SIZE-UP:

- Provide “CAN” report:
  - Conditions
  - Actions
  - Needs

- Quickly survey the building – perimeter & interior (if possible)

- “BAG it:”
  - Where’s the fire…
    - Been
    - At
    - Going

- “Not fighting the fire you see in street, it’s the fire you’ll fight once you get inside”
DETERMINING HANDLINE PLACEMENT:

- Identify the exact location and extent of the fire before committing
- Take the most linear/unobstructed route
  - Initiating an aggressive attack as soon as possible
  - Protecting life is the number one priority
- Purpose of the first (interior) line is to protect the primary means of egress
  - Typically the front door – even if it’s the area of involvement (‘burned side’)
  - Grants access to the building’s main arteries
- Position the line to “take/control space” – safeguarding victims & search crews
  - Placed between the fire and interior exposures
  - Drive byproducts of combustion away from the survivable space
  - Allow for rapid advance to the seat of the fire to complete extinguishment
ESTIMATING THE STRETCH:

- Rig to Door + (Door to Floor) + Feet to Seat = Minimum Amount Required
- ‘DOSE:’
  - Distance (from apparatus to building entrance)
  - Obstacles (objects, conditions or topography affecting stretch)
  - Stairs (straight run – return/scissor – right angle – cork screw)
  - Elevation (# of floors)

- Factor in a little extra – rounding up to the nearest length
- Rules of thumb:
  - One (50’) length will cover the fire floor in most dwellings
  - Return stairs typically require one length per floor
  - Well-hole or rope stretches can cover five floors per length
  - One length covers two floors on cork screw stairs

SELECTING THE APPROPRIATE HANDLINE:

- GPM vs HRR
  - Extinguishment = Overcoming HRR
  - Requires “overwhelming superior force”
  - Exceeding the “critical flow rate” (minimum GPM required)
- Reach and penetration suitable for the environment
- 2.5” hose for ‘ADULT(S)’ fires
  - Advanced - Defensive - Unknown (size) - Large (area) - Tons (water) – Standpipe
- Greater water delivery = less steam production (& faster knock-down)
  - Poor flow/stream causes “premature vaporization” – limiting heat absorption
  - Steam disrupts the thermal balance – reducing visibility & tenability
REFERENCES:


