

695 Bryant St - 12/15/13



695 Bryant St 12/15/13 – Sunday - 15:08 Hours

Sight wind, Temps below freezing, 2nd to last house on a dead end. Hydrant located same side – IFO Last House



Initial Size Up:

Initial Reported:

Grease fire in kitchen

FF on Scene reporting
Working fire before any
units arrival

This is what you saw
upon your arrival.

*What are some of you
Thoughts/Concerns?*

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Initial Size Up:

Do we have a fire?

Incident Priorities

1. Life – Is it Occupied?
(confirmed prior arrival all
Occupants are out of house)

What life factors will effect us?

- Construction – Truss
- Has the fire been burning so long that there may be structural issues
- Are there other safety factors – Haz-Mats...

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Initial Size Up:

Incident Priorities

2. **Incident Stabilization** –

Where is the fire

and

Where is it heading

What is available to us:

Personnel

Apparatus

Water Supply...

How can we utilize these items to keep this incident from getting worst

Where is our first Line going?

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Initial Size Up:

Incident Priorities

3. **Property Conservation** –
With proper resources,
How will we bringing this
Incident to a close
with minimal damage to:
Property and Environment?

Initial Size Up:

With Size up – Remember **COAL WAS WEALTH**

- C - Construction (how and when was structure built)
- O – Occupancy
- A – Apparatus/Manpower (what is coming)
- L – Life Hazard

- W – Water Supply
- A –Appliances/Apparatus – (Stand Pipe/Sprinklers/Rigs)
- S – Street Conditions - are there any hindrance's

- W – Weather - is it going to help or hurt us
- E – Exposures - Where is it going
- A - Area – what area is or may be involved
- L – Location of Fire - everyone on scene should know
- T – Time of Day - (why is this a factor ?)
- H – Height - How high is the structure – will this effect us

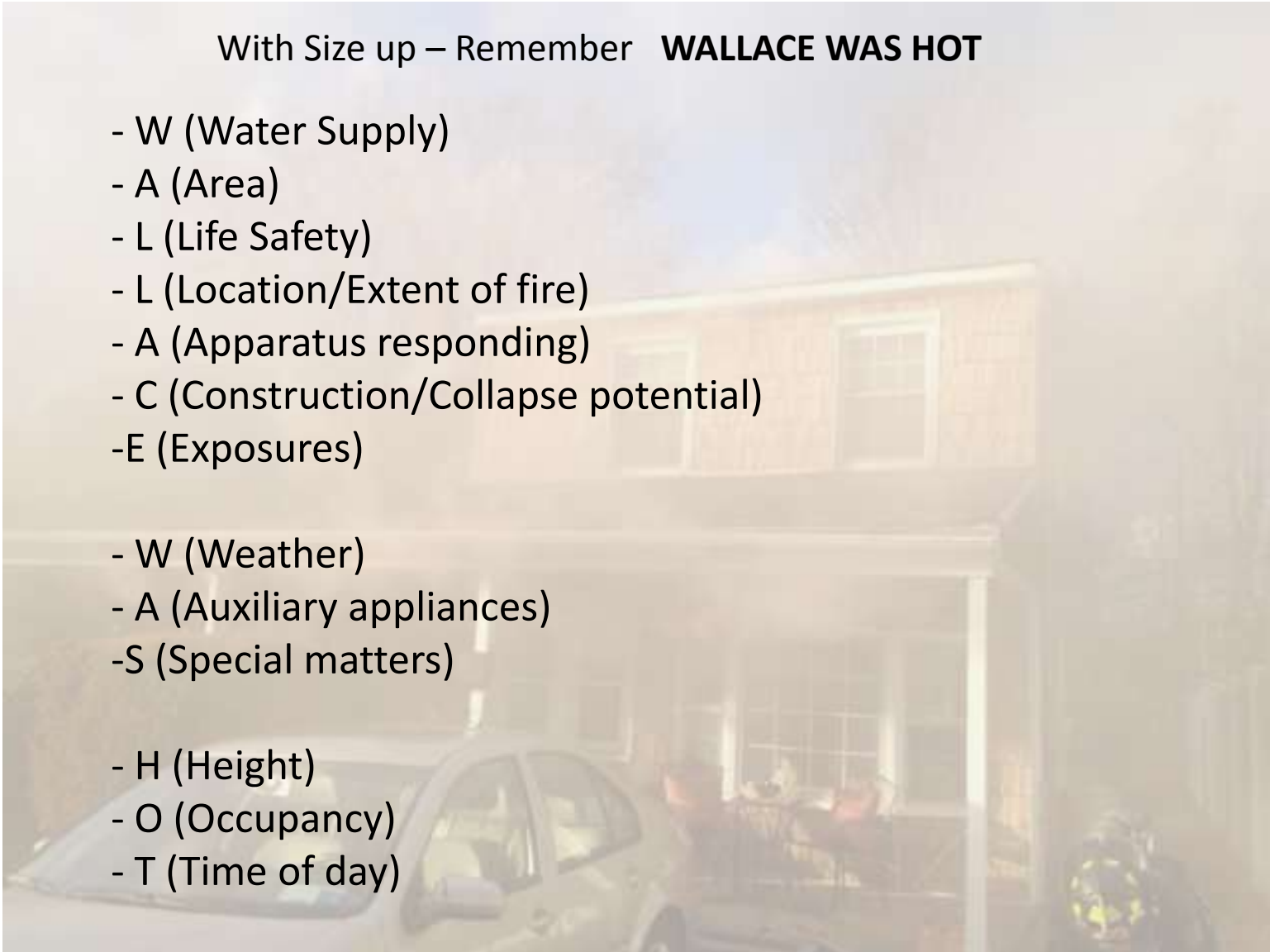
Initial Size Up:

With Size up – Remember **WALLACE WAS HOT**

- W (Water Supply)
- A (Area)
- L (Life Safety)
- L (Location/Extent of fire)
- A (Apparatus responding)
- C (Construction/Collapse potential)
- E (Exposures)

- W (Weather)
- A (Auxiliary appliances)
- S (Special matters)

- H (Height)
- O (Occupancy)
- T (Time of day)



Using these Factors - Let's do Initial Size Up of this Incident:

- C - Construction (how was structure built)
- O – Occupancy
- A – Apparatus/Manpower (what is coming)
- L – Life Hazard

- W – Water Supply
- A –Appliances or Apparatus – (What Rigs are coming)
- S – Street Conditions - are there any hindrance's

- W – Weather - is it going to help or hurt us
- E – Exposures - Where is it going
- A - Area – what area is or may be involved
- L – Location of Fire - everyone should know
- T – Time of Day - (**why is this a factor ?**)
- H – Height - How high is the structure – will this effect us



Initial Size Up:

For this incident:



- C - Construction :

Levitt Cape style home built early 1950's

- added extension 1/2 Corner – bumped out the front
- added extension 3 side front to back (*may have been a garage/breeze way conversion?*)
- 2nd floor addition 3 side – front to back

- Is light weight construction or Truss an issue?
probably not, but can't assume there is not.

Clues it may exist in an older structures:

Open floor plan inside

Older homes were built with “door on rooms”

Initial Size Up:

For this incident:

- O – Occupancy

We were advised prior to our arrival by a Westbury FF on scene, that all occupants are out of the structure.

If this wasn't the case, what clues might make us think otherwise:

- The 2 Cars in the driveway
- Front door which was not locked
- if see:
- Windows open –especially 1st floor windows
- Neighbors telling you, I don't see ...



Initial Size Up:

For this incident:



- A – Apparatus/Manpower

It's Sunday 3pm – Is manpower typically going to be an Issue? Probably not.

If this was Tuesday 7am will this change and could this factor change our initial tactics?

Initial Size Up:

For this incident:



•L – Life Hazard

What may some of the life hazards be?

Single family Residential typically don't contain the high life hazard of multi-dwelling or a commercial, but some factors will increase this:

Is there Colliers Mansion type conditions inside?
How long was this fire burning before noticed?

Item that I saw as a concern:

Good smoke conditions pushing around chimney

- Why should this be of concern ?
- Where does this chimney take us?
- Where is the burners in a Levitt Cape?
- Why is this dangerous to us?
- Could this also be a sign of vertical fire extension?

Initial Size Up:

For this incident:



- W – Water Supply

With the hydrant IFO house next store,
should water be an issue?

Note it was – “Engines on Hydrant” was quite delayed.

What factors could delay water to engine:

- Broken Hydrant
- Temps below 32 for few days, as with this incident, hydrant could be frozen if drain not working properly.
- Manpower issues, lack of experience by member(s) connecting hydrant to engine.

How did this delay effect us:

took a long time to get that 2nd line charged
(only get 1 line charged while engine is on tank)

Note : with dead ends – Main is typically small and not always the best hydrant, since not part of a grid & getting fed from multiple points – good to be ready with secondary one.

Initial Size Up:

For this incident:



•A –Auxiliary Appliances / Apparatus –

Aux app: Sprinkler - Standpipes – Extinguisher systems

Are they common in a residential application? No

We are seeing more and more sprinkler today in residential, typically in burner room and are required in Village of Westbury when you Sheetrock an attic .

In residential application – will these effect our operation, will we need to immediately gaining control of them like in a commercial application?

Typically not –1/2” 3/4” or 1” feeds – will keep a fire in check though, especially when in a confined area.

Initial Size Up:

For this incident:



•A – Appliances or Apparatus – (What about Rigs)

Is this going to be an issue in Residential house fire?

Typically: 2 Engine, 1 Ladder, and 1 EMS operation is all that is needed to get the job done.

1 engine in operation, 2nd ready if needed on hydrant
1 Ladder – ground ladder typically all required.

1 EMS – just in case

and

FAST TEAM – on scene for 2 in/ 2 out compliance.

If this was to be long term operations – Rehab,
Warming, lighting ... may come into play.

With Commercial's: Tower Ladders, Deck Guns, Foam appliances... these type apparatus become more of a factor.

Initial Size Up:

For this incident:



- S – Street Conditions:

What immediately became an issue in this incident?

DEAD END

Why is this a factor:

As apparatus arrives – gets harder and harder to access

What comes later? Ambulance way down the block

and should NEVER enter the block!

Getting equipment from these later arriving apparatus becomes delayed – Think ahead, if on a later rig bring down what you MAY need and stage closer to scene.

(Extension Ladder – for example)

Tight street – a lot of cars on road : Sunday a lot of people home, typically more cars on road then what we might see on a weekday when everyone is at work.

Initial Size Up:

For this incident:



- W – Weather

Light wind, temps below freezing.

Not really a factor effecting the Fire, ICE later in this event could be a concern – no initial concern here

What if it was Rain, Heavy winds... what we have concerns?

Rain could prevent smoke from lifting

Wind – making timely ventilation critical - too early especially if in the direction wind is blowing/forcing air into the structure fanning the fire.

Initial Size Up:

For this incident:



- E – Exposures

Do we have immediate exposure issues?

NO

What about if Fire blows out side 3 windows on 1st floor,
Will that PVC fence be a concern?

What about if Fire blows out 2nd floor side 3 windows,
Could radiant or convection heat be a concern, especially
if wind picks up and blows in eastern direction?

Initial Size Up:

For this incident:



- A - Area

Is this of great concern?

No - it's a 50'x30' residential home, 2 stories, nothing we can't handle when we take into consideration everything else:

Good manpower, good water, weather not a factor, no life hazard, good solidly built structure.

Initial Size Up:

For this incident:



- L – Location of Fire

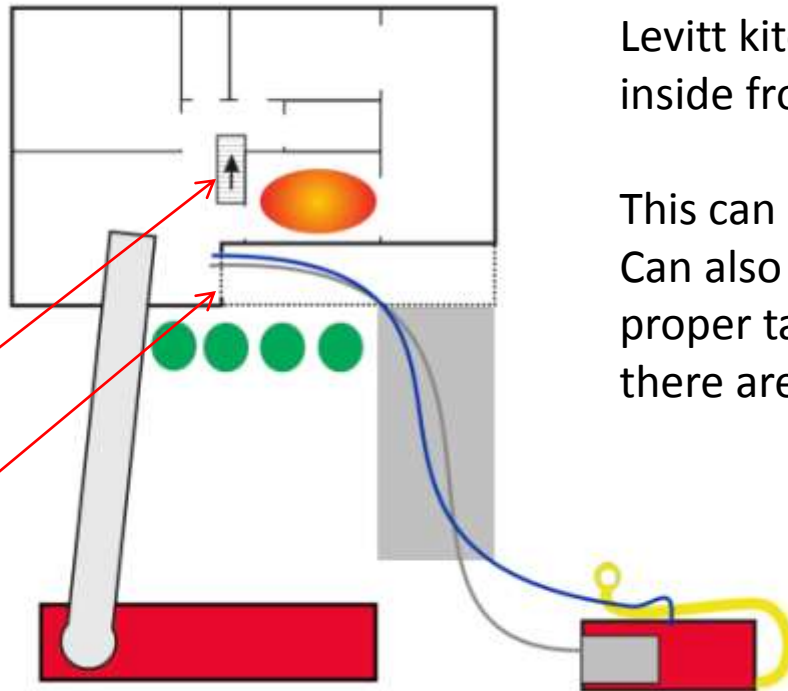
What About Location of fire, should we be concerned?

Kitchen fire, Where is Kitchen in a typical Levitt Cape?

YES - Should be of concern

Levitt kitchens are usually to right , immediately inside front door.

This can easily trap victims on 2nd floor.
Can also trap firefighter on floor above if proper tactics are either not deployed or there are later issues with water



Initial Size Up:

For this incident:



T – Time of Day

How is time of day effecting our operation ?

Not really an issue here.

Time of day will effect:

Our Response

Life hazard

Duration of burn

All keys components in a successful event.

Initial Size Up:

For this incident:



- H – Height

Is height of this structure going to effect us at this incident.

Shouldn't our ladder can access all floors and roof without an issue.

Members if in trouble can bail from 2nd floor without real problem...

Height is defiantly not an Issue.

We're Going Offensive

What Objectives and Tactics will we deploy ?

Our **Strategic Objectives** should be:

RESCUE

EXPOSURES

CONFINEMENT

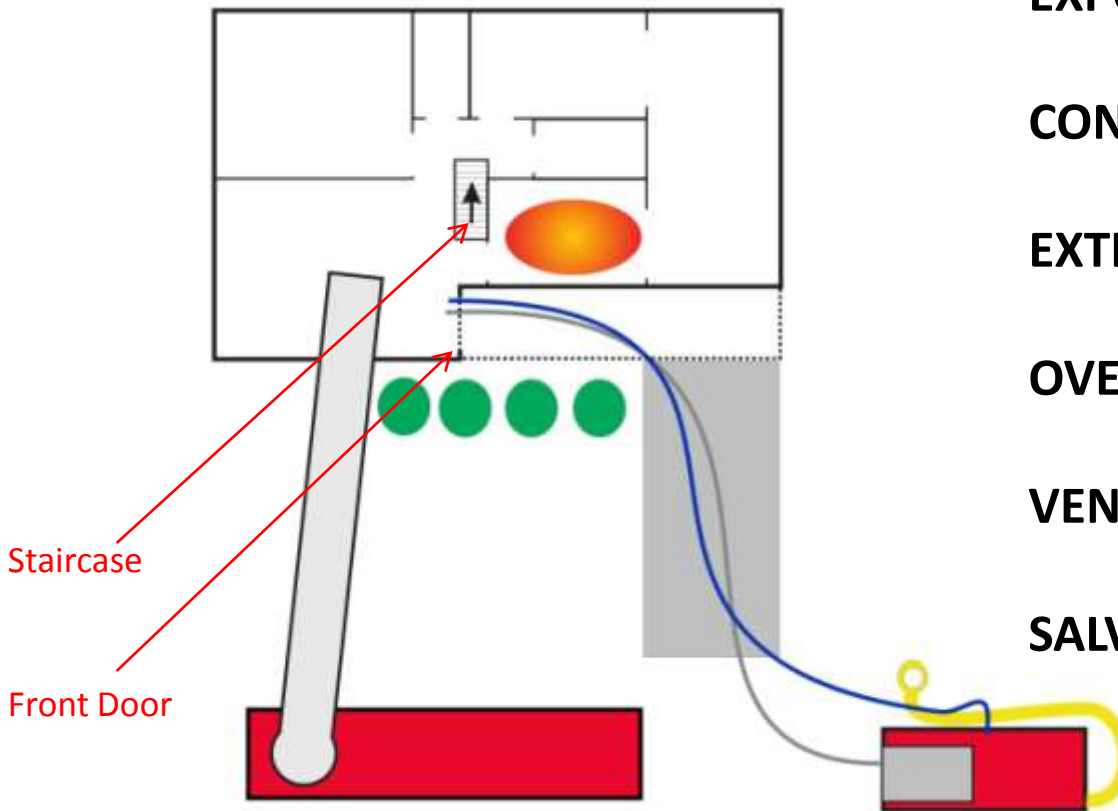
EXTINGUISHMENT

OVERHAUL

VENTILATION

SALVAGE - In that order

For this incident:

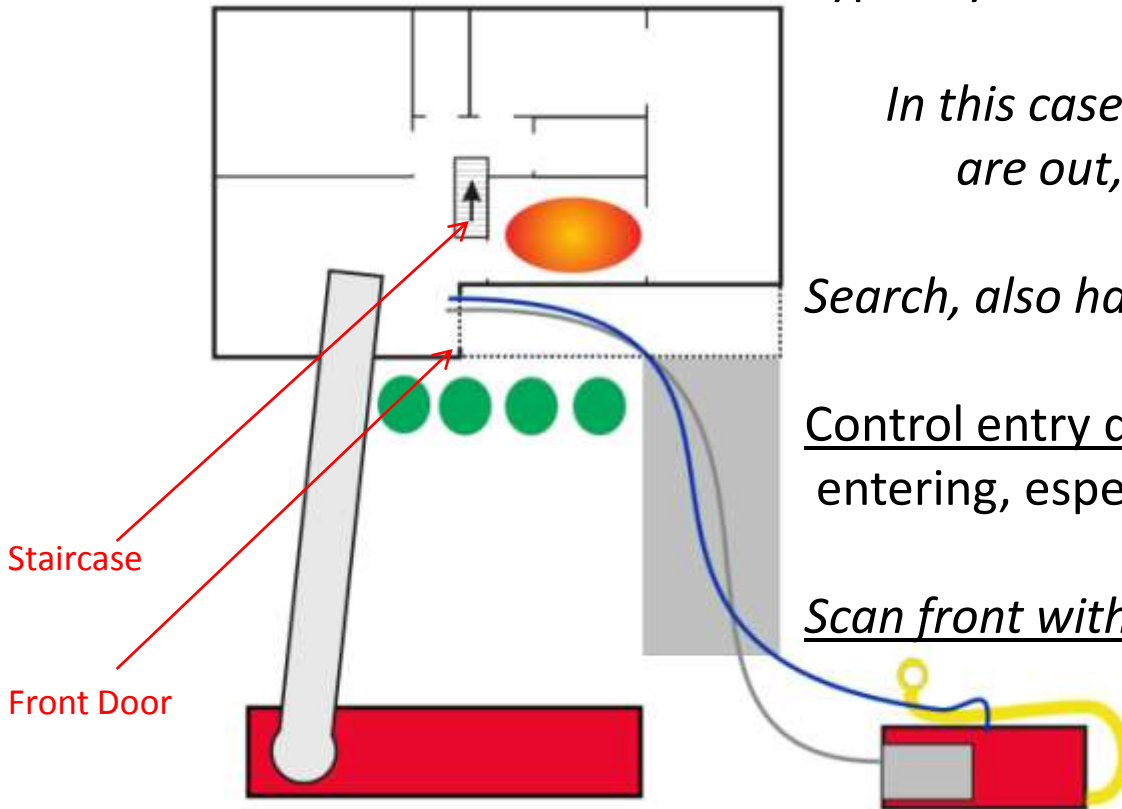


What Tactics should we deploy to meet these Objectives?

Tactics:

RESCUE - Send a Search Team in, as our 1st line is being established.

For this incident:



Typically – 1st due Officer , FE and/or Can

In this case we were advised all occupants are out, are we still going to check?

Search, also has responsibility to locate Fire

Control entry door – if possible keep air from entering, especially if wind driving inward.

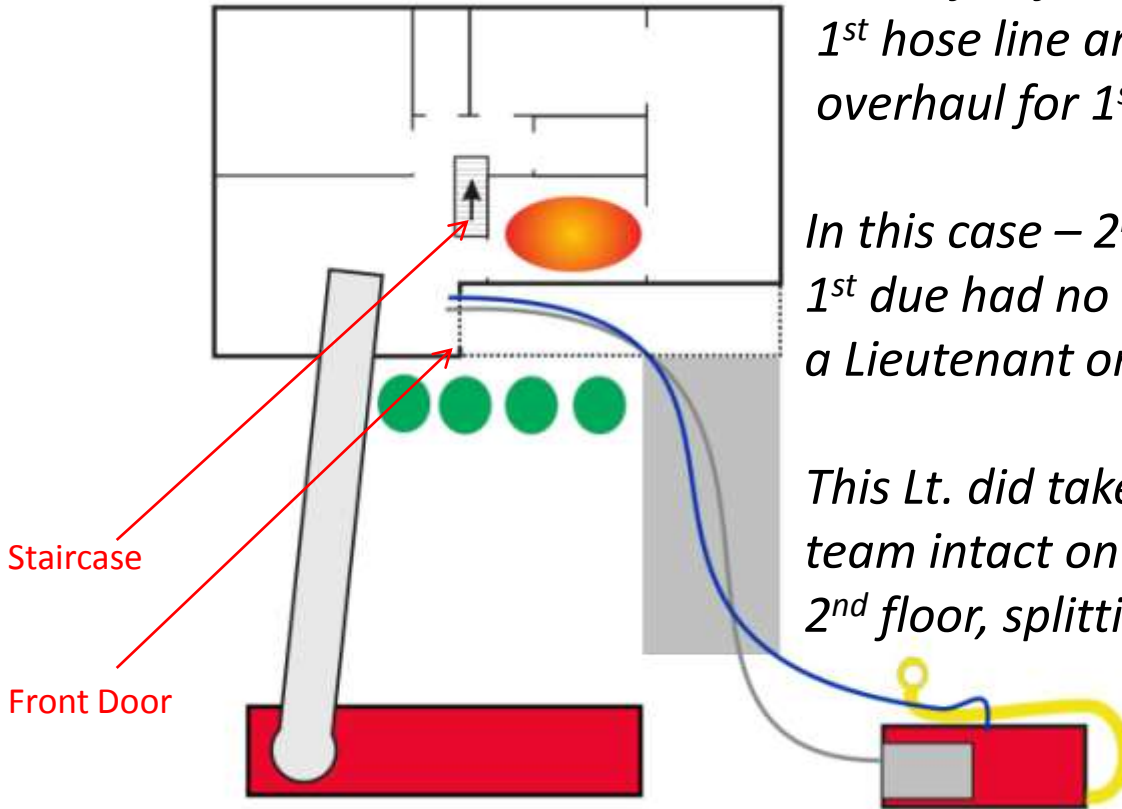
Scan front with TI camera – see which side is the hot side – right/left/above

What Tactics should we deploy to meet these Objectives?

Tactics:

Search team will direct the 1st line to the fire.

For this incident:



If truck is on scene – The inside truck team will take over searches above fire floor as initial officer directs

1st hose line and their search team will provide overhaul for 1st line – this keeping team intact.

In this case – 2nd Due was another Engine. 1st due had no officer and 2nd due Engine had a Lieutenant on it.

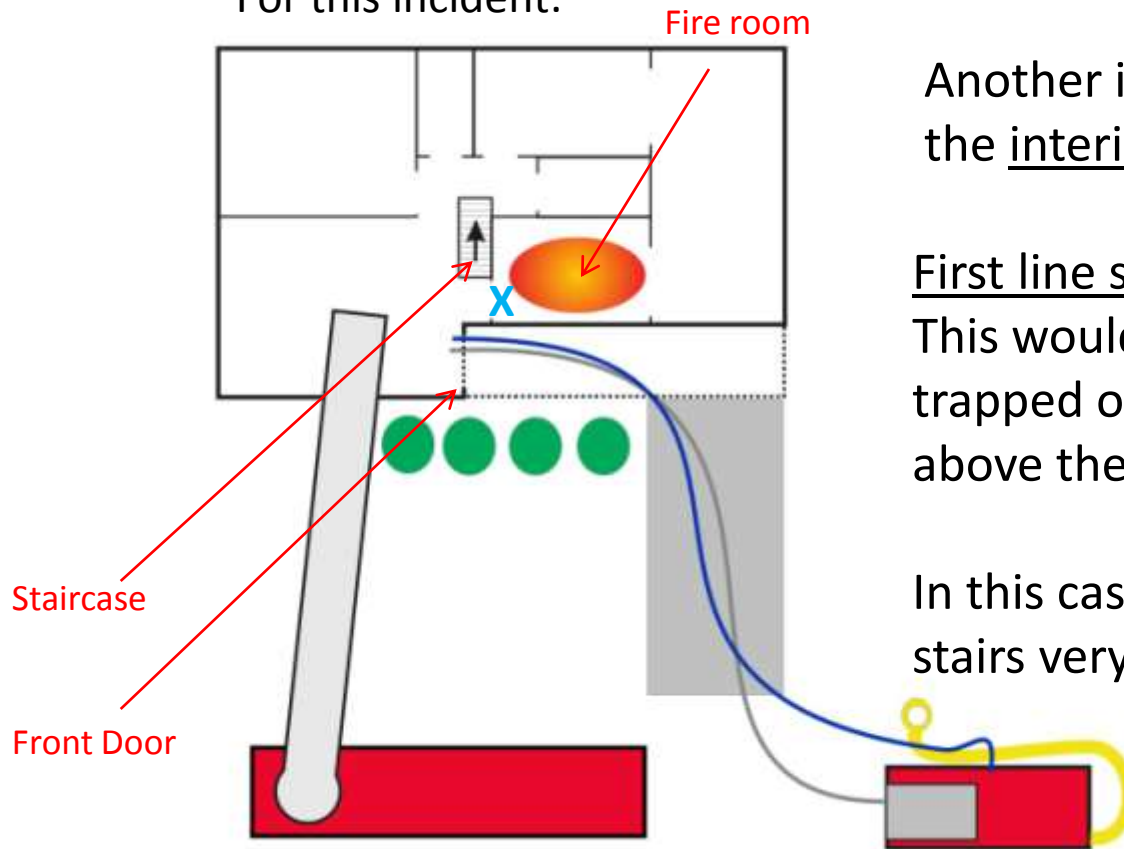
This Lt. did take over searches, kept 1st engine team intact on fire room, and directed 2nd line to 2nd floor, splitting the 2nd Engine team into 2nd line and truck team, they operated on 2nd floor. This Lt. coordinated tactic with 969 potable(acting boss)

What Tactics should we deploy to meet these Objectives?

Tactics:

EXPOSURES - Our 1st line needs to be placed in what's not burning & about to burn, keeping what is burning in check.

For this incident:



Another important factor is to protect the interior staircase

First line should be placed X

This would protect any possible occupants trapped on 2nd floor and teams operating above the fire floor.

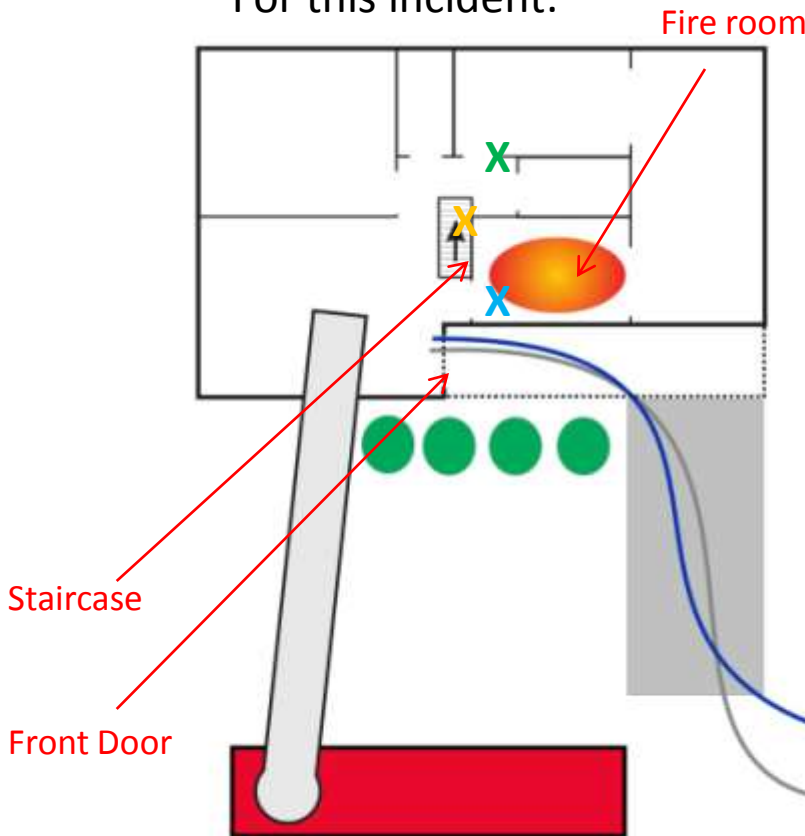
In this case fire could have rolled up the stairs very easily, since main body of fire was right there.

What Tactics should we deploy to meet these Objectives?

Tactics:

CONFINEMENT - By placing the line **X**, besides protecting the exposures, you will also be confining the fire for the most part.

For this incident:



The 2nd Line was committed up staircase to 2nd floor above the fire **X** preventing extension

This provided good confinement.

If a 3rd Line was to be utilized, where should have that been committed, although not needed in this case.

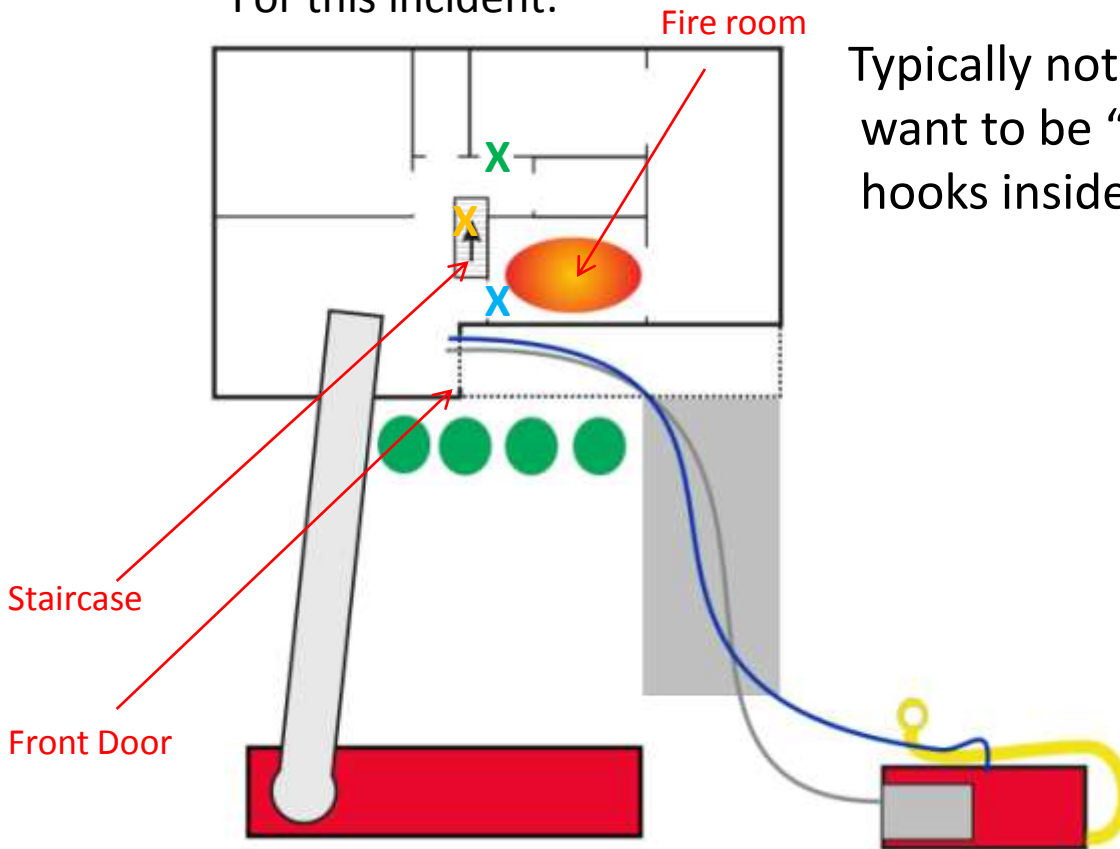
X this would prevent the fire from wrapping back around possible cutting off the stairs.
closing that door would also work.

What Tactics should we deploy to meet these Objectives?

Tactics:

OVERHAUL - The Lines has knocked down the fire, We need to have a truck team in place to open up. There should be an inside truck with each line.

For this incident:



Typically not a problem here, most guys want to be “truckie” and I saw plenty of hooks inside and on both floors opening up.

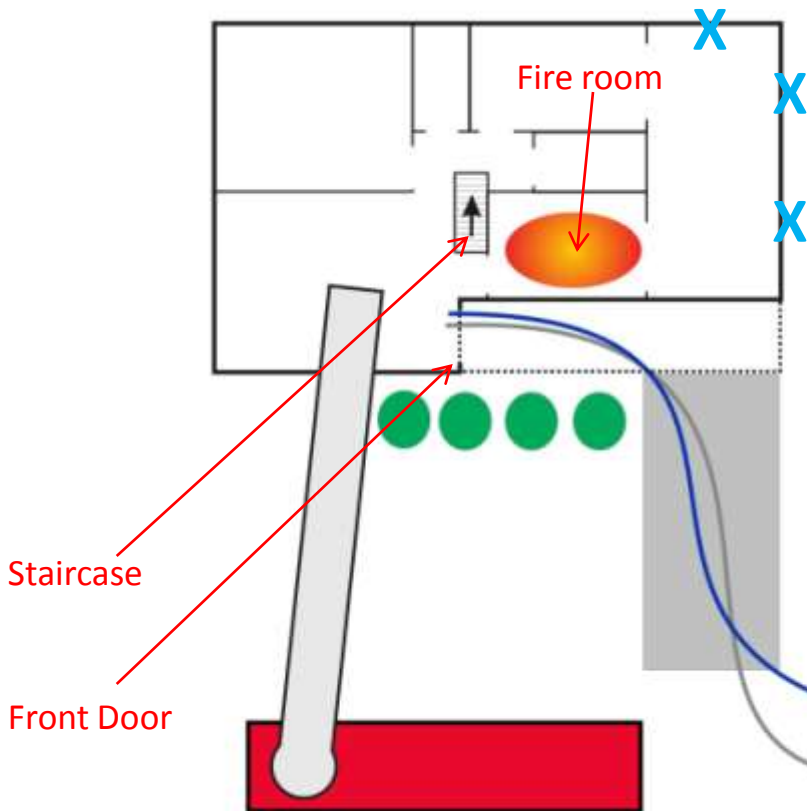
What Tactics should we deploy to meet these Objectives?

Tactics:

VENTILATION - is a key component in our operations. It can lead to a great operation if it's done right or have deadly consequences if done wrong.

For this incident:

Coordination is the Key.



Ventilations on fire floor should be ahead of the fire, In the direction it will go. This will force the fire out these points **X** instead of advancing through out structure.

Also when water is flowing on fire, steam created and contaminates can be force out these ventilation points – ahead and not dangerously over hose team head.

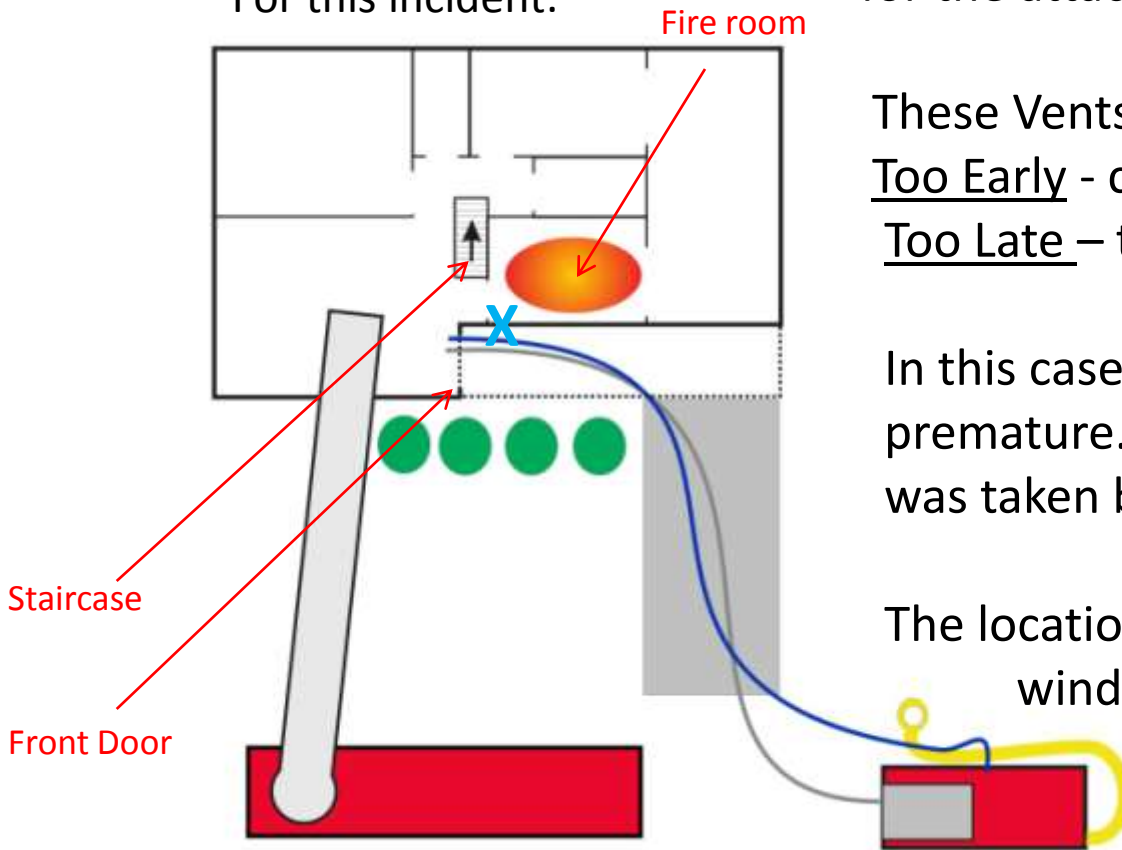
Vents behind you, may bring the fire towards you and over your head, should only be done this way when fire is controlled.

What Tactics should we deploy to meet these Objectives?

Tactics:

VENTILATION - There is water on the fire, we can now ventilate. Although in most case – Vertical Ventilation **Above**, should be done asap, making conditions better for the attack teams.

For this incident:



These Vents need to be coordinated –
Too Early - could cause room(s) to flash
Too Late – teams will suffer with steam ...

In this case vents may have been a bit premature. Front fire room window was taken before 1st line was even in place.

The location was also of concern: **X** this window was directly outside entry door, so if flashed may have effected access/egress?

What Tactics should we deploy to meet these Objectives?

Tactics:

VENTILATION - Venting a roof in most houses are not necessary and provide little more effectiveness than opening 2nd floor window. It's only when the fire is on these top floors or attics spaces where they are effective.

For this incident:



In this case, the fire never extended to 2nd floor so opening the roof was not done, nor needed.

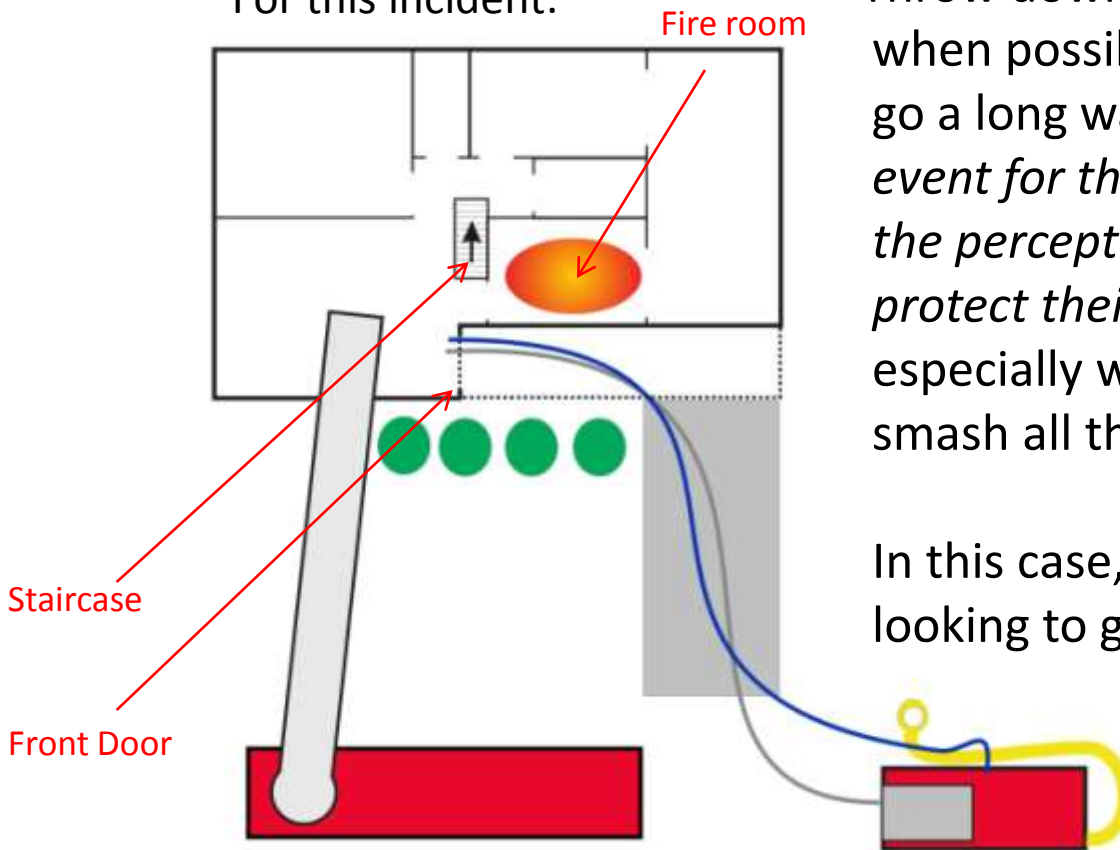
If it did extend to 2nd floor, opening the flat part **X** would have been safe and effective. The Aerial was in place and ready to utilize as a roof access if it was needed.

What Tactics should we deploy to meet these Objectives?

Tactics:

SALVAGE - Kind of an after thought, but it is our responsible “to protect property”.

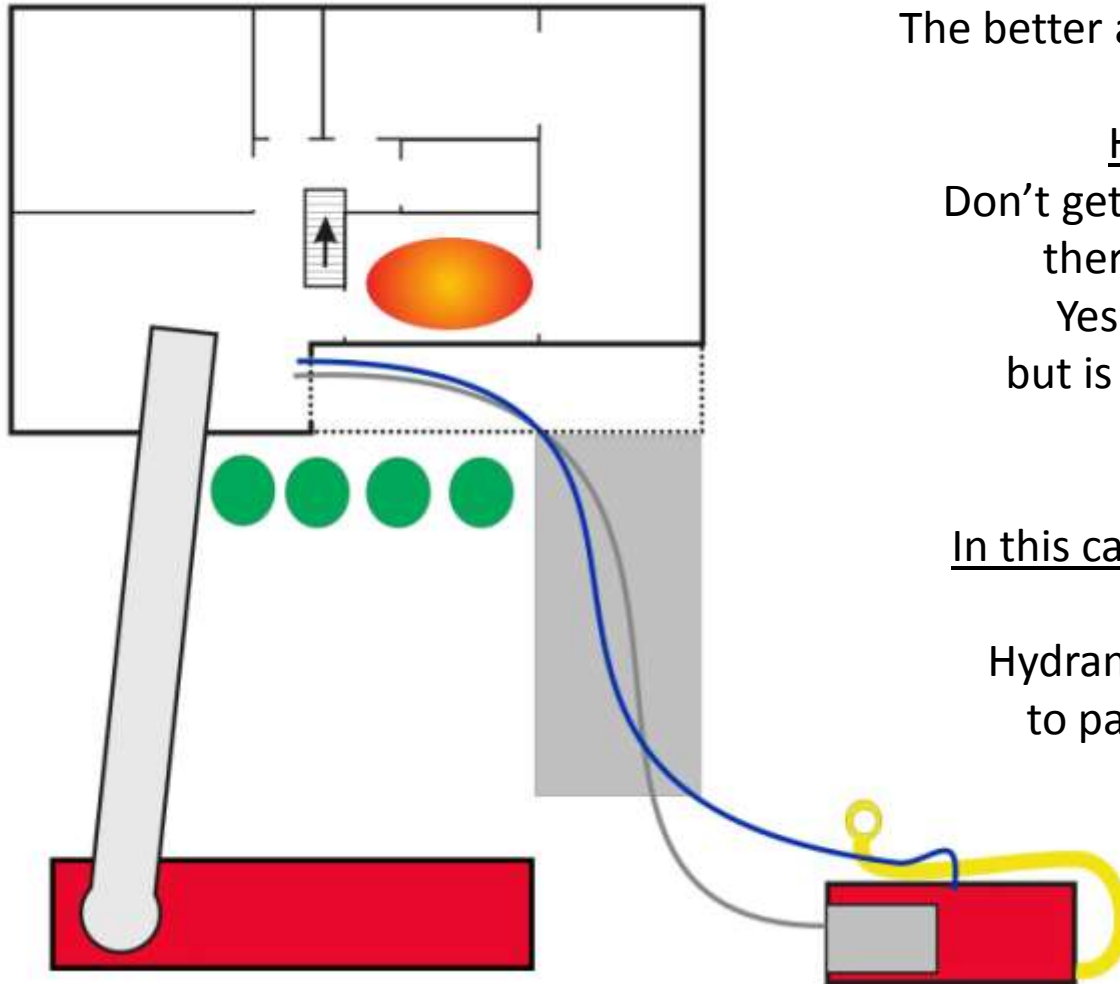
For this incident:



Throw down blue tarps over property when possible, even if after the fact, will go a long way, *remember this is a traumatic event for the home owner and giving them the perception you did all you could to protect their property*, it speak volumes - especially when they just watched you smash all their windows.

In this case, I know Ex-Chief Borra was looking to get tarps in that 1st floor bedroom.

Overall Thoughts of Operation



WATER on THE FIRE

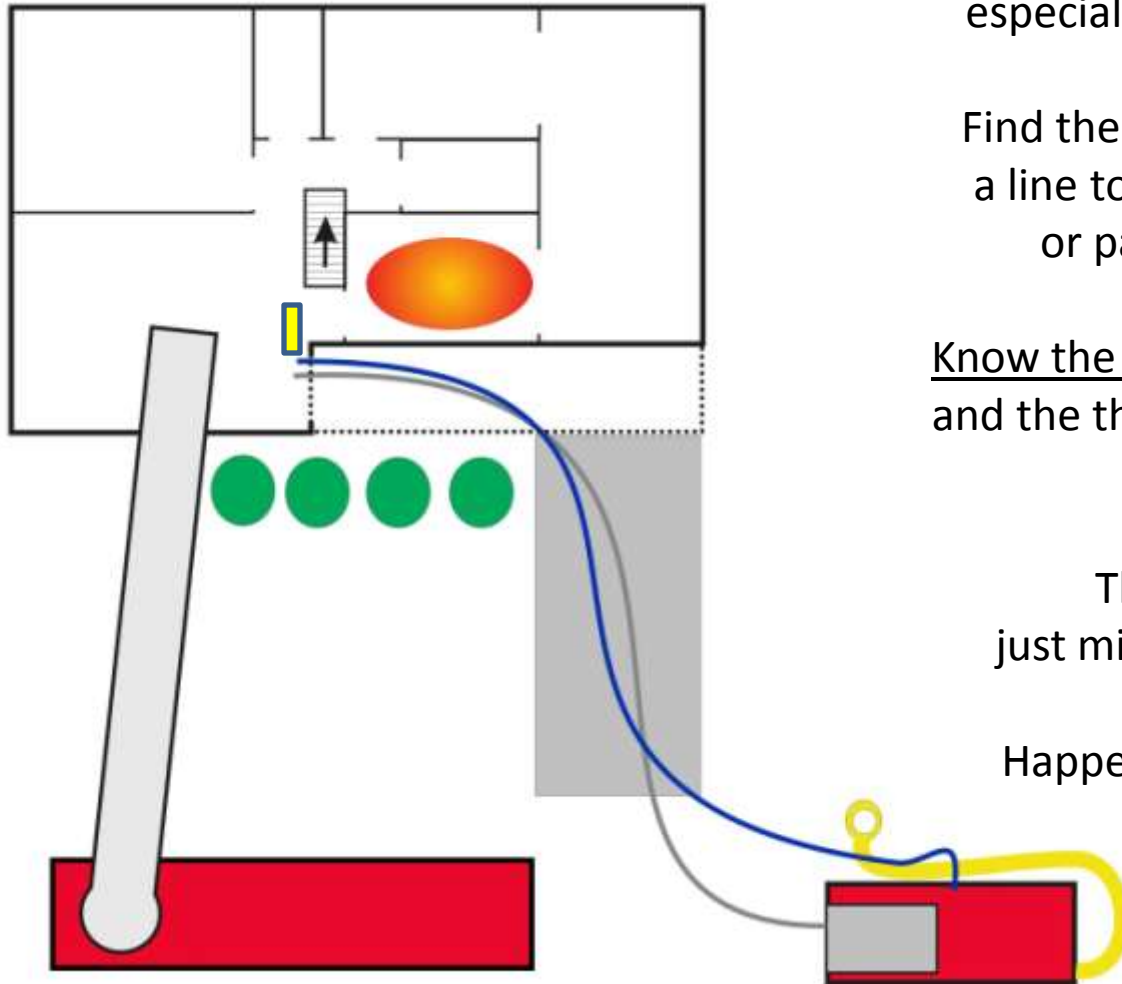
The sooner was accomplish this
The better and safer the scene will be.

Hitting Hydrants

Don't get fixed on "Front Suction"
there are other intakes.
Yes usually the easiest
but is it always the quickest
or best?

In this case a possible alternative
33' roll up
Hydrant - under center of rig
to passenger side intake?

Overall Thoughts of Operation



Know where the Fire is

Scan outside with TI camera especially when cold, a great tactic

Find the fire before committing the a line to an area that is not on fire or pass the fire all together

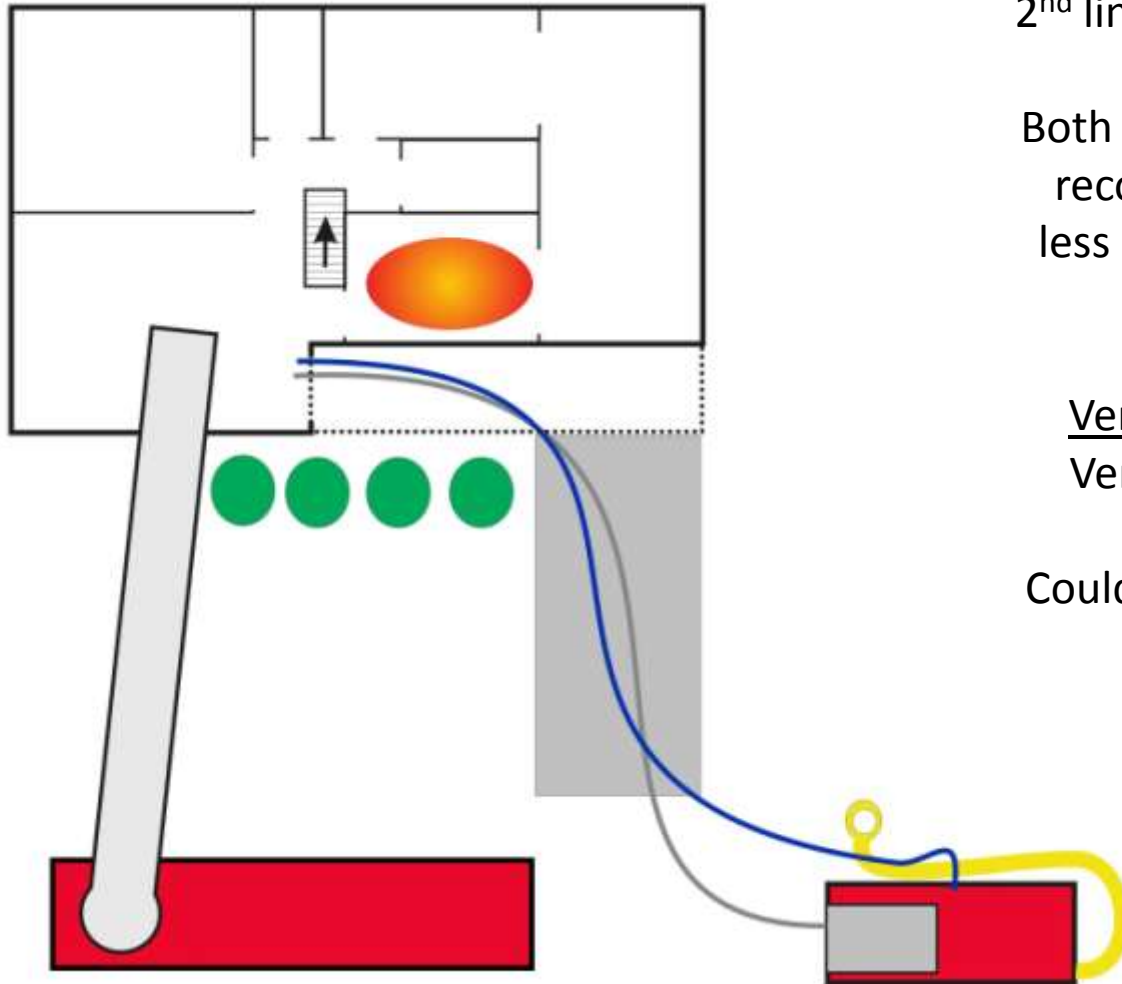
Know the type of homes in the district and the things to look out for in them.

In this case

The door when open just misses stairs and cut access off to the kitchen.

Happens in 99% of Levitt capes

Overall Thoughts of Operation

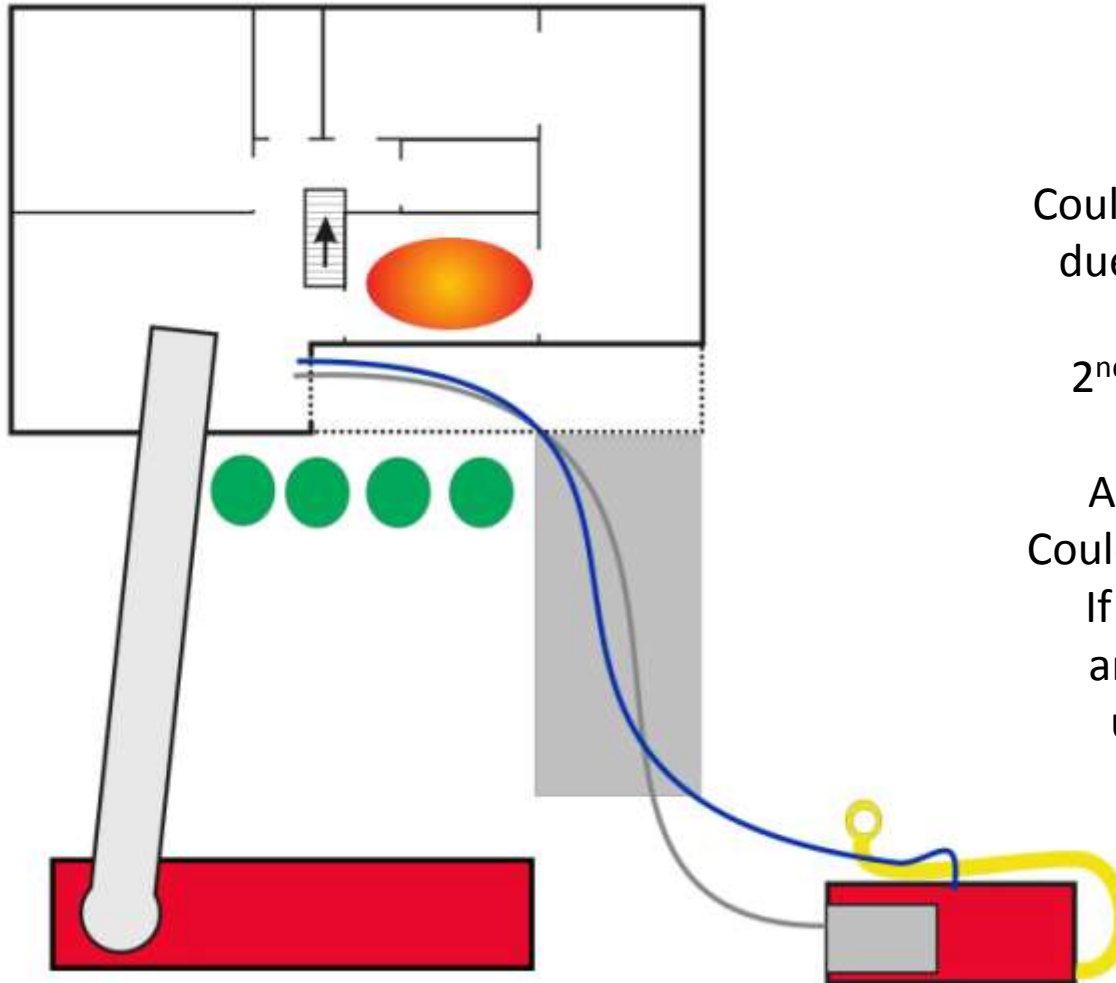


2nd Line equal too or Greater then 1st
1st line off rig was 250' 1 ¾ " dead bed
2nd line 200' 1 ¾ " pre-connect.

Both were at front door, team
recognized the 2nd line was
less and that was committed
as the 1st line.

Vents – already discussed
Very important especially
In windy situations,
Could have dramatic effect on
the Operation.

Overall Thoughts of Operation



Committing Lines

Confine before Extinguish.

Don't commit **dry lines** to
into the unknown.

In this case

Couldn't get the 2nd line charged
due to the fact engine wasn't
on hydrant - but
2nd line went dry to 2nd floor.

Although worked out okay,
Could have been a costly mistake
If that 1st line drained tank;
and fire rolls out room and
up the stair, team is now
pinned upstairs with
line but no water.

If do commit dry line –
do so only after know
1st floor fire is controlled

Overall Thoughts of Operation

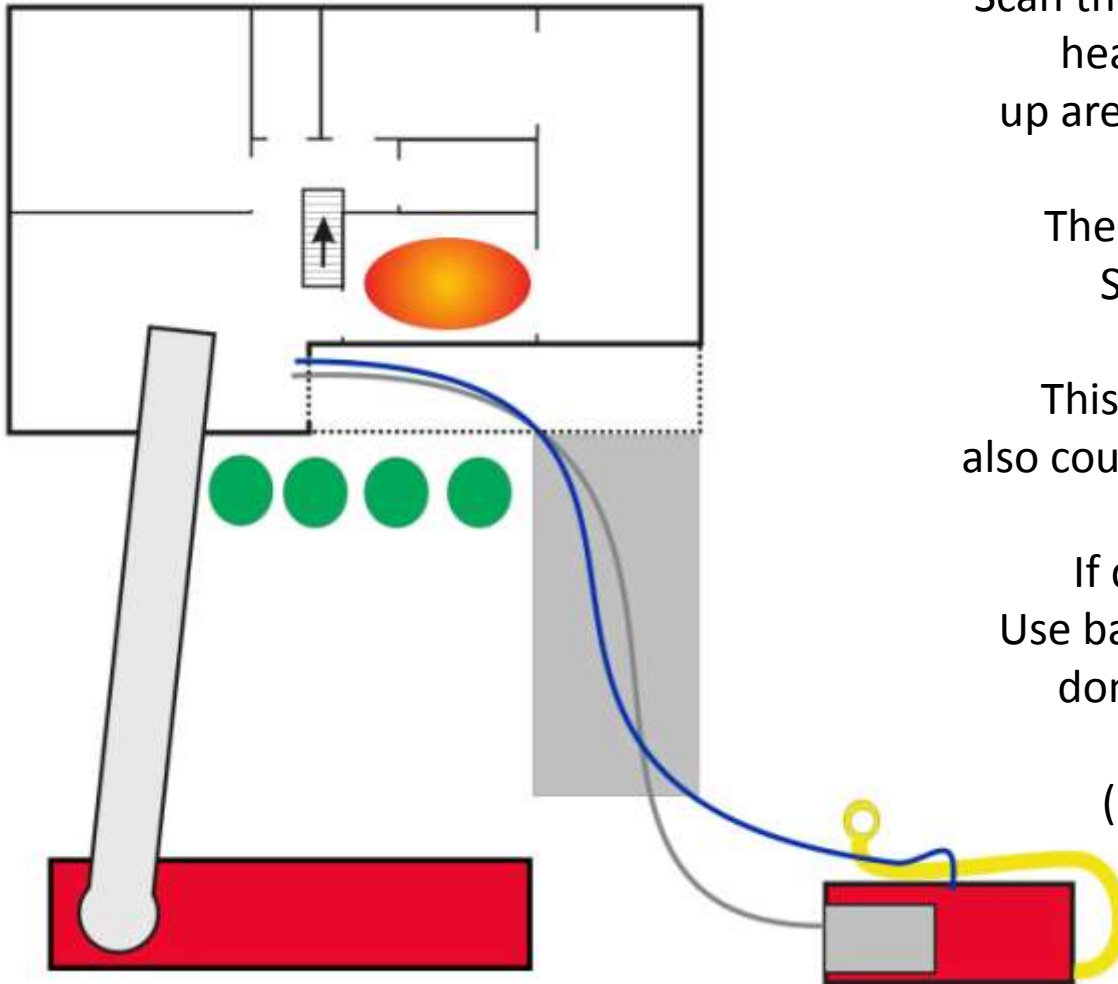
USE the TI Camera

One of the best tools we have -
Scan the rooms/areas if there is no
heat there is no need to open
up areas, creating more damage
to the structure.

There is a fine line between
Safe and Unnecessary

This extra, not needed work
also could cause unnecessary injury.

If don't have a TI camera
Use back of hand - if it feels cool
don't need to be pulled or
opened
(old school - Pre TIC)

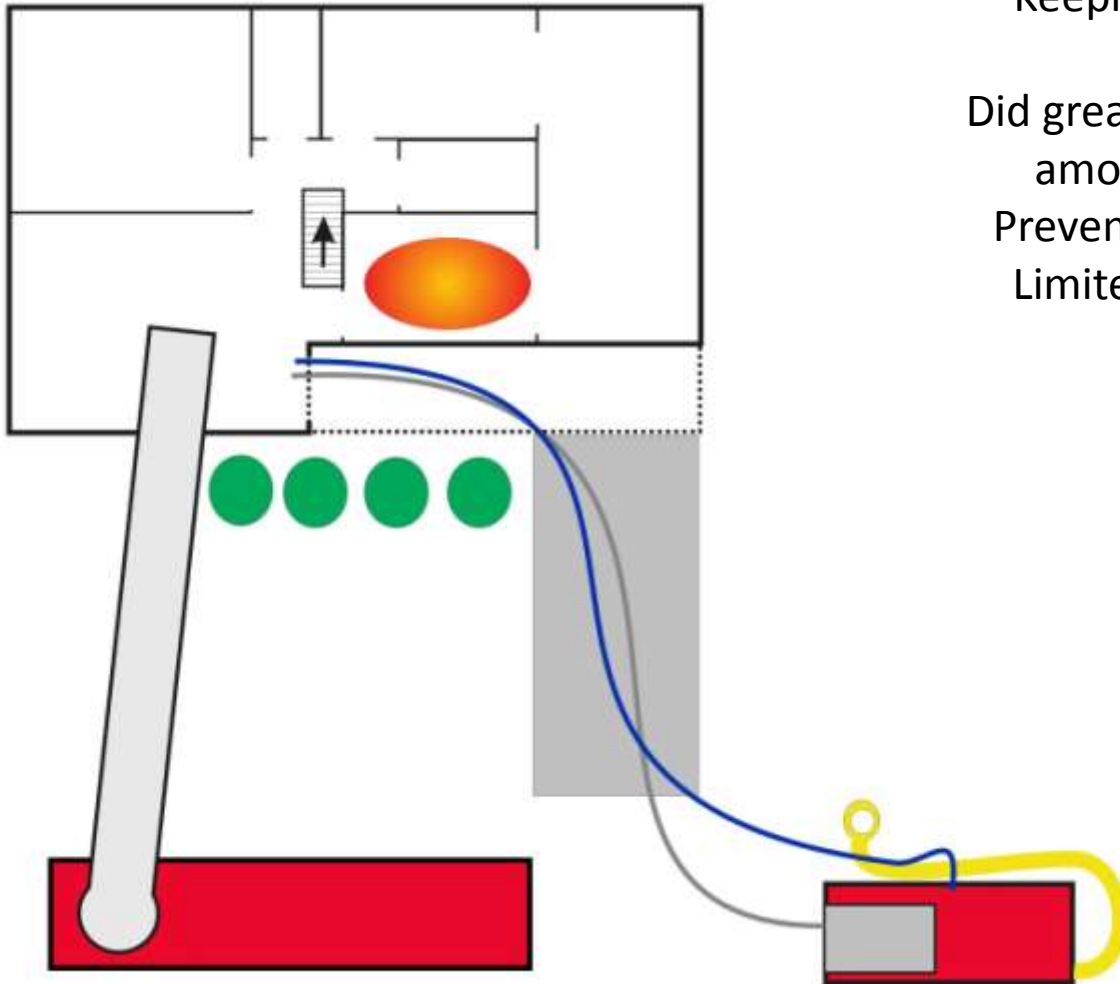


Overall Thoughts of Operation

SAFETY OFFICERS

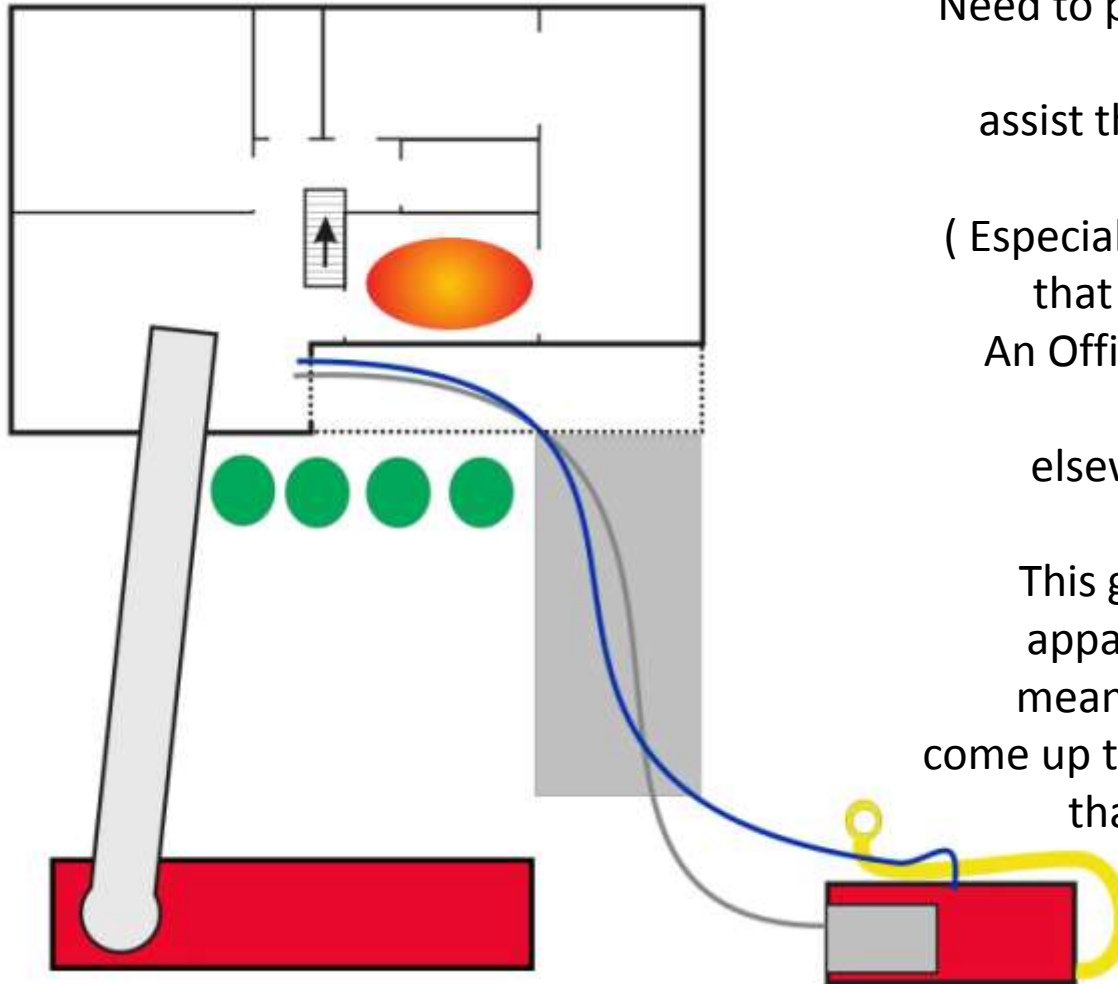
Good to see Gary and Ex Chief Borra
Keeping members safe inside

Did great job, controlling who and
amount of members inside
Prevented Overcrowding inside
Limited members On Stairs ...
Great job.



2nd Due Chauffer

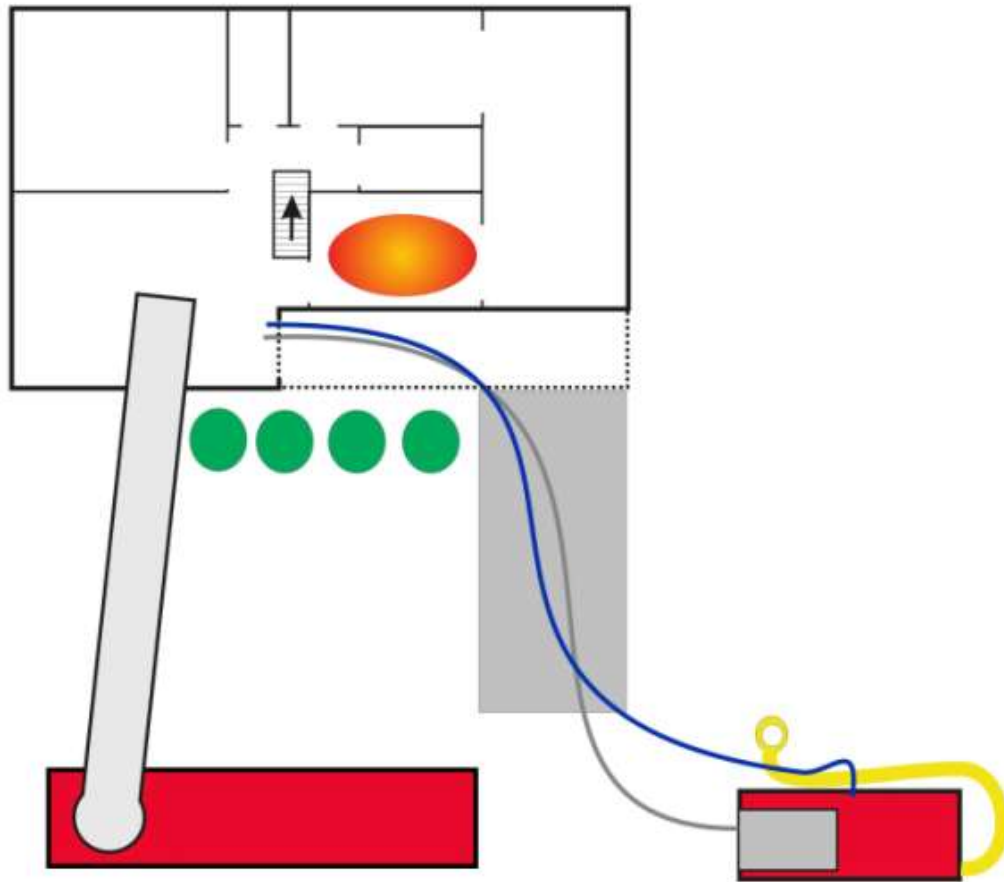
Overall Thoughts of Operation



If not on a hydrant,
Need to park rig where don't impede
access or egress,
assist the 1st due engine chauffer
in their operation,
(Especially when you're qualified on
that Engine and the operator is
An Officer – allowing this Officer
to be utilized
elsewhere in the operation.

This goes for all later arriving
apparatus, if rig is just used as a
means of transporting members,
come up to scene assist the chauffeurs
that arrived before you.

Overall Thoughts of Operation



FINAL Thoughts

Great job

Quick effective operations

Everyone went home the way they arrived – Safe

Change a couple of factors and things could have been Different – understand this!

