



MUKWONAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT
OPERATING PROCEDURES

Outside Fire Attack		Approved by: Chief Jeffrey R. Stien	
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PURPOSE: To establish procedures for maximizing fire fighter and EMS personnel safety when responding and dealing with emergency medical calls.

SCOPE: This procedure is to be followed by all officers and members of this department. Authority to deviate from this procedure rests with the Chief of the Department who will be responsible for the results of any deviation.

- A. Outside fire attack will be responded to by a duty company. The outside fire attack tactic can be used for vehicle fires and dumpster fires.
- B. Crew makeup for an outside fire attack will be a minimum of an officer or senior firefighter, a tool firefighter, a nozzle firefighter and a driver/operator. Additional staff can be added to crews at the direction of the vehicle officer.
 - a) The officer will have the following equipment: SCBA, radio, flashlight, thermal imaging camera (TIC), and tool.
 - b) The tool firefighter will have the following equipment: SCBA, axe and halligan, and radio.
 - c) The nozzle firefighter will have the following equipment: SCBA, attack line, radio, and a tool.
 - d) The driver operator shall secure. supply the attack line, when ordered to do so, and to make sure that the wheels are properly chocked. The driver operator will have the following equipment: ANSI Traffic Vest, and a portable radio.
- C. On scene crew members will exit the vehicle and meet on the side of the vehicle where the attack line is to be deployed.

- a) Crew members should check each member for proper PPE prior to advancing the attack line.
 - b) The nozzle firefighter will deploy the attack line, and when the line has been charged, flushing nozzle first and setting attack pattern, approaching the fire at a 45 degree angle.
 - c) The officer will assess the size of the fire and condition as the nozzle and tool prepare the hose line for attack.
- D. All outside fire attacks should be advanced from a defensive attack. Start to flow water at a safe distance towards the fire prior to advancing the attack line. The tool firefighter should assist the nozzle firefighter by moving the line while managing the tools that he/she is carrying.
- a) On vehicle fires, it will be the tool firefighter that opens all of the compartments of the vehicle checking for fire and possible occupants while the nozzle firefighter protects the crew and advances on the fire. Any overhaul will be done by the tool firefighter.
 - b) The officer should maintain a visual on the surroundings for possible changes and also use the TIC to check compartments for hidden fire or occupants.
- E. Bench marks will be given when the attack crew has an ALL CLEAR, which means you have checked the whole vehicle and have not found any occupants or problems. UNDER CONTROL will be called when the fire is out and the crew has managed the situation. LOSS STOP will be called when no further damage to property will be made or lost from the incident. Each bench mark should be addressed with a PAR of the crew and air status.
- F. Releasing equipment and personnel from the scene and/or station rest solely with the OIC.