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PART A

TRAINING BULLETIN

THE "TWO IN/TWO OUT" RULE AND APPLICATION TO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

OVERVIEW

Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) recently released a set of compliance instructions regarding the number of firefighters required to be present on the fire ground prior to commencing an initial interior attack on a structure fire.

This compliance notice known as "Two In/Two Out," requires a standby team of at least two members to be organized to back up the initial entry team of two members before they enter into an Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) atmosphere. Therefore, there must be at least four individuals on-scene at the incident to initiate interior firefighting operations.

Conditions present during an advanced interior structural fire create an Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) atmosphere. Members operating in hazardous areas at emergency incidents shall operate in teams of two or more and be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus. Team members shall be in communication with each other through visual, audible, physical or safety guide rope in order to coordinate their activities. Communication between the two member team making entry is not allowed by radio communication, therefore team members must be in close proximity to each other to provide assistance in case of emergency.

Safety equipment must be immediately accessible for use by the outside team should the need for rescue inside the hazard area be necessary.

Only one of the two backup personnel outside the IDLH atmosphere may be engaged in other duties. For example, an apparatus operator/engineer, incident commander, or technician aide (staff assistant), may fill a standby position. When a single team is operating in the hazardous area the standby members shall be permitted to assist in the rescue of the initial team. The member involved in other duties may only be used if abandoning their task does not jeopardize the safety or health of any member onscene. No one shall be permitted to serve as a standby member when other activities to which they are engaged inhibit their ability to assist in performing a rescue, or are of such importance that they cannot be abandoned without placing other firefighters in danger.

RAPID INTERVENTION FOR RESCUE OF MEMBERS

The Department is required to provide personnel for the rescue of members operating at emergency incidents if the need arises. A rapid intervention crew shall consist of at least two members and shall be available for rescue of a member or a team if the need arises. Rapid intervention crews shall be fully equipped with appropriate protective clothing, SCBA and any specialized rescue equipment that might be needed given the specifics of the operation under way.

In the early stages of an incident, which includes the deployment of a First Alarm assignment, the rapid intervention crew(s) shall be either:

- a) on-scene members designated and dedicated as rapid intervention crews; or
- b) on-scene members performing other functions but ready to redeploy to perform rapid intervention crew functions. The re-assignment of any personnel shall not be permitted as members of the rapid intervention crew if abandoning their critical tasks(s) clearly jeopardizes the safety and health of any member operating at the incident.

As an incident expands in size or complexity, which includes an incident commander's request for additional resources beyond the First Alarm assignment, at least one Rapid Intervention Company (RIC) shall, upon the arrival of the additional resources, be designated as an RIC.

DEPARTMENT OPERATIONAL CHANGES

The Department is modifying the operations for the first arriving engine company at a structure fire to comply with OSHA requirements.

To comply with this requirement, when the first arriving engine company arrives onscene by themselves, the officer, and one firefighter can advance a hose line into the structure, while the firefighter that laid the supply line and engineer operating the pump shall remain outside the hazardous atmosphere as standby members until another company arrives on-scene. Upon arrival of an additional company, on-scene members performing other functions outside the hazardous atmosphere must be ready to redeploy to perform a rapid intervention rescue. These members can be considered as standby members, if by abandoning their critical task(s) to perform rescue, clearly doesn't jeopardize the safety and health of any member operating at the incident. For example, an engineer supplying water to multiple fire attack hose lines inside the IDLH atmosphere, shall not be considered as a standby member, the abandonment of this primary task could jeopardize the safety of other firefighters.

In a high rise incident, a minimum four member initial fire attack team shall ascend to the reported fire. Two members of this team shall be used as fire attack and the remaining two members shall standby in the stairwell. In this situation, the company officer could be in the stairwell with another standby member while two members advance a hose line into the fire floor or the company officer could be part of the two member fire attack team while two other members remain in the safe atmosphere. The incident commander shall provide back up for the initial fire attack team as soon as possible through the use of additional fire attack teams, companies in staging, and/or a Rapid Intervention Company which is normally assigned at staging.

At brush fires involving structures when an interior fire attack is being conducted utilizing full protective equipment and clothing, a two member team shall be used as fire attack with two members remaining outside as standby members.

Recently, the Department added the closest engine or light force to all structure and physical rescue assignments. This additional resource gives an IC the ability to designate a Rapid Intervention Company when needed, based upon the hazard to members engaged in emergency operations.

Department Incident Commander's shall, as a minimum, designate at least one Rapid Intervention Company upon the arrival of additional resources above the original structure assignment.

ADDITIONAL

All company officers are reminded that the "Apparatus Roster System" is a key component for firefighter accountability for members assigned to each company. The accurate maintenance of this information on each apparatus is necessary for the Department to comply with "accountability" requirements in **NFPA 1500** Standard. All officers shall assure magnetic name tags carried on the Department apparatus are updated whenever staffing changes take place. Each member shall assist in making the Department's overall accountability system as effective and accurate as possible.

PART B

STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINES FOR COMPANY OPERATIONS

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- IV. COMMAND AND ACCOUNTABILITY
- V. STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINES
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 - B. Five Member Light Force Operations
 - C. Nine Member Task Force Operations
 - D. Six Member Light Force Operations
 - E. Ten Member Task Force Operations

I. INTRODUCTION

Successful company operations are based on: years of experience, the need to conform to upgraded Fire Service Regulations and good safety practices. This section will establish Standard Operations Guidelines (SOG's) for Engine Companies, Light Forces and Task Forces first on-scene at emergency incidents. These SOG's will provide for the proper command of an incident as well as the accountability of all resources and personnel on-scene.

First-in officers should keep in mind that the first five minutes of an incident may be more important than the next five hours.

II. OVERVIEW

There are a variety of interpretations concerning the implementation of new NFPA regulations:

NFPA 1561, "Standard on Fire Department Incident Management System" requires that Department SOG's provide for one individual to assume the role of Incident commander from the start of operations. The arrival of a first-in company at a structure fire, requires the company commander to make some critical decisions regarding the deployment of the company personnel. These decisions must be incident driven, task oriented, and with the realization that the first-in officer has the responsibility to assume command of the incident until relieved by an on-scene officer of equal or higher rank.

NFPA 1500, "Standard on Fire Department Personnel and Company Accountability," requires that the Incident Commander properly document situation and resource status in order to maintain accountability for the safety of all personnel on-scene. This can be accomplished by using the F-666 (Resource and Situation Status Record), the Dispatch Printout and the "Apparatus Roster System" to monitor members assigned to each company.

The NFPA 1500 Standard is being revised to include the FEDOSHA requirement of "Two In/Two Out" for initial interior firefighting and other emergency operations, inside an Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) atmosphere.

III. DEFINITIONS

"Two In and Two Out"

New regulations requires a team of at least two members be organized before entering into an IDLH atmosphere. It also requires a standby team of at least two personnel to back up the entry team.

IDLH

Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health atmosphere i.e., interior structure fire.

Pass Command

The Incident Commander on-scene of an incident may "pass command" either face to face or by radio to another officer on-scene of equal or higher rank.

Team

Normally comprised of two members.

As the first-in TFC, you are the Incident Commander until relieved. If you "pass command" to another Officer that is on-scene, that Officer is now responsible for the accountability and safety of all resources on-scene of an incident.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AS INCIDENT COMMANDER

- As the Incident Commander, you need to monitor communications on a minimum of two radio channels, the OCD dispatch and fireground tactical channel. Documentation of your actions on the dispatch print-out or on a Form F-666 will provide for a smooth transition of command when relieved.
- How far away is the Battalion Commander and how will you transition command to the Battalion Commander (radio vs. face to face).
- Who is in charge of the next in-company and should command of the incident be passed to that officer. (Note: The next in-company could have an Acting Captain).
- Consider designating an "Acting Captain" ahead of time. (This could be part of your morning line-up.)
- Have you adopted standard operating guidelines for your Engine Company, Light Force or Task Force Operations, and communicated these to all members of your crew?
- What is the experience of your crew? SOD and trades may affect the overall ability of your crew as well as your decision to stay with your company or stay in the street and command the incident.

STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINE FOR ROOF CUTTING OPERATIONS

This standard will address both the recent changes in truck company staffing and the ever increasing challenges of roof cutting operations.

Statistically, roof-cutting operations rank as one of the most dangerous fireground activities. The wide spread use of lightweight roof construction, ever changing building standards, combined with a number of other factors have further increased the potential danger to firefighters. It must be understood and accepted, by all members that roof cutting operations lacking appropriate oversight are inherently unsafe, and often ineffective.

One member from the roof cutting team must have the sole responsibility of the "safety member" and not be involved in the cutting operation. **NO ROOF CUTTING OPERATION SHALL BE PERFORMED WITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF A DEDICATED "SAFETY MEMBER."**

Ideally, the "Safety Member" will be the officer in charge of the personnel performing the cutting operation. In any event, it shall be a member with the experience and training necessary to effectively perform in that position.

The "Safety Member" shall not become involved in the actual cutting or pulling operation. They shall place themselves in a position on the roof within visual and audible range of the members actively involved in the cutting operation. The "Safety Member's" minimum responsibilities will include but are not limited to:

Supervising the roof operation and continually evaluating factors concerning safety and efficiency.

Be especially cognizant regarding warning signs of potential structural collapse.

Ensure that pre-determined routes of travel and escape remain safe.

Communicate pertinent information to the incident commander/fire attack teams.

Coordinate with members of other companies as they are assigned to the roof.

Monitoring appropriate tactical radio frequencies to better determine exact fire location and the fire attack company location and progress.

Relinquish command when relieved by a superior officer and join your company's operation.

Constantly evaluate effectiveness of the operation and weigh **RISK vs GAIN** allowing for a timely and safe exit from the roof.

It is imperative that all roof cutting teams operate within this standard. Consistent application Department-wide will have a positive impact on both the safety and efficiency of all roof cutting operations.

CONCLUSION

It is difficult to develop a guideline that addresses all types of incidents. With the factors and concerns identified above for the Incident Commander, Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG's) that are known and used will result in an effective operation. Normally, if the incident is going to require deployment of more than a Task Force at a structure fire, the TFC should remain in the street and become the Incident Commander. As soon as the TFC is relieved by a higher ranking Officer, he shall be guided by the Incident Commander's instructions.

Regulations and good safety practices dictate that teams work with a minimum of two personnel. Safety and accountability of personnel must be given top priority in determining the best utilization of company staffing.

V. STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINES

The application of the following guidelines will result in company operations that are standardized and effective, while helping to provide for the safety of all personnel. These guidelines shall be used to assist Officers in formulating Standard Operating Guidelines for individual companies, taking into account the difference between first-in districts.

IV. **COMMAND AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

The Incident Commander is responsible for the total management of all incident operations. This includes implementing the necessary components of the Incident Command System, planning and directing the overall strategy and tactics, initiating the Incident Action Plan (IAP), requesting and deploying resources, and maintaining accurate situation and resource status.

The issue of deciding whether to become directly involved in emergency operations or initially commanding an incident, is one of the single most difficult decisions that the initial arriving officer must make. The first arriving company officer, whether commanding an Engine Company, a Light Force, or Task Force, is the Incident Commander and shall assume command, and remain in command until relieved by a higher ranking officer. This first-in officer has the responsibility to assign, account for, and maintain an accounting of all arriving personnel and resources to specific tasks in order to accomplish the strategic objectives of the incident. If the first arriving officer commits to a tactical objective or function (i.e., fire attack, rescue, ventilation, etc.), they may elect to pass command to another on-scene officer. The key to deciding whether to assume command or immediately commit to a tactical objective is governed by several factors:

- Is my direct supervision required for the immediate safety of my crew?
- Will my immediate attack effort either extinguish or confine the fire?
- Does the fire require immediate coordination due to its magnitude?
- Will offensive attack efforts be futile?
- Is the fire of such a nature that I can give a few orders (or directions) to incoming companies and then attack the fire?

FOUR MEMBER ENGINE OPERATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The actions of the first arriving engine company, arriving on-scene by themselves, are most affected by OSHA "Two In/Two Out" requirements. A single engine company may operate safely and comply with the new regulations by committing two members to fire attack and maintaining two members outside the IDLH atmosphere for standby. **Upon arrival of additional companies the original standby member may be redeployed and committed as necessary.**

The decisions of the first-in Engine Captain will be critical to the outcome of the incident. These decisions must be based on your experience, the incident, and the priority of tasks. The tasks and the priority of these tasks will normally change with each incident.

Structure Fire Incidents

Fire or Smoke Showing

Engine Company First On-Scene

Captain I	Incident Commander, Lead Fire Attack
Firefighter (Nozzle)	Fire Attack, advance hose line into structure.
Firefighter (Hydrant)	Lay and load supply line. Remain outside as standby member until the next company arrives on-scene. Report to your Company Commander when relieved of stand-by duties.
Engineer	Operate apparatus pumping to single firefighting line, remain ready as standby member.

FIVE MEMBER LIGHT FORCE OPERATIONS

The issue of deciding whether to become directly involved in emergency operations or initially commanding an incident, is especially difficult for the first arriving Light Force Commander. The first arriving company is the Incident Commander and shall assume command, and remain in command until relieved by a higher ranking Officer.

With Light Force staffing of five personnel, *A LIGHT FORCE HAS THE ABILITY TO OPERATE AS EITHER A TRUCK OR AN ENGINE COMPANY, BUT NOT BOTH. WHEN FIRST ON-SCENE A LIGHT FORCE WILL NORMALLY INITIATE ENGINE OPERATIONS.*

NOTE: Light Forces arriving as additional companies have the flexibility to use their five members to accomplish incident driven, task oriented operations. Additional Light Forces should be utilized as a five member crew, with the tools and equipment available, to carry out task oriented operations as prioritized by the Incident Commander.

Structure Fire Incidents

Nothing Showing

Light Force First On-Scene

Investigations

Captain II	Incident Commander normally remains on apparatus (join investigation team when relieved.) Option: Can accompany investigation team.
Apparatus Operator	Spot for aerial to roof, temporarily supervises investigation team.
Firefighter (Top)	Extinguisher and/or hose pack, fire investigation team.
Firefighter (Tiller)	Standby as safety member. Report to your TFC when additional resources arrive on-scene.
Engineer	Standby to supply handlines. Standby as safety member.

Structure Fire Incidents

Fire or Smoke Showing

Light Force First On-Scene

Normal Operation

Captain II	Incident Commander on apparatus, designate one member to supervise Fire Attack Team. Transition command to B/C be guided by IC's instructions.
Apparatus Operator	Spot for aerial to roof, temporarily supervises Fire Attack Team, bring pike pole.
Firefighter (Top)	Lay line with 4-way valve, load line, bring 12' ladder to the entrance door. Standby as safety member. Report to your TFC when additional resources arrive on-scene.
Firefighter (Tiller)	Fire Attack, first hand line.
Engineer	Pump, supply standpipe/sprinkler system, if present. Standby as safety member.

Option

Captain II	Lead Fire Attack. Retain control as Incident Commander.
Apparatus Operator	Spot for aerial operations, assist with FIRE ATTACK, bring pike pole or forcible entry use pike pole to pull ceilings.
Firefighter (Top)	Lay line with 4-way valve, load line, assist fire attack, bring 12 foot ladder to the entrance door. Standby as safety member. Report to your TFC when additional resources arrive on-scene.
Firefighter (Tiller)	Fire Attack, nozzle member, advance hose line.
Engineer	Pump, supply sprinkler system, if present. Standby as safety member.

High-Rise

Reported Fire

Light Force First On-Scene

Option I

Captain II Lead Fire Attack, (Division Supervisor) second-in company takes lobby.

Apparatus Operator Staff fire control room.

Firefighter (Top) Fire Attack, take in hose pack and pigtail.

Firefighter (Tiller) Fire Attack, take in ram bar or rotary saw.

Engineer Fire Attack, take hose pack.

NOTE: Based on the "Two In/Two Out" concept, one Firefighter and the Engineer will advance hose lines while the second Firefighter and the Captain II remain in the stairwell for "standby" (or the Captain II may elect to switch with the Engineer and become part of the Fire Attack Team). The "standby" team must be outside of the IDLH area.

OPTION II

Captain II Incident Commander on apparatus, designate one member to supervise Fire Attack Team. Transition command to B/C be guided by IC's instructions.

Apparatus Operator Supervises Fire Attack Team. Check Fire Control Room before accending.

Firefighter (Top) Fire Attack, take in hose pack and pigtail.

Firefighter (Tiller) Fire Attack, take in ram bar and/or rotary saw.

Engineer Fire Attack, take hose pack.

NOTE: When using Option 11 second-in company will take "Lobby."

Elevators

Light Force First On-Scene

- Captain II Incident Commander - to the elevator car with claw tool.
- Apparatus Operator To the equipment room with claw tool and tool box.
- Firefighter (Top) To the equipment room with claw tool.
- Firefighter (Tiller) To the elevator car with first aid equipment.
- Engineer Stand-by with the apparatus or proceed with Truck Company as needed.

PHYSICAL RESCUE

Light Force First On-Scene

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Captain If | Incident Commander, assess extrication problems. |
| Apparatus Operator | Assist TFC with assessment, operate the spreaders/shears. |
| Firefighter (top) | Bring and operate power unit. |
| Firefighter (tiller) | Bring, rescue tools connect in series and assist Apparatus Operator with extrication operation. |
| Engineer | Pump and staff 1 1/2 inch protection line. |
| NOTE: | Ensure that vehicle is cribbed and stabilized prior to starting extrication operation. |

NINE MEMBER
TASK FORCE OPERATIONS

Structure Fire Incidents

Fire or Smoke Showing

Nine Member Task Force or
Light Force On-Scene with Engine Company
First On-Scene

Captain II	Incident Commander on apparatus. Transition command to B/C be guided by IC's instructions.
Apparatus Operator	Ladder fire building, take chain saw and roof kit, to base of ladder, join up with the ventilation team, and provide ventilation and/or forcible entry if this takes priority.
Firefighter (Top)	Ladder fire building, proceed to roof with Ventilation Team.
Firefighter (Tiller)	Provide incident driven tasks as needed: forcible entry, inside work or assist with laddering and proceed to roof with Ventilation Team, based on the TFC's instructions.
Engineer	200 Series Engineer should be utilized to complete incident driven, task oriented operations, i.e., ventilation, rescue, forcible entry, or water supply.
Captain I	Lead fire attack, take pike pole.
Firefighter	Nozzle member, advance firefighting line.
Firefighter	Lay supply line, assist with fire attack.
Engineer	Pump to firefighting lines, load standpipe and/or sprinkler systems.
NOTE:	The standby crew can be made up of members outside the IDLH involved in other operations.

The following factors are listed to assist the TFC in making the decision where and how to utilize the 200 Series Engineer.

WATER SUPPLY CRITERIA

1. Known water supply problems
 - *Small diameter main
 - *High pressure hydrant
 - *Hillside area
 - *Extended lays (i.e., over 300')
 - *Drafting hydrant
2. Large Volume of Smoke or Fire Upon Arrival
3. High-Rise Occupancy
4. Hose Lays Variations (reverse lay, alley lay)

High-Rise

Reported Fire

Nine Member Task Force or
Light Force On-Scene with Engine Company
First On-Scene

Captain II Incident Commander on apparatus. Transition command to B/C, be guided by IC's instructions.

Apparatus Operator Staff fire control room.

Firefighter (Top) Assist with lobby operations.

Firefighter (Tiller) *Fire Attack, take rotary saw/forcible entry equipment.

200 Series Engineer Provide water supply into the building

Captain I *Lead Fire Attack

Firefighter *Fire Attack, take hose packs

Firefighter *Fire Attack, take hose packs and pigtail

Engineer Assist with water supply or assist in lobby operations

NOTE: Send a minimum of four members aloft to provide for "Two In/Two Out" requirements. Two members will provide fire attack while the other two members remain in the stairwell out of the IDLH, for "standby."

*Denotes members of four member Fire Attack Team

PHYSICAL RESCUE

Nine Member Task Force or
Light Force On-Scene with Engine Company
First On-Scene

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| Captain II | Incident Commander, assess extrication problems. |
| Apparatus Operator | Assist TFC with assessment, operate the rescue tools. |
| Firefighter (Top) | Bring and operate power unit. |
| Firefighter (Tiller) | Bring rescue tools, connect in series, and assist Apparatus Operator with extrication operation. |
| Engineer | Assist with traffic control, scene lighting, and cribbing as needed. |
| Captain I | Overall scene safety |
| Firefighter | Staff 1 1/2 inch protection line. |
| Firefighter | Staff dry chemical extinguisher for back-up protection. |
| Engineer | Secure water supply and pump to protection line(s). |
| NOTE: | Ensure that vehicle is cribbed and stabilized prior to starting extrication operation. |

SIX MEMBER LIGHT FORCE OPERATIONS

Light Forces assigned a "sixth" member shall use the additional firefighter to augment Five Member Light Force Standard Operating Guidelines. This member should be utilized to complete incident driven, task oriented operations as directed by their commanding officer.

TEN MEMBER TASK FORCE OPERATIONS

Task Forces assigned a "tenth" member shall use the additional firefighter to augment Nine Member Task Force Standard Operating Guidelines. This member should be utilized to complete incident driven, task oriented operations as directed by their commanding officer.

PART C

USE OF 800 SERIES RA AT EMERGENCY INCIDENTS

INTRODUCTION

EMT (800 Series) Rescue Ambulances staffed with Fire Suppression Certified personnel will normally be part of the first alarm assignment to structure fires. These resources have a dual role: first as an EMS - BLS provider, and secondly to augment and support fire suppression operations.

COMMAND AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Accountability of 800 Series RA's at the scene of emergencies is a critical firefighter safety issue.

Accountability on the fireground for the 800 RA personnel shall be maintained. They shall work together, report directly to the Incident Commander or to the officer designated by the Incident Commander. (This may be accomplished face to face or by radio depending on the situation.)

When the personnel from an 800 Series RA are assigned to a specific company officer, their safety and accountability is that officer's responsibility.

The Incident Commander shall maintain resource status of the 800 Series RA at all times utilizing the dispatch printout or F-666. When an 800 Series is assigned to work with a specific company the following method shall be used to track their status:

F-666 EXAMPLES

RA810 Assigned to Light Force 10

RESOURCES			
CO. ENR.	ONS	ASSIGNMENT	AVI
LF-10		FORCIBLE ENTRY	
E-10		FIRE ATTACK	
LF-9		ROOF	
E-9		BACK UP F/A	
E-17		SEARCH & RESCUE	
SQ-4		ADDITIONAL LADDERS	
* 810		(LF-10)	

*The resource responsible for the accountability of a specific 800 Series RA will be circled after the Incident Commander receives verification of the assignment.

RA810 Re-assigned from Light Force 10 to Squad 4

RESOURCES			
CO. ENR.	ONS	ASSIGNMENT	AVI
LF-10		FORCIBLE ENTRY	
E-10		FIRE ATTACK	
LF-9		ROOF	
E-9		BACK UP F/A	
E-17		SEARCH & RESCUE	
SQ-4		ADDITIONAL LADDERS	
** 810		(LF-10) (SQ-4)	

*When the re-assignment for accountability of a specific 800 Series RA changes, an X shall be drawn over the previous assigned resource. The new responsible resource shall be listed and circled after verification.

800 SERIES FIRST ON-SCENE

When personnel assigned to an 800 Series RA are first-in, they shall:

- Give a size-up.
- Request additional resources if needed.
- Designate a staging or base location, if appropriate.
- Report to and transition command to the first-in officer.

APPARATUS PLACEMENT

Care shall be used when placing an EMS resource at a structure fire. It must be ensured that the RA does park in a manner that could impact the operation of firefighting companies or impede the transportation of patients if required.

USE OF 800 SERIES RA PERSONNEL

Members assigned to 800 series RA's will not be issued SCBA's at this time. As a result of this, 800 series personnel shall be limited to activities outside IDLH atmospheres only. This shall not include roof operations. Typical uses may include, not be limited to the following tasks:

- Patient treatment
- EMS standby
- Assisting with water supply
- Pulling hose lines
- Forcible entry
- Additional ladders
- Protection line on exposures
- Lobby control
- Base or Staging Manager
- Positive pressure ventilation (blowers)
- Assist at the command post
- Salvage in a non-IDLH atmosphere

NOTE: The 800 Series RA assigned to the incident should be made available to OCD as soon as practical by the Incident Commander.

COMMUNICATIONS

Company Commanders responsible for the accountability of 800 series RA personnel shall closely monitor the tactical channel for possible redirection of these members, i.e., patient care.