# Tactical Decision Making: High Rise Firefighting.

Leading Firefighter Gerard Mann

#### Gerard Mann

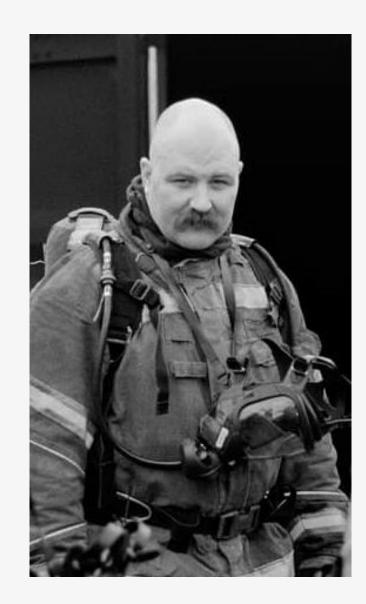




Leading Firefighter in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 15 years in the emergency services Large regional cities, outer suburbs, and city of Melbourne



4 years as an instructor – CFBT, Fire Dynamics, Appliances, Teaching Nationally and Internationally

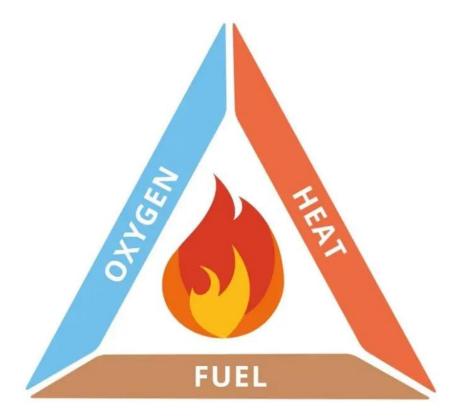


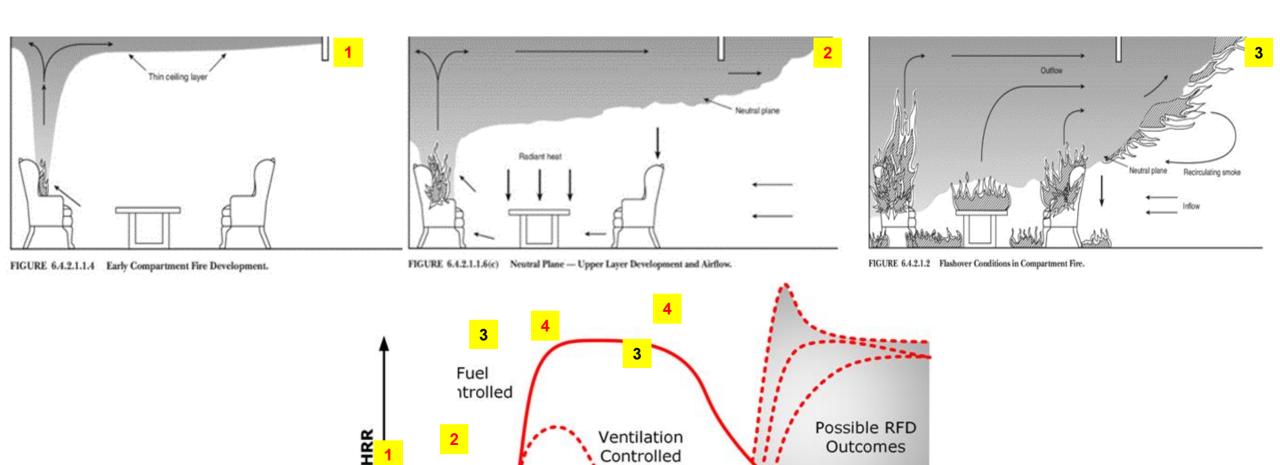


#### Melbourne, Australia

- Coastal city
- 5,235,000 People
- Exponential and consistent development
- Some of the largest buildings in the southern hemisphere

### The basics







\*Pictures: From Knowledge to Practice.

## What we need to include in high rise firefighting:





Traveling / Progressive Fires

External fire spread



The influence of the building ; specifically: cavities , voids, smoke control/ smoke management systems and lift shafts



Tall and Complex buildings can lead to complex problems – the need for strategic and tactical guidance is paramount to guide responding firefighters and officers.





#### Tall and Complex Environment

- Early high rise
- Legacy
- Building codes AHJ & DTS
- High Rise Modernization
- Safety systems and Fire engineering



Tall building Fire Safety Active and Passive Systems:

- Detection and warning systems, emergency warning and intercom systems (EWIS)
- Smoke and air handling
- Building Management systems
- Isolation, compartmentation
- Stairs
- Suppression and hydrant systems
- Elevators

\*Modern and legacy high/mid rise.



#### James Braidwood

'What the open door of the ash-pit is to the furnace of a steam-boiler the open street door is to the house on fire. In both cases the door gives vital air to the flames.'

### Tactical Decision Making

- Objective: Goal of incident
- Strategy: Plan of action to achieve an Overall Aim
- Tactics: Steps executed to achieve the strategy.



#### Incident Objectives: R.I.C.E

- Rescue
- Intervention
- Containment
- Evacuation

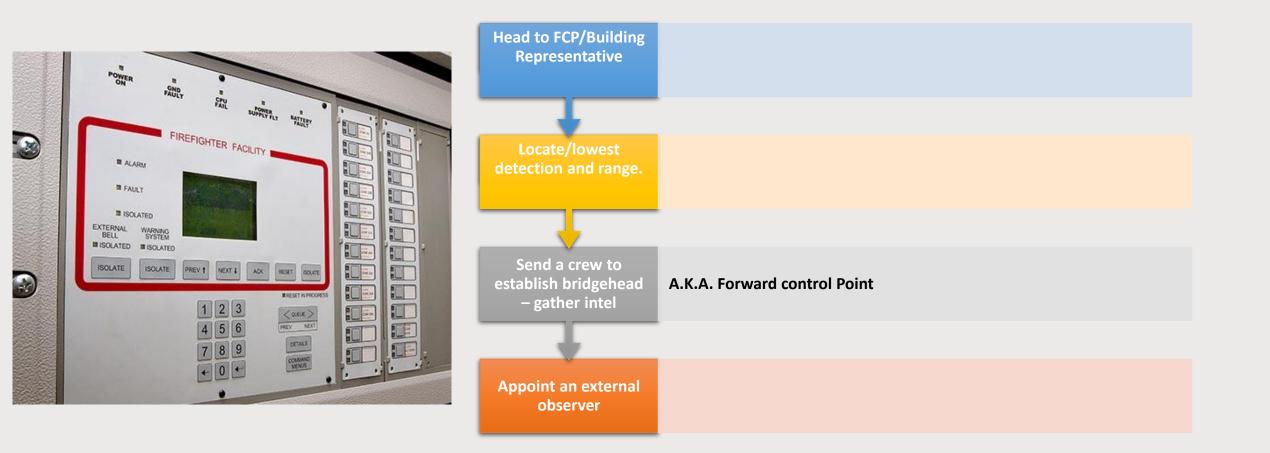


### Evacuations

- Primary units/spaces on the fire floor
- Secondary 2 up, 1 down, repeat



#### **Initial Actions**



### Bridgehead

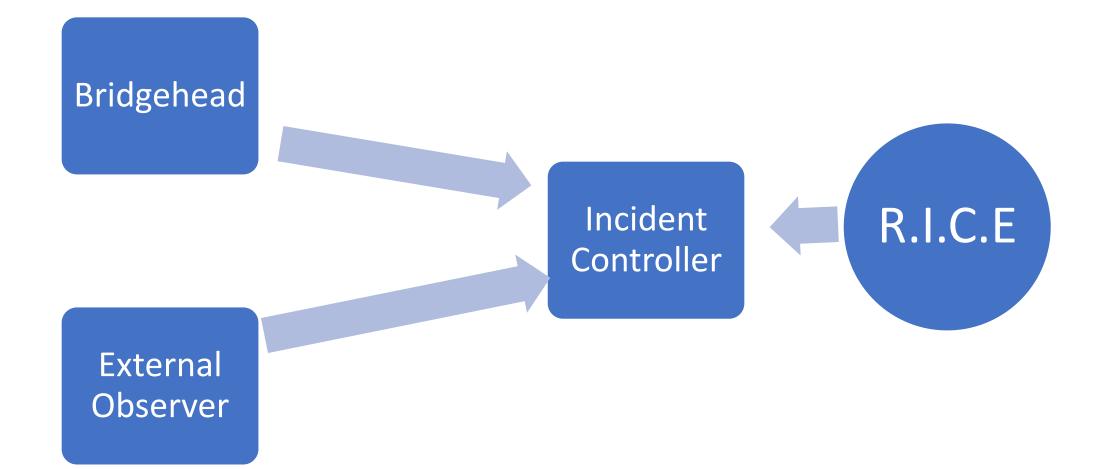
- Floor Layout
- Fire Location
- Refuge





- External Observer
- Fire
- Smoke
- Flowpath
- Auto exposure
- Confirm location

#### The Decision Making Process



Three Likely Scenarios encountered by the Bridgehead Stairs and Corridor Clear of Smoke – Fire isolated to a compartment

Stairs Clear of Smoke, Hallway Contaminated – Fire has breached apartment

Stairs Contaminated with Smoke, Hallway Contaminated With Smoke

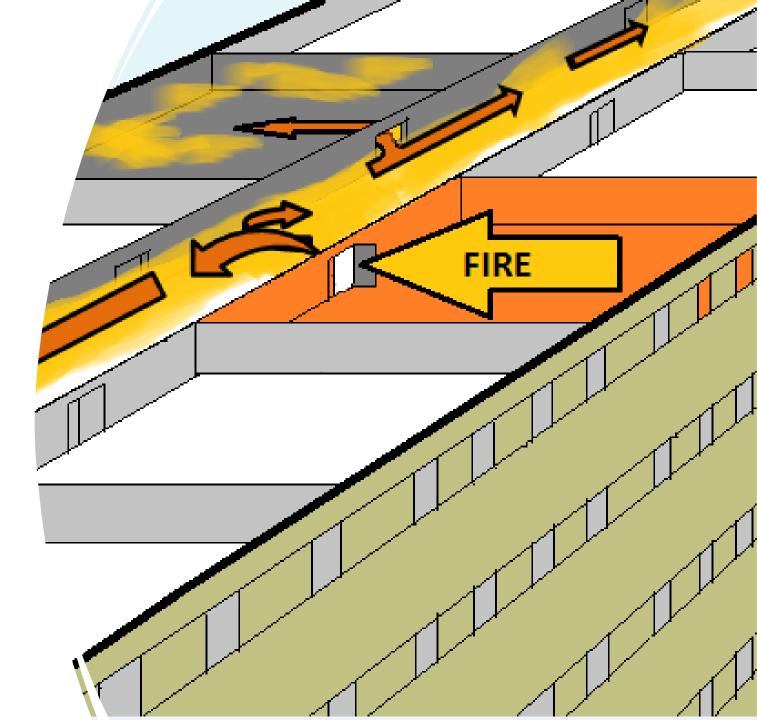
### High Rise Scenario 1

- Fire Conditions
  - Visible 1 floor
  - Stairwell clear of smoke
  - Hallway clear of smoke
- RICE
  - Rescue As required
  - Intervene Exterior control
  - Contain 2 smoke curtains on apartment door
  - Evacuate primary
  - Safety compartment windward side



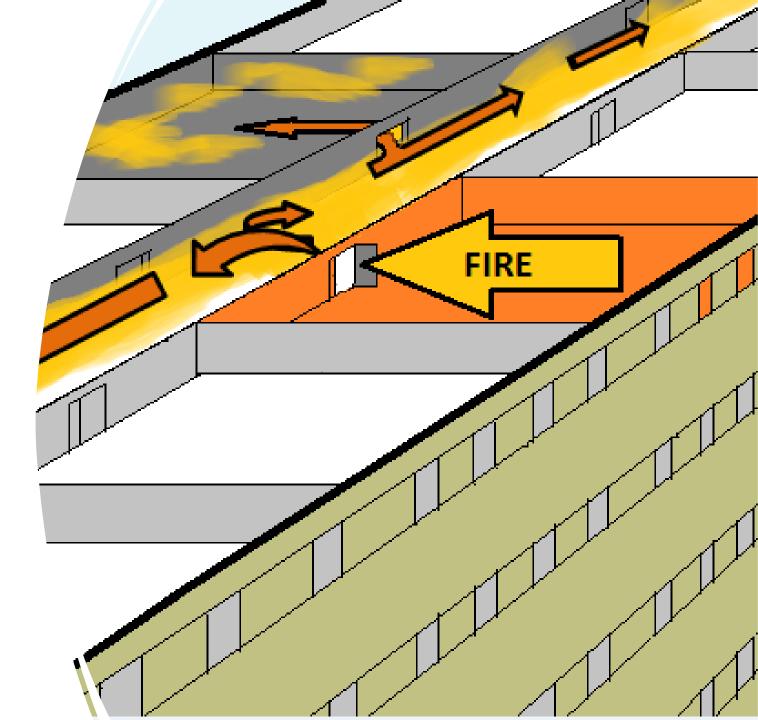
### Scenario 2

- Fire Conditions
  - Visible 1 floor
  - Stairwell clear of smoke
  - Hallway contaminated
- RICE
  - Rescue As required
  - Intervene Exterior control
  - Contain 2 smoke curtains on fire floor door
  - Evacuate Secondary
  - Safety Do not enter until we get fire control/Secondary evac completed



### Scenario 2continued

- Once we gain fire control/Secondary Evacuations
  - Enter fire floor with appropriate line
  - Gain apartment door control curtains
  - Allow smoke to vent
    - Evac primary with smoke hoods or when tennable
  - Create firefighter refuge
  - Intervene on fire with interior control/door control/direct attack



### Scenario 3

- Fire Conditions
  - Visible contained to one floor
  - Stairwell clear of smoke
  - Hallway contaminated
- RICE
  - Rescue As required
  - Intervene Exterior control
  - Contain 2 smoke curtains on fire floor door
  - Evacuate Secondary
  - Safety Do not enter until we get fire control



### Scenario 3 – Continued

- Once we gain fire control
  - Enter fire floor with appropriate line
  - Gain apartment door control curtains
  - Allow smoke to vent
    - Evac primary with smoke hoods or when able
  - Create firefighter refuge
  - Intervene on fire with interior control/door control/interior attack



### Scenario 4

- Fire Conditions
  - Nothing Showing, windy forecast
  - Stairwell clear of smoke
  - Hallway clear of smoke
  - Occupant reports fire in their apartment
- RICE -
  - Rescue As required
  - Intervene prepare for exterior control, set up interior lines
  - Contain 2 smoke curtains on fire door
  - Evacuate Primary
  - Safety Firefighter Refuge



#### If in doubt

01

Life Safety, Stairwells 02

Observation, Location, communication

#### 03

Control the internal environment 04

Take refuge on the windward side 05

Note the stack effect on the way in Email: <u>gmanncfa@gmail.com</u> Linked in: Gerard Mann Instagram: gerardmann

