Scenario 14

Basement Fire

Preparation:

75# fire set in the burn room

Safety line with ignition team

Forcible Entry door near the point of entry

Mannequin (optional)

Ventilation Prop on the roof of the 1st story (Multi-company evolution only)

**Single Company Evolution**

Size-Up: Command is on scene of a two story wood frame home with entry onto the second floor of the home. Smoke is showing on the Alpha side. I will be conducting a 360 and establish accountability of occupants.

Update: All units, no residents have been located, the building is furnished and smoke pushing from the first floor on the Alpha side. Command will be on the South side of the building and this side will be the Alpha side.

Assignments: Engine, on arrival stretch to the front door and begin an interior attack.

**Multiple Company Evolution**

**For victim rescue scenarios Command/Operations should be encouraged to designate medical personnel for treatment/transport of victims. These personnel should not be included in the staffing available for fireground functions.**

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Update: All units, no residents have been located, the building is furnished and smoke pushing from the first floor on the Alpha side. Command will be on the South side of the building and this side will be the Alpha side.

Assignments: Station ­­\_\_\_, on arrival stretch to the front door and begin an interior attack and primary search. Station \_\_\_ lay a supply line to the attack engine from the hydrant and set up to ventilate and control utilities. Station \_\_\_ on arrival stage the RIT equipment at the front door and prepare for salvage operations.

Instructions:

Ignition Team: Construct a 75# fire set in the burn room. After lighting, remove the ignitor from the building and place a movable wall in the doorway as shown in the scenario graphic. Monitor the fire and stoke it as necessary. The fire will be set ONLY on the first floor in the room indicated. A smudge pot may be used to increase the quantity of smoke.

Attack Team: Forcible entry will be done on the door prop prior to entry for fire attack. Door control should be emphasized after team entry. After extinguishment hydraulic ventilation can be considered and cooling/hydraulic overhaul can be used to cool the room.

Vent Team: (multi-company evolution) Emphasize the use of a roof ladder for rooftop evolutions on the props.

Search Team: Primary and secondary searches should be conducted. The use of victims for the scenario is optional but a live victim will never be used for a rescue scenario under live fire conditions.

**Instructor Notes:**

-Scenario specifics: This scenario is a high difficulty scenario with a hose stretch of approximately 65’ inside the building a 180 degree turn at the top of the stairs and 4 90 degree turns on the fire floor. Emphasis for this scenario should be placed on proper estimation of how much hose will be required inside the building. Hose management at turns will be critical to this evolution and victims placed in the egress pathway (stairway) will increase the difficulty of the scenario further. Manning requirements for this hose line deployment should be discussed prior to the evolution and stretching the hoseline without fire/smoke conditions should be practiced to emphasize the techniques required for effective line movement. Ventilation control of the fire with door control can be discussed as the attack team will be advancing in the flow path during their approach to the fire and escape conditions for trapped occupants are worsened by poor flow path management. The use of a cellar nozzle can be discussed and the prop can be modified to integrate a cutting operation and inserting a cellar nozzle into the opening.

-Nozzle selection will be determined by the department training but a minimum flow of 95 GPM or more must be available to attack teams.

-Students training in a Command role should be encouraged to utilize a tactical worksheet to guide their assignments and decision making.

-Personnel responsible for providing treatment to any potential injuries or victims will be identified prior to each burn. Any casualty simulations will be complete when the victim has been treated and packaged for transport.

-No fires will begin until a complete Go-No Go check has been conducted and appropriate safety supervision and medical treatment capabilities are in place.



