



# Wyckoff Fire Department Standard Operating Guideline

# 403.3.1

**Title: Residential Structure Fire  
Attack Guidelines**

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**PURPOSE:** Fire crews have multiple tasks to perform in order to achieve the rapid extinguishment of fire which is arguably the most important aspect of any fire emergency scene. A systematic approach will allow fire crews to advance hose lines to extinguish the fire thereby facilitating a return to a safe environment for all parties involved.

**OBJECTIVE:** Our primary goal is always to protect human life then we will prevent the spread of and extinguish the fire as quickly as possible.

## **GUIDELINE:**

### **1. First Hose Line**

- If the location of the fire is not known the first hose team will stage at the main entrance or first floor stairway while search teams enter the structure for rescue, establish accessibility and determine the fire location.
  - The hose team staging position at the entrance and first floor stairway in the majority of cases will maximize a safe egress passage for residents and other fire fighters.
- When the location of the fire has been confirmed and reported to command and other operating units, the first hose team will advance to the seat of the fire to contain and extinguish.
- The attack hose line should be a minimum of 250 feet of 1¾ diameter and have the ability to flow at least 150 gallons per minute.

### **2. Second Hose Line**

- A second hose team will protect the immediate avenue of spread and to back up the first hose team.
- The second hose line will be of equal or larger diameter and have the ability to flow at least the same amount as the first hose line.
- The crew assigned to the second hose line will ensure that the stretch of the first line is complete and that it is in operation.
- The second hose line will not be charged and put into operation until the supply engine has secured a positive water source. "On city water."

## **GUIDELINE (cont.):**

### **3. Third Hose Line**

- A third hose team will proceed to the primary exposure area, typically the floor above the fire location.
- Before putting the third line in service, the crew assigned to this line will ensure that the second line has been successfully stretched and is in operation.
- The third hose line should be a minimum of 250 feet of 1¾ diameter and have the ability to flow at least 150 gallons per minute.
- The third hose line will ideally be supplied by a different engine than the one supplying the first two lines.
- In order to prevent blocking means of egress, the third hose line should use an alternative route into the structure ensuring that no more than two lines are placed in any doorway or stairs.
- If the third hose line is to be deployed to the floor above, the officer of the third line will alert the crew on the second hose line of this via a face to face meeting.

### **4. Additional Hose Lines**

- Additional hose lines will be placed if necessary as determined by the Chief of Operations

### **5. Truck Crews**

- Truck crews will provide access to the structure.
- Truck crews will perform a primary search and advise the Chief of Operations as to the status as they progress.
- Truck crews will vent the structure to assist in interior operations.
- Truck crews will maintain egress routes.
- Back up crews for hose and truck operations will be positioned outside the structure near the main entrance

## **Hose Line Fire Flow Calculation**

The National Fire Academy recommends the following method to determine fire flow gallonage.

$$\frac{\text{length} \times \text{width}}{3} \times \# \text{ of Floors} = \text{GPM}$$

then add 25% for each exposure (such as floors above)