
	ROFR Section: 1800		TFCA Best Practices:	
	Effective: 9/2013	Revision:	Fire Chief: <i>Eric Thompson</i>	

Fire Control

It is standard operating procedure to attempt to stabilize fire conditions by extending **WHEREVER POSSIBLE** an aggressive well-placed and adequate offensive interior fire attack effort and to support that aggressive attack with whatever resource and action is required to reduce fire extension and to bring the fire under control.

A critical Command decision (both initial and on going) relates to the offensive/defensive strategy of the situation:

Offensive Strategy--Interior attack and related support directed toward quickly conducting a search for victims and bringing the fire under control.

Defensive Strategy--Exterior attack directed to first reduce fire extension and then bring the fire under control.

Command must declare which strategy is being used as part of the on-scene report and at each notification of elapsed time.

DURING AN OFFENSIVE ATTACK THERE WILL BE NO DEFENSIVE ATTACK. DURING A DEFENSIVE ATTACK THERE WILL BE NO OFFENSIVE ATTACK. (IE. INTERIOR ATTACK AND DECK GUN OPERATIONS AT THE SAME TIME)

Command must define offensive/defensive strategy based upon a standard risk management profile evaluating:

- Fire extent
- Structural conditions
- Entry capability
- Ventilation profile
- Rescue profile of occupants
- Resources profile

BASIC OFFENSIVE PLAN

- Take Command
- Identify critical fireground factors
- Establish IRIC
- First line--fast, aggressive interior attack

- Provide support activities (i.e., ventilation, forcible entry)
- Do primary search
- Second line--backup first/cover opposite side
- Pump water
- Quickly evaluate success and react

BASIC DEFENSIVE PLAN

- Take Command
- Evaluate fire spread/write-off lost property
- Identify critical fireground factors
- Prioritize fire streams
- Provide big, well placed streams
- Pump water
- Quick determination on additional resource
- Surround and drown

