changing environments.
 - Maintain crew integrity. No Freelancing. Company Officers shall know the location of each member of the company.
 - Completing assignments from the IC or his designee.
 - Providing status updates when tasks are completed or remain uncompleted.

General Tactical Considerations:

As Company Officers and Incident Commanders size-up conditions and consider their tactical options the follow aspects shall be considered in the decision making practices:

- **Size-up is continuous:** Officers shall use a Dynamic Risk Assessment model that constantly monitors the changing environment;
- **Utilize the hierchy of Fire priorities:**

- Life Safety
 - Property Protection
 - Containment
- **Cool the Environment from the Safest Location/Softening the Target/Transitional Attack:**
 - We do not generally pass fire inside a structure to get to fire. The same theory should be applied while approaching a fire. Today's fires generate a great deal of energy. Companies must look to reduce the temperatures being encountered by interior crews. Short bursts of water in an indirect attack with a straight stream will reduce energy production and create a safer working environment for interior companies.
 - Exterior attack transitioning into an interior attack can reduce the risks members encounter inside. Whether it is directed into a second floor bedroom, a first floor kitchen or a basement window this offensive attack method begins cooling the environment from a safer location.
 - The same concept is true in multi-story structures where initial attack streams can be initiated from the relative safety of a hallway.
 - Remember when in doubt, put water on the fire. To quote an old FDNY Captain; "Everything gets better when the fire goes out".
 - **The Three C's of Operations:**
 - **Coordinate:** Suppression and Ventilation Operations shall coordinate their efforts on the fireground.
 - **Communicate:** Exterior ventilation officers shall communicate with the IC and interior crews prior to creating openings to reduce the risks of dangerous flow paths.
 - **Control:** Control airflow into the interior of a structure with a working fire. If limited, or delayed, water supply control the doors and windows to reduce airflow into the fire compartment. This also applies to extended hoseline deployments where companies may take more than one minute to reach the fire compartment. Company Officers should consider have a member at the open door to limit the airflow until water can be delivered to the fire.
 - **The Four W's of Ventilation:**
 - **What:** What are we attempting to accomplish with ventilation. Tenable atmosphere? Cooler conditions? When we create an opening we create airflow, ventilation crews must consider the impact of air on the fire.
 - **Where:** Consider the impacts of Horizontal and Vertical ventilation and the location of the opening.
 - **When:** Ventilation must be coordinate with interior crew operations. Communicate with interior crews prior to creating openings. Open doors when crews are ready for entry.
 - **Why:** Why are we venting? For occupant life safety but do we create an airflow bringing hotter temperatures or flashover when we take the window out?

- **Vent – Enter - Isolate and Search**
 - If fire fighters identify a potential location for an occupant; when entering the window they shall proceed to find the interior door and Isolate themselves and the occupant from the fire.
- **Utilize Risk Management Skills Outlined in NFPA 1500:**
 - We will **NOT** Risk Our Lives at All For Lives or Property That is Already Lost
 - We Will Risk Our Lives a Little, in a **Calculated Manner**, to Save **SAVABLE** Property
 - We Will Risk Our Lives a Lot, in a **Calculated Manner**, to Save **SAVABLE** Lives

Operational Responsibilities:

Every fire has unique aspects to the situation and may not require every step outlined within Operational Responsibilities. Company Officers and Fire Fighters shall be aware of their operational responsibilities and apply them as individual situations dictate. It is the responsibility of every fire fighter to operate as safely and in control as possible.

First Arriving Engine Company:

Upon approach to the fire structure, take time to observe fire conditions, and report scene size-up to the Fire Dispatch Center. Complete a 360° Size-up and communicate the selected Operational Mode to crew members and Dispatch.

Crew Members shall be prepared to:

- Locate the first arriving engine to minimize length of layout of hoseline. Leave the front of the structure clear for the ladder company. On some city streets this may require the Engine to stop short of the structure.
- The first arriving engine should be positioned in the front of the structure only when a deck gun or squirt (tower) is to be used because of the volume of fire.
- Establish a water supply using a 4” supply line from the largest diameter hydrant outlet.
- Utilize an offensive Transitional Attack to Soften the Target and cool the environment.
- Identify the most advantageous point of entry for an Interior Attack. This may sometimes be on the B or C-sides, choice is based on limiting exposure and risk to attacking members, location of fire, location of entry and potentially location of occupants.
- Select the appropriate nozzle and sized handline for the chosen tactic.
- If fire is distant in the structure the Officer should consider placing a member at the door to control airflow and assist with line advancement.
- If the fire is in the basement an exterior stream shall be applied prior to entry if possible to reduce damage to the first floor and cool the stairwell entry.

Second Arriving Engine Company:

Upon arrival the second Engine Company shall consider the following operational responsibilities:

- Water supply to back-up the first arriving engine or supply additional efforts
- The Officer and Crew, minus the driver, to report to the IC for assignment
- When ordered deploy a second attack hoseline to:
 - Support the first handline
 - Cover an exposure
 - Prevent extension of fire
 - If not needed on the fire floor, it can be advanced to another floor or to cover lateral extension. Ensure sufficient hoseline is deployed to cover multiple floors.
- Support efforts by the first handline to accomplish a difficult or long layout, e.g. fire on the 3rd or 4th floor, etc.
- Find additional water source if original supply is not sufficient. Do not block the Ladder Company scene access.
- Driver to assist first arriving engine company with water access
- When ordered deploy a second attack hoseline to:
 - Support the first handline
 - Cover an exposure
 - Prevent extension of fire
 - If not needed on the fire floor, it can be advanced to another floor or to cover lateral extension. Ensure sufficient hoseline is deployed to cover multiple floors.
 - If the second hoseline is needed on another floor, a third hoseline shall be deployed as a backup line.

Third Arriving Engine Company:

Upon arrival the third arriving engine company shall position the apparatus within a reasonable distance from the fire structure. Every effort shall be made to not block the street or impede the movement or placement of other fire apparatus.

The officer of the third engine shall maintain crew integrity and not let members freelance. The officer shall report to the IC and work as needed.

Third Hoseline

A third hoseline may be required, depending on the occupancy and on fire conditions. Unless otherwise ordered, this line may be stretched to:

- Cover a secondary means of egress
- Protect persons trapped on floors above the fire
- Adjoining structures to protect exposures or operate across shafts or voids
- Prevent vertical extension or lateral spread
- To be used as a backup line if second hoseline is deployed elsewhere

Specific Engine Company Duties

Handline attack operations are primarily executed by engine company personnel at structure fires. For the purpose of this SOP, duties shall be categorized as follows:

- #1 Officer
- #2 Pump Operator
- #3 Tip Operator
- #4 Layout-Backup

All members shall be wearing full turnout gear and #1, #3 and #4 shall be wearing SCBA as required in GO # 9-1. The functions of each member are described below:

1 Officer is responsible for:

- The Officer in charge shall designate the location of operations having due regard for ease of operation, personnel safety, apparatus safety, need for ladder company placement, obstruction to other traffic, location of water source, wind conditions, probable fire spread, protection of trapped victims, and the need to insure an avenue of retreat or a place of refuge.
- The Officer shall assess the nature of the emergency and order the specific Mode of Operation, Transitional, Offensive, Defensive, selected to address the emergency using appropriate hoselines and nozzles.
- Order “play away” when #3 is in position and ready for water, select appropriate nozzle setting to cope with the situation, and assist # 3 in his duties.
- Conduct a continuous Risk Assessment to monitor the fire environment.
- Provide a regular progress update or report to the Incident Commander on progress with selected tactics
- Communicate with Ventilation crews for timely and appropriate ventilation efforts.

2 Pump Operator is responsible for:

- The pump operator shall stop at the location selected by #1, always with ladder company access in mind.
- The operator shall set the air brake and engage the pump.
- The operator shall immediately set the wheel blocks so that the apparatus is effectively prevented from rolling.
- The operator shall open the tank to pump valve, open the proper discharge gate and set the throttle to an appropriate discharge pressure as may be necessary because of the length of the lay-out, elevation, type of nozzle, etc.
- The operator shall break the supply line at a point sufficient to reach the engine and connect it to the pump intake.
- When the supply line is charged, the operator shall open the intake valve, switch the pump intake to hydrant supply, adjust the discharge pressure and refill the tank.
- The operator shall set the relief valve and maintain the selected pressure until ordered otherwise. The pumps shall be shut down when they are no longer needed.
- The operator shall keep the engine temperature, RPM and oil pressure within normal operating limits(according to the guidelines in GO 5-6) and shall promptly report any abnormal engine or pump operating conditions to #1.
- Provide scene lighting.

#3 Tip Operator is responsible for:

- Upon the order to go to work, the tip operation firefighter shall grasp the line and nozzle selected by #1, placing on the shoulder sufficient hose folds to insure that 50 feet of hose is carried, and proceed toward the selected point of operations having due regard for wind conditions, probable fire spread, need to protect trapped victims and the need to insure an avenue of retreat or a place of refuge.
- At a distance estimated to insure sufficient line to reach the point of operations and still allow maneuvering, the tip man shall drop the excess line so as to minimize kinking, notify #1 when ready for water.
- Apply appropriate attack method (e.g. indirect, direct, etc) when directed into operations. #3 shall keep in mind upon approach to the structure to consider cooling the fire environment from the safest location possible.

4 Layout-backup\Firefighter is responsible for:

- When the order to go to work has been given, the layout-backup firefighter shall remove and de-kink sufficient line to enable #1 and #3 to reach the selected location.
- The layout-backup firefighter shall then break the line and connect it to a wye discharge gate, and then open the wye discharge gate when ordered to or when it is evident that water is needed.
- The layout-backup firefighter shall then de-kink the attack line.
- *The layout-backup firefighter shall dump sufficient back-up line to reach the nearest hydrant and proceed with the end of the line and a hydrant wrench to that hydrant.
- *The layout-backup firefighter shall couple the backup line at the largest diameter outlet on the hydrant and stand by to open the hydrant when the other end of the backup line has been connected to the pumper.
- *The layout-backup firefighter shall then return to the pumper de-kinking the backup line as needed.
- *The layout-backup firefighter shall then report to #1, further de-kinking the attack line if needed.
- The layout-backup man should be prepared to assist hose line advancement but also to control the front door to restrict airflow from the outside into the structure. Can be relieved by a Ladder Company member.

* Second due pump operator may be able to perform these tasks to enable this position (#4) to assist with the first hoseline stretch, de-kinking and door control.

Engine Company Operations:

Unless there is a confirmed or immediate threat to life, Engine Company personnel operating in hazardous areas shall always operate in teams of two or more. In the initial stages of an incident where only one Engine Company is operating, the layout-backup firefighter (# 4) shall assist #1 and #3 with the laying out and placement of the hoseline but shall not enter the hazardous area until other units arrive on scene, ***unless there is a confirmed or immediate threat to life***. The layout-backup firefighter shall standby outside the hazardous area where #1 and #3 are operating. He shall be responsible for maintaining constant contact with #1 and #3 monitoring their location and progress. Once

a second unit is operating in the hazardous area, the incident shall no longer be considered in the "initial stage" and the layout-backup firefighter shall join his\her crew.

General Hook & Ladder Company Duties

First Arriving Hook & Ladder Company:

Upon arrival the First Arriving Hook & Ladder Company shall report to the Incident Commander and when ordered consider the following operational responsibilities:

- Place apparatus in most advantageous position (generally in front of structure with coverage of two sides;
- Provide search and rescue of primary floor, utilizing VEIS as required;
- Forcible entry;
- **Coordinated** Ventilation with Suppression efforts as required;
- Begin deploying ground ladders to upper floors where members are conducting interior operations;
- Primary search of building perimeter.

Second Arriving Hook & Ladder Company:

- Report to the IC and stand by as the Rapid Intervention Team (RIT), or operate as required by Incident Commander;
- When there is an interior attack underway, the second ladder shall ensure that there are at least 2 ladders in place on opposite sides of the structure. These ladders shall be left in place and their location announced on the fireground Tac channel as a Benchmark (example: ladders in place on the second floor on sides A & C of the structure).
- Locate alternative means of egress;
- Secondary search, or primary if not completed, of building perimeter;
- Coordinated Ventilation with Suppression efforts as required;
- If directed check basement or lower floors;
- If directed assist with Search & Rescue efforts;
- If utilized in interior operations a replacement RIT shall be dispatched.

SPECIFIC HOOK & LADDER COMPANY DUTIES

Hook & Ladder Companies shall operate according to the standard fireground priorities (life safety, fire control, property conservation). The focus shall be on ventilation, with one firefighter supporting the first arriving engine company with forcible entry. However, depending on the incident, and the arriving position of the Hook & Ladder and Rescue Squad companies, the crew may need to focus on search and rescue instead of ventilation.

The duties of each member of the Hook & Ladder Company are categorized as follows:

1. Officer
2. Driver/ Operator

3. Forcible Entry (behind officer)
4. Exterior Ventilation (behind driver)

#1 Officer is responsible for:

- Conducting ongoing scene size up
- Coordinate initial exterior operations and a status report to the Battalion Chief when they arrive
- Coordinating initial search and rescue operations
- Ensuring forcible entry for engine company; FGF #3 shall be used to support Engine with this.
- Directing of Ventilation operations in coordination with Suppression teams;
- Directing of salvage/overhaul operations
- Designating a crew member capable of operating the device on the turntable to remain positioned there **at all times when someone has ascended the aerial device!**

#2 Driver/ operator is responsible for:

- Assist #4 with search and rescue from outside (Vent, Enter, Isolate and Search if occupants are reported trapped)
- Performs aerial operations, including master stream
- Ground ladder operations (ensure 2 exits from the structure). Any ladder that is raised to the structure shall be left in place and its position announced over the Tac channel. The only time this ladder should be moved is for an immediate rescue attempt.
- Coordinated Exterior ventilation; work with #4
- Monitors roof conditions continually. Report any instability of structure to IC
- Provide scene lighting and other electrical requirements of incident e.g. power fans
- Salvage/Overhaul
- Apparatus equipment/tool inventory after fire

#3 Forcible Entry is responsible for:

- Ensuring engine company entry into structure using appropriate forcible entry tools as dictated by the situation, structure, etc.
- Upon completion of forcible entry and primary search of immediate fire area, report back to their officer for reassignment if the fire is knocked (face to face if possible; if this is not possible, contact shall be made by radio). If other truck company members will be needed for additional search and rescue operations or search for fire extension, this member shall inform their officer.
- Salvage/Overhaul

#4 Exterior Ventilation is responsible for:

- Assist #2 with search and rescue from outside (Vent, Enter, Isolate and Search if occupants are reported trapped)
- Assist # 2 with coordinated ventilation efforts
- Assist #2 with ground ladder operations
- Operates power tools and power ventilation fans as needed
- Salvage/Overhaul

General Rescue Squad Duties:

Upon arrival the First Arriving Hook & Ladder Company shall report to the Incident Commander and when ordered consider the following operational responsibilities:

The Rescue Squad company shall be used according to the needs of the incident according to the situation and the order of arrival in relation to the first due Hook & Ladder. This decision is based on the standard fireground priorities. **At no time shall members of the Rescue Squad operate in teams of less than two firefighters.**

- Position the apparatus giving consideration to the operational requirements of the responding engine and ladder companies.
- Provide operational support as ordered by the Incident Commander. The Rescue Squad can also be used as a RIT if needed.
- Conduct Search & Rescue efforts coordinated with the First Arriving Hook & Ladder;
- If the Hook & Ladder response is delayed, the Rescue Squad members must perform the duties of the Hook & Ladder company to the best extent possible.
- Perform Coordinated Ventilation efforts as required by Suppression;
- Perform Forcible Entry in absence of the Hook & Ladder;
- Assist locating the fire;
- Check basement or below grade;
- Support suppression efforts with handline deployment, or support, as directed;
- The Officer shall utilize a Continuous Risk Assessment and communicate regular progress reports to the IC.

General Battalion Chief Duties:

Upon arrival, the Battalion Chief shall establish a command post initially in the front of the structure; generally this will be around the vicinity of the first engine and consider the following operational considerations.

The Battalion Chief (BC) is responsible for coordinating all resources on the scene to mitigate the hazards according to the basic tactical priorities (locate the fire, confine it, and extinguish it ¹). The immediate tasks that need to be completed are:

- Receive appropriate briefing from initial IC
- Give updated Size-Up Report to FDC including:
 - Size and type of structure
 - Location and extent of fire
- Request additional and/or appropriate resources to cope with situation
- Ensure at least one RIT is in place during interior attack
- Establish Command & Command Post and announce location of it
 - Mobile

- Stationary- announce location; for most incidents, this will be outside the structure at the first engine
- Coordinate use of Resources/Personnel for:
 - Life Safety
 - Fire Control
 - Property Conservation
- Ensure compliance w/SOP's Based on:
 - Scene Conditions
 - Construction Type and utilities present (sprinkler and/or standpipe)
- Implement scene accountability – useful tools
 - Battalion Aide /*Accountability Officer*
 - Tactical Command Sheet (SOP 15)
 - Benchmarks from companies upon task completion (Training Bulletin)
 - PARS
 - Emergency Evacuations
 - Staging

Battalion Chief Aide Duties

When the Battalion Aide position is staffed with an assigned firefighter, the following are his/her assigned tasks. If the Battalion Aide position is not staffed, the duties shall be performed by another member as outlined in SOP 15. The Battalion Chief's Aide or Assistant Chief's Aide is responsible for administrative and tactical functions under direction of the Battalion Chief that have a positive impact on incident management and fireground safety. The immediate tasks that need to be considered are:

- Position vehicle in driveway opposite structure fire if possible Set up command post (generally by the first engine)
- Coordinate fireground communications
 - Advising response routes
 - Monitor radio channels
 - Monitor span of control and advise BC if this is exceeded
 - Assist BC with the designation of a staging area if needed
- Set up accountability system (SOP 15)- track where companies are operating
- Provide recommendations and feedback to the BC
- Locate owner and/or occupant of structure and gather relevant information
- Coordinate Medical Support with EMS
- Act as a liaison with other agencies who respond
- **The aide's position shall be outside of the structure unless given an assignment by the BC!**

Specific Battalion Chief Duties

- Utilize a Continuous Risk Assessment to monitor safe operations;
- Control flow of companies working inside the structure to prevent overcrowding
- Ensure proper apparatus placement

- Establish appropriate RIT Team(s)
- Direct fire control, extinguishment & ventilation efforts
- Ensure proper protective equipment is worn for the situation
- Ensure fire structure is appropriately laddered
- Monitor scene operations for fireground safety
- Ensure utility control & property conservation (Salvage)
- Ensure a 360° size up of the structure
- Ensure that companies give required benchmarks upon completion of an assignment
- Give appropriate progress reports to FDC
- Establish Medical Sector with EMS if needed
- Establish a rehab sector if needed
- Determine cause and origin of the fire; if in doubt call FIU to the scene (GO 1-3)
- Overhaul/searching for extension; *transition units from attack mode to an overhaul mode; take a “pre-overhaul assessment (see below)”*
- Demobilize fire units and place in service if not needed
- Ensure property is secured before the Fire Department leaves the scene; call for board up if needed.
- Calling for Red Cross if needed for displaced occupants

Progress Report

The Battalion Chief shall give a progress report or reports as needed to Dispatch upon their arrival and update them as necessary:

Progress Report (CAN):

- Conditions (one bedroom heavily involved in fire on the second floor)
- Actions (gained entry; advancing attack line; knocking the fire)
- Needs (additional companies, back-up line; ventilation; utilities control)

Benchmarks

A Benchmark is an acknowledgement of the completion of an assignment or tactic by a company. A verbal acknowledgment of this completion shall be given over the radio to the BC.

The Battalion Chief (BC) shall ensure that the following Benchmark reports are given by the companies; Companies responsible for the following tasks shall give the appropriate Benchmark upon completion of the task to the BC.

- **Attack Fire-** “The fire is knocked”
- **Ventilate-** “Ventilation complete”.
- **Search-** “Primary search complete” and “secondary search completed”. The secondary search should be assigned to a different company than who performed the primary search.
- **Backup-** “Backup line in place”
- **Structure Laddered-** “Ladders in place on the ? floor, on sides ? & ? of the structure”. Side 1 is the front of the structure; the remaining sides numbered clockwise around the structure

Upon completion of an assignment, the company shall report to a staging area (front of structure or another area designed by the BC). If the company notices an additional tactic that needs to be performed, they shall notify the BC and request to perform that tactic.

Pre-Overhaul Assessment

Before a fire incident moves from a “fire under control” to an “overhaul” mode, the Incident Commander should conduct a pre-overhaul assessment. This assessment will make the structure safer for the firefighters performing the overhaul duties. This assessment should entail the following items:

- Identifying Hazards
 - Holes in Floor
 - Unstable structures
 - Chimneys and/or roof
 - Bathroom floors (excess weight of cement tile floor)
 - Entire building due to fire damage, water weight and/or other factors
- Scene Safety Initiates
 - Scene Lighting – reduces the occurrence of falls and accidents
 - Ventilation of the structure if needed– Fans
 - Clearing Debris – falls occur in clogged stairways, exits, etc.
 - Rotating tired crews with fresh crews
 - Controlling Utilities- Gas and Electric shut off
 - Cold Weather- spread rock salt on icy steps and walks and around pumping apparatus
- Fire Cause & Determination
 - An area of origin and cause of the fire determined should be pinpointed before overhaul begins. If in doubt, call FIU to the scene according to GO# 1-3.

Keep in mind that this assessment can be done quickly and can be done by designated officers or the Incident Commander. The size of the fire building and the extent of fire damage will determine how much time is spent conducting a “pre-overhaul assessment”.

In addition, the BC shall keep this “Cycle of TASKs” in mind during the incident:

- :
- **T**ask Completion Confirmation – “Have You Ensured That the Task is Completed”
 - **A**ssigning New Task – “What Else Needs To Be Done”
 - **S**tanding By for a Task – “Who Do You Have In Reserve”
 - **K**eeping Companies that Need a Rest on the Sideline – “Who Needs a Break”

By Order of,

DEFINITIONS

Dynamic Risk Assessment
Flow Path
Transitional Attack

Backup Line- A hoseline used to protect a working hoselines position.

Benchmark- The verbal acknowledgement of the completion of an assignment or tactic by the company who completed it to the IC. A verbal acknowledgment of this completion shall be given over the radio to the IC by the FDC if not already acknowledged.

Crew Integrity- Keeping all members of a fire company intact to accomplish an assigned task. At times, a crew may be split into teams of two. Individual members shall not freelance. When the task is completed, the crew shall report this to the IC and receive further direction.

Freelancing- the act of an individual leaving their fire company and roaming about the fireground. Freelancing can also be defined as a company acting independently on the fireground without the IC's knowledge. These are both dangerous acts and must not be tolerated.

Play Away- The order to charge a hoseline with water.

Supply Line- A line used to supply a pumper with water. This could be a line hooked up to a hydrant or from another pumper (relay, etc.)