

	<b>ROFR Section:</b> 700		<b>TFCA Best Practices:</b>	
	Effective: 3/2012	Revision:	Fire Chief: 	

## 2 in-2 out Procedures

### Minimum Staffing For Interior Structural Fire Fighting Operations

**Purpose:**

To establish procedures that insure the highest level of fire ground safety when operating in an atmosphere that is immediately dangerous to life and health as found in the interior structural fire fighting.

**Definitions:**

- A. **Entry Team:** A minimum of two (2) firefighters with SCBA's working together as a team, maintaining voice or visual contact, performing rescue and or fire fighting operations in the interior of a structure. (May also be referred to as interior sector)
- B. **Incipient Stage Fires:** A fire in the initial or beginning stage which can be controlled or extinguished by a portable fire extinguisher, Class II standpipe, or small hose with out the need of a SCBA.
- C. **Rapid Intervention Team (RIT):** A minimum of two (2) firefighters equipped and trained on standby outside the structure to provide assistance or perform rapid rescue. One of the exterior crewmembers must be free of all other tasks in order to account for personnel and initiate a rescue of entry teams inside the structure. The second exterior crewmember may perform other tasks such as safety officer, or pump operator, etc.
- D. **Rapid Intervention Team Leader:** A firefighter assigned by the incident commander to be in charge of the rapid intervention Team. This person shall be referred to as the RIT leader.
- E. **“Mayday”:** A universal term used by personnel in distress in need of immediate emergency assistance.

**Policy:**

All fire personnel shall use the 2 in – 2 out policy on all training and emergency events without exception. Prior to initiating interior fire fighting operations, a minimum of four (4) firefighters shall be on the scene, unless entry is made while the fire is in the incipient

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stage. If the fire is past the incipient stage and an entry team is required to initiate interior structural fire fighting operations, a rapid intervention team shall be created by the incident commander. All personnel engaged in structural firefighting must use a SCBA in IDLH

atmospheres. Personnel assigned to the RIT will also use a SCBA. The incident commander shall name the RIT leader and designate a location for the RIT to stage. If at all possible, the RIT leader should be positioned close to the incident commander for immediate activation of the RIT. A “mayday” call should bring immediate silence for all personnel except the incident commander and the personnel in distress. The RIT shall not be assigned to other task that would take them away from their primary duty as an emergency rescue crew. The incident commander may increase the size of the RIT as conditions and personnel warrant it. If the RIT is deployed, the incident commander shall create another RIT, if possible. (Complete RIT guidelines are found in section 500 p. 22-27).

### **Exception to the Policy:**

When arriving personnel find a known life hazard or known rescue situation and immediate action could prevent the loss of life or serious injury, deviation from this policy is permitted with the following guidelines.

- A. The incident commander shall notify all other responding units that entry is being made with less than four (4) firefighters.
- B. After completing a search of the structure or rescue of the occupants, firefighters are to withdraw from the structure until 2 in 2 out can be implemented.
- C. All deviations of the 2in-2out policies shall be documented and written report submitted to the Assistant Chief and Fire Chief.

### **Responsibilities:**

- A. **Incident Commander:** Responsible for following all fire ground procedures found in section 400, 500, and 700 of the SOG’s pertaining to structural fire fighting. Responsible to create a rapid intervention crew, appoint a crew leader and create a RIT sector.
- B. **Raid Intervention Team Leader:** Responsible for directing and coordinating the RIT activities, securing tools and equipment for rescue, ensuring that all RIT members have given their accountability tags to the Incident commander or accountability officer, and following all RIT guidelines in section 500 of SOG’s.
- C. **Firefighters:** responsible for following all fire ground procedures and assigned duties from company officers, and incident commanders. It is also the responsibility of FF’s to deploy all required RIT equipment to the staging area.