



MCST SHARED RESOURCE PROCEDURES
STANISLAUS CONSOLIDATED FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
POLICIES & PROCEDURES

ARTICLE: C-88
SECTION: Resource Sharing Policies
DATE: 12/20/2016
SUPERSEDES: NEW
TITLE: 2-Out & Rapid Intervention Company (RIC)

Purpose: To establish a standard operating guideline for 2-Out and Rapid Intervention Company operations. This procedure shall apply to all participating Fire Agencies.

A) 2-Out

- 1) Required to fulfill the California state mandate of 2in/2out (refer to Rules of Engagement for Structural Firefighting on 2-Out law). This will be accomplished when one member of the 2-Out team is in place to account for crews before interior operations begin. 2-Out will announce over the tactical channel when 2-Out has been met.

B) Levels of RIC

- 1) RIC levels shall be determined by the IC based on incident needs. 2-Out and a company will join together and become Level 1 RIC. Level 1 RIC will be assigned to the 2-Out officer. Level 2 and Level 3 RIC will be assigned to a BC. One (1) member of RIC shall continue to account for interior crews at all times. Level 2 or 3 RIC would be required for RIC deployment, commercial buildings, large areas, when specialized tools and powered equipment are required, etc.
- 2) If the incident expands to include multiple entry points, multiple RICs should be considered with a chief officer coordinating RIC operations.
- 3) Levels:
 - a) 2-Out - (1) company with at least 2-3 personnel
 - b) Level 1 RIC – 2-Out, (1) company
 - c) Level 2 RIC – 2-Out, (1) company, (1) BC
 - d) Level 3 RIC – 2-Out, (1) engine, (1) truck, (1) BC

C) 2-Out Standby

- 1) The focus of 2-Out should be the safety of crews operating in IDLH
- 2) One member of the 2-Out team shall be in place to account for all personnel preparing to enter IDLH (refer to Rules of Engagement for Structural Firefighting on 2-Out Law).
- 3) 2-Out shall remain in the standby or “ready” status and should proactively focus on the following.
 - a) Briefing from the IC on the status and location of assigned companies.

- b) Place personnel near the point of entry to monitor the location, number and movement of personnel as required by CAL OSHA 2-Out law.
- c) Establish minimum tool complement including:
 - RIC bag
 - Forcible entry tools (irons)
 - TIC
- d) Monitor all radio traffic and communicate with IC as needed
- e) Perform 360 size-up
- f) Secure utilities
- g) Observe current fire conditions and potential for hostile fire events (flashover, backdraft, etc.)
- h) If 2-Out is comprised of 3 personnel, place secondary egress ladder(s) for roof crews and/or ladder(s) to upper floors for interior crews
- i) If 2-Out is comprised of 3 personnel, place a hose line in service dedicated for rescue

D) 2-Out Deployment

- 1) 2-Out will effect rescue if possible or evaluate rescue needs and provide a CAN report to the IC. 2-Out may need to utilize other members of the effected company to complete the rescue.
- 2) The “MAYDAY” report of missing or trapped member(s) on the fire ground will activate several key components by the IC:
 - a) The IC will confirm the “MAYDAY” announcement on the fire ground and gather the following information:
 - **LUNAR**
 - Location
 - Unit
 - Name
 - Assignment Radio
 - b) An additional alarm and ambulance shall be requested by the IC to the incident to support rescue efforts.
 - c) A rescue group supervisor shall be assigned by the IC to coordinate the rescue of missing or trapped members.
 - d) The IC must continue to coordinate firefighting efforts, prevent freelancing, and assign additional tactical frequencies to support fire suppression.
- 3) 2-Out will gather the necessary information and remain on the same tactical channel as the downed firefighter.
- 4) 2-Out shall retain their apparatus identifier during the rescue operation.
- 5) The Rescue Group Supervisor will make contact with 2-Out and establish a rescue staging area.
- 6) The Rescue Group Supervisor is responsible to track the resources assigned to the rescue.
- 7) 2-Out has prioritized objectives:
 - a) Reconnaissance, locate, package, and remove
 - Locate the downed and or trapped member(s)
 - Connect RIC air supply and package for extrication if needed

- Confirm the name/unit of the missing member
- Location of exit points
- Ascertain tactical priorities

AWARE

Air

Water

Access/Egress

Resources needed

Equipment needed

- Report to IC/Rescue Group Supervisor if established

CAN

Conditions

Actions

Needs

- Remove firefighter(s) with available resources if possible
- b) Once the downed firefighter(s) is removed from IDLH the IC shall perform a PAR.

E) RIC Standby

- 1) The focus of RIC should be the safety of crews operating on the fire ground.
- 2) One member of RIC shall maintain accountability of interior crews.
- 3) RIC shall remain in the standby or “ready” status and should proactively focus on the following:
 - a) Briefing from the IC on the status and location of assigned companies.
 - b) Continue to account for interior crews at the point of entry as required by CAL OSHA 2-Out law.
 - c) Establish minimum RIC tool compliment including:
 - RIC bag
 - Forcible entry tools (irons)
 - TIC
 - Rotary saw
 - Rope
 - d) Monitor all radio traffic and communicate with the IC as needed.
 - e) Perform 360 size-up and identify building construction/features/weaknesses, entry point(s), window security bars, and hazards.
 - f) Confirm utilities are secured.
 - g) Develop and implement plan to isolate hazards and open up the building.
 - h) Place secondary egress ladders for roof crews and/or ladders to upper floors for interior crews.
 - i) Place a hose line in service dedicated for RIC operations. The size and length of the RIC line should be defined by facts gathered from the 360 size-up. The hose line may be pulled from the command engine with an established water supply. If a Level 2 or 3 RIC is implemented a separate engine and water supply should be considered.

- j) When an ambulance is assigned to RIC the ambulance personnel and appropriate medical equipment should be staged in a safe location that allows for immediate deployment and access to the injured firefighter(s).

F) RIC Deployment

- 1) RIC is in place to locate and remove trapped/missing firefighters. RIC may be used by the IC to remove civilian victims. If RIC is used for this purpose, another RIC shall be established as soon as possible.
- 2) When RIC is activated, a Rescue Group Supervisor shall be assigned.
 - a) From Level 1 RIC a chief officer should be assigned as the Rescue Group Supervisor.
 - b) From Level 2/3 RIC the assigned BC shall be assigned as the Rescue Group Supervisor.
- 3) The "MAYDAY" report of missing or trapped firefighter(s) will activate several key components by the IC:
 - a) The IC will confirm the "MAYDAY" announcement and gather the following information:
 - **LUNAR**
 - Location
 - Unit
 - Name
 - Assignment Radio
 - b) An additional alarm and ambulance shall be requested by the IC to support the rescue effort.
 - c) A Rescue Group Supervisor shall be assigned by the IC to coordinate the rescue of the missing or trapped firefighter(s).
 - d) The IC must continue to coordinate firefighting efforts, prevent freelancing, and assign additional tactical frequencies to support fire suppression.
- 4) RIC will gather the necessary information and remain on the same tactical channel as the downed firefighter(s).
- 5) RIC shall retain their unit identifier during the RIC operation.
- 6) The Rescue Group Supervisor will make contact with RIC and establish a rescue staging area.
- 7) The Rescue Group Supervisor is responsible to track the resources assigned to the rescue.
- 8) The RIC operation has prioritized objectives:
 - Locate the downed or trapped firefighter(s)
 - Connect RIC air supply and package for extrication if needed
 - Confirm the name/unit of the missing member
 - Location of exit points
 - Ascertain tactical priorities

AWARE
Air
Water
Access/Egress
Resources needed
Equipment needed

- Report to IC/Rescue Group Supervisor if established

CAN

Conditions

Actions

Needs

- Remove firefighter(s) with available resources if possible
- 9) Once the downed firefighter(s) is removed from IDLH the IC shall perform a PAR.

G) Communication and Terminology

- 1) During emergency operations, the terms “Emergency Traffic,” “Withdraw from the Building,” “Evacuate,” and “Mayday” shall be used.
 - a) **Emergency Traffic:** Used for emergency messages. Examples would include: wires down, fire extending to exposure, victims located, etc.
 - b) **Withdraw from the building:** Used to order an “organized” exit of the fire building. The term “withdraw from the building” is used when transitioning from offensive to defensive fire ground operations.
 - Upon the receipt of a “withdraw” order, the company officer/team leader shall acknowledge the order, assemble their crew and promptly exit to a safe location.
 - Upon exiting, the officer will again account for a crew member and notify command of PAR.
 - c) **Evacuate:** Used to order the “immediate” withdraw of interior personnel to a safe area. Failure to respond may result in serious injury or death.
 - Evacuate will be ordered where there is potential for building collapse, possible explosion, other hazardous conditions. This order may be transmitted by the IC, branch director, division, safety officer or company officer. This order may be given if the officer believes an immediate hazard exists that may result in serious injury or death to interior personnel.
 - In addition to the radio message, an audible exterior warning shall be used. This exterior warning shall consist of repeated short blasts of the air horn for approximately 10 seconds, followed by 10 seconds of silence. The sequence will be repeated a total of three times.
 - Upon notification of the evacuate order, the interior crews will immediately evacuate to a safe area to ensure accountability. Once the evacuate order has been given, the IC must complete a PAR.
 - d) **Mayday:** Used to report a firefighter down, lost or missing.
 - The radio message may be transmitted by a firefighter to report their status as being in trouble (lost, low air, trapped, etc.) and requiring assistance. The message may also be transmitted by a firefighter reporting another member missing, lost or trapped.
 - The term “MAYDAY” will be reserved only to report a firefighter in trouble (missing, lost, and trapped) and is not to be used to report other emergencies. Mayday shall be

verbalized over the radio three times by the person declaring the mayday: “Mayday, Mayday, Mayday.”

- When a “MAYDAY” has been declared, the IC will announce that all non-essential radio traffic shall cease. The IC will then ask the member reporting the emergency to repeat the message. The IC shall then repeat the message.
- When a “MAYDAY” has been declared, the IC shall request that the Command channel be dedicated to the incident and the “Emergency Tone” be activated.
- An additional Tactical channel shall be requested for the incident and all non-essential radio traffic shall be moved to the new Tactical channel.
- When all firefighters have been accounted for, “MAYDAY All Clear,” shall be declared.
- In the event of a “MAYDAY,” a separate timer clock should be started for the purpose of the rescue efforts only. Any emergency message should be repeated at least twice and repeated by the IC.
- Upon receipt of an emergency distress signal from a portable radio, the dispatcher shall immediately notify the IC and Command 2 shall be dedicated to the emergency activation until an all clear is given. At the discretion of the IC, a PAR will be conducted.

END

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Approved by: 

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