



Performance Standard

Siuslaw Valley Fire & Rescue

- Charge cross lay (150' 1 3/4" @ 125 GPM)
- Deploy cross lay for RIT line (do not charge the line)
- Identify RIT line with valve lever strap and nozzle cover
- If time allows, setup a tool staging area

Firefighter-1:

- Dismount apparatus with SCBA (mask not in place)
- Deploy cross lay to predetermined entry point
- Call for water and remove kinks in the hose line
- Flush nozzle and check for AVP
- Don SCBA masks
- Conduct equipment safety check on Captain
- Go on air and make entry upon Captain's order

Firefighter-2:

- Dismount apparatus with SCBA (mask not in place)
- Take hydrant if ordered by Captain
- Proceed to entry point and assist with shagging hose from the exterior
- Become second member of IRIT
- Stay in constant communication with Engineer and attack crew in the event IRIT is needed
- Assist Engineer as needed

Time stops when Captain and Firefighter make entry into the doorway

NOTES:

Automatic Fail

- If any participant cannot complete their given tasks
- If the Engine Company cannot complete the standard within the given time
- IRIT is not set up and maintained

B – Basements (window wells, day light basements, cellar doors)

V – Victims (inside or outside)

H – Hazards (propane tanks, overhead power feeds, dogs, other)

FL – Fire Location (window signs, smoke indicators, paint discoloration)

A – Air (open the bail all the way and bleed the air)

Performance standards are designed to assure that all fire personnel are capable of completing the duties assigned to their respective position. All personnel should remember that while engaging in firefighting operations, the order and/or priority of some tasks may be changed based on the direction of the Captain.



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V – Volume (check the hose stream for volume and pressure)

P – Pattern (turn the nozzle all the way to right / turn the nozzle all the way to the left)

Company Officer Update Report

- 1- Provide situation update
- 2- Identify the Alpha side of the structure
- 3- Announce the location of the fire
- 4- Announce the plan (incident objectives)
- 5- Announce the strategy (offensive, defensive, or transitional)
- 6- Announce initial tactics of your company
- 7- Announce type of command (mobile, stationary, investigating)

EXAMPLE:

All companies from command; we have a working room and contents fire in an upstairs bedroom; the Alpha side will be the Main Street Side, the fire is located in the Charlie / Delta corner on the second floor; the plan will be to contain the fire to the room of origin, extinguish the fire, get an all clear, and ventilate the structure; this will be an offensive operation; Engine-1 will be pulling an 1 ¾' preconnect to the Alpha door, performing fire attack and SAR; Command will be mobile

Tool Staging Area – A tool staging area is a location where the engineer of the pumping engine can place tools they anticipate the company(s) performing fire attack will need. Tools like pike poles, rubbish hooks, tarps, fans, lights, attic ladders, generators, and chainsaws are examples of tools that could be needed. The tool staging area should be located where the attack company(s) can easily find them. These tools should be taken from the pumping engine and not from the RIT engine.

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