

SHELBYVILLE FIRE & RESCUE STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES		
	SECTION: Operations SUBJECT: Fireground Operations	S.O.P: 109.03
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	Approved By:	Effective Date: December 1, 2012 Revision Date:

Purpose:

This policy outlines the fireground operations that are used by the SFD.

Procedure:

This procedure discusses general fire ground activities. There are additional S.O.P.s that covers specific actions at fire and other emergency scenes.

The buddy system shall be practiced for all activities occurring in a hazardous area.

I. Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA):

1. The wearing of SCBA is mandatory on all fires (including dumpster fires) except trash/nuisance fires and field fires.
2. When SCBA is required to be worn, no one shall remove his or her SCBA until approved by the Incident Commander and testing equipment has verified that there are no excessive hazardous gases or deficiency in oxygen.
3. Firefighters on apparatus shall don their SCBA upon arrival at the scene unless safe to do so in apparatus without removing seatbelt. The first two apparatus crews shall have masks in place upon arrival. Firefighters need not go “on air” until just before entering the hazardous area.
4. When the low air pressure warning sounds, the firefighter and his/her partner(s) must immediately exit the hazardous area to obtain full air cylinders. If they are removing a victim, they may continue doing so, if they believe that have sufficient air to safely complete the rescue.
5. Firefighters shall not take unnecessary or unreasonable risks to effect a rescue. The safety of firefighters is paramount.
6. If it becomes necessary to leave a hazardous area, no one shall leave alone.

II. Hose Lines:

1. All interior fire attacks should be made with a minimum 1 ¾” hose line.
2. When firefighters are in hazardous areas, the Rapid Intervention Team (RIT) procedures must be followed.
3. When an interior attack is being made, a supply line shall be laid unless the Incident Commander directs otherwise. When the tank level falls to ½, there is to be a supply line connected to the pumper, either from a hydrant or another unit’s water supply.

III. Number of Firefighters in a Structure:

1. While it is recognized that firefighters want to help in controlling an emergency, too many firefighters inside a hazardous area can be counter-productive and even dangerous. No one shall be inside a hazardous area unless performing an assigned task.

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13. At the scene of rescues, the paramedic in charge of patient care shall be consulted for recommendations on victim extrication.
14. Unless necessary for public safety, no debris or vehicular fluids shall be moved from an automobile accident scene unless approved by the police officer conducting the accident investigation.
15. Whenever a fire safety violation is observed at a fire scene, the fire prevention bureau should be notified.
16. Crews shall remain together whenever practical. The officer of the apparatus is responsible for knowing who is in his/her crew, where they are and what they are doing.
17. AS noted above, there are several other S.O.P.s that are also applicable to emergency scenes. All members are expected to know and practice these procedures.