

RAPID INTERVENTION CREW

Morris County, New Jersey

Best Practice Guidelines

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Mission Statement

To establish a set of guidelines and recommendations, consistent with New Jersey policies and NFPA standards, which allows fire departments in Morris County to implement and maintain a uniformly trained, equipped and staffed Rapid Intervention Crew for the safety of firefighters operating at various emergency scenes.

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1. Purpose of Crew

The purpose of the RIC is to provide assistance to missing or trapped firefighters and to respond to any danger that may allow the incident to grow out of control or threatens the safety of any firefighter or civilian.

2. Terms & Definitions

ACCOUNTABILITY: Maintaining continuous status and location of all resources, committed to an incident. Staff assistants completing company accountability by documenting situation and resource status will fulfill these duties initially. In large or complex incidents, additional staff may be assigned to oversee these functions. Each branch Director, Division and Group Supervisor, and Company Officer is responsible for maintaining accountability of members and resources under their command.

AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION (AHJ): An organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of a code or standard, or for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure.

CLEAR TEXT: Use of Common terminology understanding by all. The intent of the use of clear text for radio communications is to paint a clear picture and reduce confusion at incidents, particularly where different agencies are working together.

EMERGENCY TRAFFIC: A term used to clear designated radio channels during incident to make way for important radio traffic for a firefighter emergency situation, safety concerns for members on scene, or an immediate change in tactical operations.

“FIREFIGHTER DOWN”, “FIREFIGHTER MISSING”, OR “FIREFIGHTER TRAPPED”: Clear text terms used for radio communications to notify personnel on scene at an emergency that a firefighter accident or emergency has occurred.

IMMEDIATELY DANGEROUS TO LIFE OR HEALTH (IDLH): The maximum level of danger one could be exposed to and still escape without experiencing any effects that may impair escape or cause irreversible health effects.

MAYDAY: A universal call for help. A Mayday indicates that an individual or crew is in extreme danger. (I O U MY Life) I- Imminent Collapse Feared, O- Collapse Occurred, U- Unconscious Firefighter or Life Threatening Injury, MY- Missing member or missing officer, LIFE- Member Lost or Trapped.

NFPA 1407: Standard for Training Fire Service Rapid Intervention Crews.

PERSONNEL ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT (PAR): A report requested by and communicated to the incident commander from fire crews operating at a scene as to their location and situation.

RAPID INTERVENTION CREW: A dedicated crew of fire fighters who are assigned for rapid deployment to rescue lost or trapped members.

RIC SUPPORT: Members that assist the primary RIC with equipment needs and rescue support needs of the Primary RIC. These members if trained to the operations level can be rotated into the primary crew as deemed by the RIC Leader. All responding members, with the exception of the driver, should be interior qualified with RIC Awareness training.

SUBJECT MATTER EXPERT (SME): The authority having jurisdiction appoints an individual as a subject matter expert in a particular field and is deemed to be an expert in this field.

Urgent: A message transmitted to identify a potential emergency. (D W I F E) D- Discontinue Interior Attack, W- Water Loss, I- Injury, F- Collapse Feared, E- Fire Entering Exposure.

3. RIC Membership Requirements

3.1. RIC Membership Candidate

- 1) Attend a 3 hour lecture on "Rapid Intervention Awareness"
- 2) NJ DFS Firefighter Level 1 or NFPA1001
- 3) Completed 3 years of continuous fire service
- 4) Competent in demonstrating the following knots
 - I. Hand Cuff
 - II. Figure Eight
 - III. Clove Hitch
 - IV. Bowline
 - V. Water knot
- 5) Physically fit to perform all eight modules of Operational training
 - I. Nance Drill
 - II. Denver Drill
 - III. Below Grade to Grade Rescue
 - IV. Upper floor rescue
 - V. Individual drags and carries
 - VI. Rope Assisted Search
 - VII. Air Management
 - VIII. Communications

Annual Proficiency Requirements

- I. 4 hours of lecture
- II. 12 hours of hands-on
- III. Skill proficiency review
- IV. Scenario, crew based training

3.2. RIC Group Supervisor

- New Jersey Division of Fire Safety Incident Management Level 2 Certified
- Successful completion of RIC Awareness level training or equivalent
- As recommended by NFPA should meet the requirements of Fire Officer 1 as defined in NFPA 1021 or equivalent.
- Hazardous Materials Operational Level Certified

3.3. RIC Leader

- New Jersey Division of Fire Safety Incident Management Level 1 Certified
- Successful completion of RIC Awareness level training.
- Successful completion of RIC Operations level training.
- As recommended by NFPA should meet the requirements of Fire Officer 1 as defined in NFPA 1021 or equivalent.
- Hazardous Materials Operational Level Certified

3.4. RIC Member

- State of New Jersey, Division of Fire Safety Certified Firefighter Level 1 or NFPA 1001
- Minimum of three (3) years of fire service experience.
- Successful completion of RIC Awareness level training.
- Successful completion of RIC Operations level training.
- Should complete refresher training quarterly at minimum as outlined in N.J.A.C. 12:100-10.3 (c) 2. Four (4) hour minimum per quarter

3.5. RIC Support

- NJ DFS Firefighter Level 1 or NFPA1001
- 1 Year in the fire service

3.6. RIC Instructor Requirements

- State of New Jersey, Division of Fire Safety Certified Level 2 Instructor and/or be recognized as a "Subject Matter Expert" by the Authority Having Jurisdiction for the purposes of conducting and certifying Rapid Intervention Training
- State of New Jersey, Division of Fire Safety Certified Drill Ground Instructor
- Should meet the requirements of NFPA 1407 Chapter 5 RIC Instructor Requirements.

Instructor Responsibilities

- All RIC instructors should be qualified to deliver RIC Training as determined by the AHJ.
- The instructor(s) in charge should be responsible for full compliance with the standard set forth.
- It should be the responsibility of the instructor in charge to coordinate overall evolutions during RIC training.
- Additional instructors should be designated when factors such as extreme temperatures or large groups are present, and evolutions of long duration or complexity are planned.
- The instructor ration should not be greater than 5 to 1.
- The instructor should ensure that all proper protective clothing and equipment are being worn or used according to manufactures instructions.
- The instructor should maintain a PAR during all RIC training evolutions.
- The Instructor should monitor and supervise all assigned students during RIC training evolution.

4. RIC Training Requirements

General - Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC) training should be developed and conducted to provide a constant, sustainable rapid intervention capability at the emergency scene utilizing minimum crew size as required by NFPA 1710 or NFPA 1720. Required performance for RICs should consist of assembling the necessary staffing, assembling the minimum amount of tools, maintaining crew integrity and accountability and locating and removing a firefighter from a hazardous environment. All firefighters should meet all minimum requirements described in this document, including the successful completion of RIC awareness and operations training, before functioning as a RIC member.

4.1. Awareness Training

Awareness level training should be a minimum of three (3) hours in duration

Awareness level training should be conducted by a Subject Matter Expert (SME) as deemed by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ)

Awareness level training should include, but is not limited to:

Critical RIC factors of building size-up:

- Occupancy
- Location/Extension of Fire
- Building Construction
- Area (Building Size)
- Special Hazards (including typical access restrictions and hazmat)
- Rapid intervention equipment
- Crew Position's and Assignments
- Activation Procedures
- Deployment Procedures
- Deactivation Procedures

4.2. Operations Training

Operational level training should include a minimum of four (4) hours of classroom based training and twenty (20) hours of hands-on training.

Operational level training should be conducted by a Certified Instructor-Level II.

The following are the pre-requisites for any firefighter who wishes to attend operational level training:

- Successful completion of a rapid intervention awareness training course
- State of New Jersey Division of Fire Safety, Firefighter, Level I certification or NFPA equivalent
- A minimum of three (3) years of fire service experience

Successful demonstration of the ability to formulate and tie the following knots:

- Hand cuff'
- Figure eight
- Clove hitch
- Bowline
- Water
- Should be physically fit to complete all modules of operational level training

4.2.1. Operations Training Lecture Material

The lecture portion of the operational level training should include, but is not limited to:

- The competency objectives for each module of operations level hands-on training as defined in section 4.3
- A hands-on review of the recommended knots
- Recommended minimum RIC equipment

4.3. Operations Training Modules and Competency Skills

4.3.1. Nance Drill

The Nance drill should be demonstrated with a minimum of four (4) firefighters.

Actions to be demonstrated should include:

- Lowering a rescuer, via a charged hose line, into a below grade space
- The packaging and raising of a victim from below grade using any one of the following:
 - Charged hose line
 - Handcuff knot and Life Safety Rope
 - Personal webbing with a tied loop or specific knot
 - Any hand tool as identified as part of a RIC tool cache
 - Any approved harness or commercially available product
- Individual members should be evaluated as part of a crew

4.3.2. Denver Drill

The Denver drill should be demonstrated with a minimum of 2 firefighters removing a downed firefighter from a restricted area using the window prop specifications listed below.

The specifications for the Denver drill prop are as follows:

- Rescuer entrance twenty inches (20") wide
- Opening sill height of no more than forty-two inches (42")
- Vertical walls, forty-eight inches (48") in height, with smooth exterior surface
- Individual members should be evaluated at each position

4.3.3. Below Grade to Grade Rescue

Below grade to grade rescue should be demonstrated with a minimum of 2 firefighters.

Actions to be demonstrated in a two-person carry should include:

- Shoulder lift technique
- Leg lift technique
- Life safety rope, webbing or a commercially approved device

The minimum grade difference below grade to grade rescue should be one story.

Individual members should be evaluated at each position.

4.3.4. Upper Floor Rescue

Upper floor rescue should be demonstrated with a minimum of two (2) firefighters.

Actions to be demonstrated should include the removal of a downed firefighter from an upper floor, via a ground ladder, of no less than twenty-four foot (24') using the following techniques:

- Seated shoulder carry
- Across the arms
- The prop from which a downed firefighter will be rescued should not exceed two (2) stories

Individual members should be evaluated from the position of the rescuer

4.3.5. Drags and Carries

Drags and carries should be demonstrated with a minimum of one 1 firefighter.

Students should demonstrate competency using all prerequisite knots.

Actions to be demonstrated by a single rescuer should include the removal of a downed firefighter from a simulated room or void space by the use of:

- SCBA harness
- Drag rescue device
- Hand tools
- Life safety rope
- Webbing

Actions to be demonstrated by a two (2) person crew should include the removal of a downed firefighter from a simulated room or void space by the use of:

- Two (2), four-foot (4') pike poles and the SCBA straps
- SCBA harness
- Life safety rope

Individual members should be evaluated at each position

4.3.6. Search

Actions that to be demonstrated should include:

- Search in area with limited means of egress
- Search using thermal imaging equipment
- Rope assisted search

Actions to be demonstrated in rope assisted search should include:

- Anchor line deployment
- Individual tag line deployment
- Search of a room or space from a tag line in the following settings:
- Residential building
- Commercial building

Members should be evaluated individually

4.3.7. Air Management

Actions that should be demonstrated by a rescuer on a downed firefighter in a simulated emergency situation should include:

- SCBA cylinder exchange
- Face piece reposition or exchange

Supplemental air supply implementation via:

- Face piece regulator exchange
- Universal air supply connection

Actions that should be demonstrated outside of a simulated emergency situation should include the monitoring and recording of other personnel's:

- Air consumption
- Entrance time
- Working time
- Exit time

Members should be evaluated individually.

4.3.8. Communications

Actions that should be demonstrated individually should include:

- Use of radio assisted feedback to locate a downed firefighter
- Transmission of MAYDAY and the LUNAR acronym to successfully direct a RIC to a downed firefighter
- Conducting a personnel accountability report. (PAR)

Actions that should be demonstrated as a crew should include:

- Becoming deployment capable
- Initial size-up
- 360 degree scene survey (Hot laps)
- Notification to incident commander of RIC status

4.3.9. Access and Extrication

Actions to be demonstrated should include:

- Breach of Barriers (walls, ceilings and floors),
- SCBA profile reduction
- Recognizing entanglement hazards
- Disentanglement
- Extrication from debris

4.4. Annual Training

All RICs should conduct annual proficiency training consisting of a minimum of four (4) hours of lecture and a minimum of twelve (12) hours of hands-on training. Training sessions contributing to this requirement should be held at least once each quarter.

Items to be addressed during annual proficiency training should include, but is not limited to:

- Demonstration of (elements of) module skills competency
- Demonstration of competency with equipment
- Scenario crew based crew proficiency training
- Operational module proficiency assessment

4.4.1. Scenario Crew Based Crew Proficiency Training

The following elements will be evaluated during scenario based crew proficiency training evolutions.

Locating a simulated downed firefighter using organized search and rescue tactics.

Assessing the downed firefighter for:

- Usable air supply
- Air should be supplied to the downed firefighter when sustainable breathing air for the downed firefighter is absent
- Major traumatic injury
- Level of consciousness

Transmitted radio report including:

- The downed firefighter's location
- The downed firefighter's condition
- The RIC's intention

The RIC should package the fire fighter according to AHJ's policy and guidelines.

The firefighter should be moved to an established safe zone to conclude the drill.

4.5. Documentation

RIC should document all crew proficiency training. The documentation should contain, at a minimum:

Training Dates

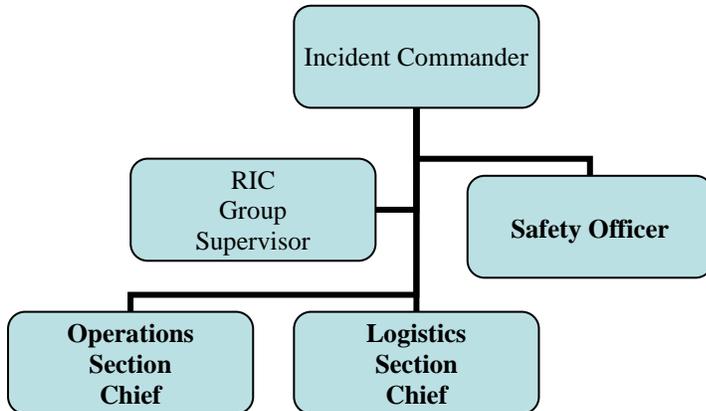
- Names of Participating
- Type of training (Lecture / Hands-On)
- A description of the training specifics
- The name of the responsible person who certifies the training was conducted and completed

5. Roles & Responsibilities

General - The following should serve as recognized standard RIC positions, training level requirements and responsibilities recognized by Morris County Emergency Service Organizations and recognized Rapid Intervention Crews.

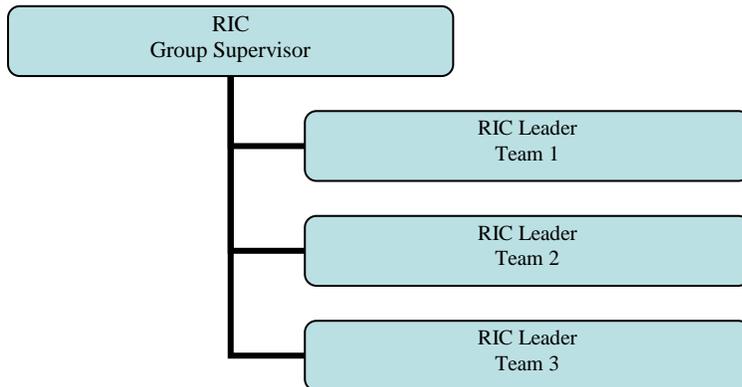
5.1. RIC Command Structure –

The following diagram illustrates how the RIC operates within ICS.



5.2. RIC Structure –

The following diagram illustrates individual RIC structures.



5.3 RIC Group Supervisor

Responsibilities

- Communicates with command
- The RIC Supervisor should obtain a briefing about the incident from the IC.
- Consults with IC and determines which "UTAC" channel the RIC will operate on.
- Verifies RIC operations
- Confirms staging area
- Communicates the frequency to the RIC leader.
- Consults with the Incident Safety Officer
- Advises IC of collapse potential following the initial 360 hot lap of the building and updates IC as additional information is acquired.
- Supervises RIC operations
- Manages multiple RIC (As required)
- The RIC Group Supervisor will be directly responsible for the accountability of the RIC(s) at all times.
- When a PAR is called, the supervisor will be responsible for the PAR accountability for all of the RIC teams.
- The RIC Group Supervisor will oversee and coordinate all RIC operations and deployments, reporting directly to the IC.
- The RIC Group Supervisor should monitor conditions and request the IC to dispatch additional RIC for support and incident coverage.
- The RIC Group Supervisor should monitor the standby times of the RIC. Relief crews may be needed due to weather conditions / duration.
- The RIC Group Supervisor should pre-determine the Recon, Rescue and Removal RIC or positions of a crew.
- The RIC Supervisor should assume the role of air management for RIC operations until the proper resources and/or manpower permits. The air management responsibilities are:
 - Record and maintain a log of crew:
 - Entry time
 - Operating time
 - Exit time

5.4 RIC Leader

Responsibilities

- Communicates with the RIC Group Supervisor
- Directs crew personnel
- Directs crew activities
- Maintains crew integrity
- The RIC Leader should determine what tasks need to be completed for a RIC operation (additional ground ladders, removal of barriers that could impede firefighter egress, etc.) this should be coordinated with the RIC Group Supervisor prior to implementation.
- The RIC Leader should assign a minimum of two (2) crew members to conduct an initial 360 degree scene survey

5.5 RIC Members

Responsibilities

- RIC should stage close to fire building. In the event the situation is a high-rise building (7 stories or higher), RIC should stage at a location determined by the RIC leader.
- When possible all RIC members should conduct a 360 size-up (walk-around the building, incident, etc.) and report any findings (construction features, forcible entry problems, special hazards, fire location, etc.) to the RIC Leader who should report to the RIC Group Supervisor.
- Members of the RIC should monitor their radios for the duration of the incident.
- Formulate a secondary plan of action (i.e., alternate means and location of ingress and egress).
- RIC should determine which companies are on the scene and where they are operating.

6 Equipment

6.4 Donned & Carried by RIC Members

General – This equipment is donned and carried by each member of the RIC and is considered personal equipment.

- Full Personal Protective Equipment (Turnout Coat, Turnout Pants, Boots, Gloves, Helmet, Hood, and Pass Device)
- SCBA Unit (Turned on operational and Full)
- Portable Radio (At a minimum one per two members)
- Hand Light / Personal Light (Medium Size and Small attached to Gear)
- Tubular Nylon Webbing (1" x 25')
- Personal Rope with Carabineer (Minimum size of 7mm and Minimum Length of 20')
- Fire Service Harness
- Wire Cutters or other Cutting Tool
- RIC Identification on the outside of turnouts to identify the crew members. Must be Red in color. Example: Cylinder Covers or Arm Bands identifying RIC Member.

6.2. Initial Equipment

General - This equipment will be the minimum equipment that each crew will have when arriving at the incident scene.

- Set of Irons with a Maul
- RIC PACK (High & Low Side Air Connections)
- 6 Foot Steel Hook
- Thermal Imaging camera with Spare Battery
- Metal cutting Saw
- Wood cutting saw
- Search rope Minimum of 200' Wide Area Search rope (indicators every 25')
- RIC Hand tool Bag
 - 1- 2 :1 x 100' Haul System
 - 2- Pairs of Cable Cutters
 - 1- Small Bolt Cutter
 - 1- Commercially Approved Drag Device
 - 2- Utility Knives
 - 2 – Lineman Pliers
 - 2 – Tin Snips
 - 4 - Door Wedges
 - 1- 25' Tubular Webbing

6.3 Staged Equipment

- Staging Tarp
- Additional 6' Steel Hook
- Additional Set of Irons
- Power Saw Equipment (accessories)
- AED and Medical Kit
- 10' Folding Ladder
- Hydraulic Forcible Entry Tool
- Large Bolt Cutters

7 Fire Ground Operations

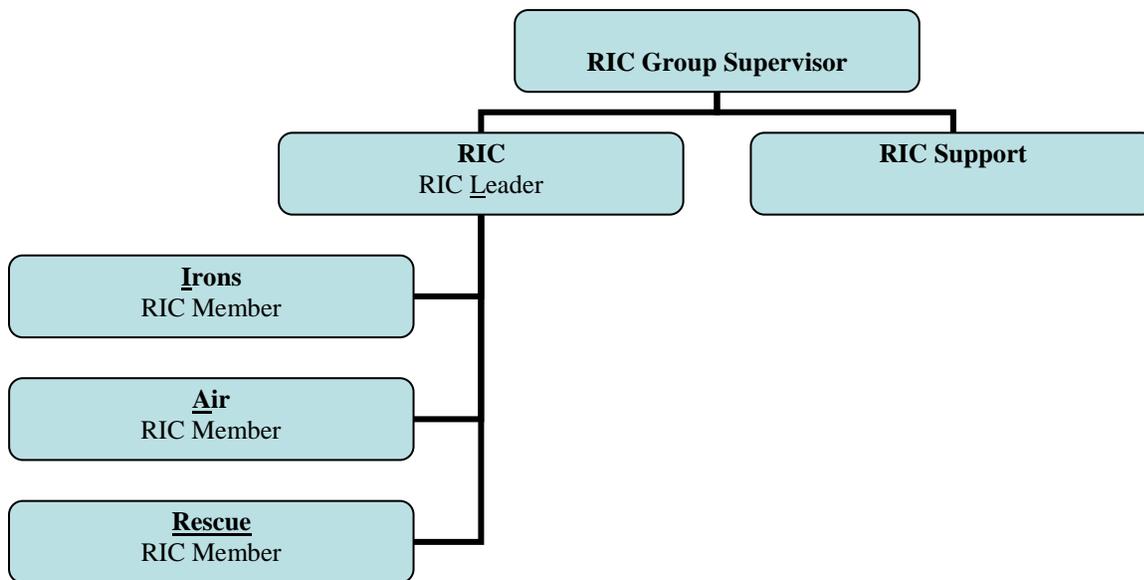
7.1 Crew Concept

The Crew Concept improves operational ability in these areas; accountability, span of control for the officers, RIC member safety, and overall scene safety. The Crew Concept will allow the crew members to focus on specific tasks and will allow the Officers to direct rescue or search operations with better control and with no duplication of resources.

The use of the Crews will ensure that members are always available to continually monitor scene safety as well as have a ready crew at all times at the RIC staging area.

The acronym of “LIAR” should be used as a memory tool to help all members and officers make sure all of the necessary tasks for the Crew are assigned.

7.2. Crew Concept Organizational Chart



7.3 Response Protocol

The responding RIC leader should confirm with the driver the incident location and the best route for response, utilizing a map book and or / GPS if needed.

Sign-on unit and announce # of members responding

Monitor RIC Departments Channel and host town channel

If not already accomplished make sure that any town that the RIC will be responding through knows why we are responding through their town and what route we are to take.

The responding RIC will carry the minimum equipment as defined in Section 5

The responding RIC will have a roll call of minimum (1) SUPERVISOR, (1) LEADER and (3) RIC members.

If a RIC member reports without their tags, it is up to that member to see that his/her name is applied to the apparatus gear tag.

No members should respond to a RIC call in their personal vehicle except:

- Responding Chief
- RIC Group Supervisor

RIC should be dispatched to the following incidents.

- All working fires need a minimum of 1 RIC initially assigned
- Single Family (Standard) Residential 1 Crew Assigned
- Single Family (Large) Residential 1 Crew Assigned
- Multi Dwelling Residential 1 Crew Assigned
- Multi Story Residential (4 Stories and Up) 2 Crews Assigned
- Commercial Building (Single Story) 2 Crews Assigned
- Industrial Complex 2 Crews Assigned
- Institutional Complex 2 Crews Assigned

All responses should request additional crews whenever a mayday is transmitted. This will help ensure trained personnel are available to assist the crews on scene with the rescue.

Buildings that collapse with entrapped or unaccounted for personnel require the dispatch of Morris County's UASI crew and one additional heavy rescue company to assist with the rescue of personnel.

A heavy rescue unit should have the capability of dealing with collapse rescue and have the tools to deal with this type of situation.

7.4 RIC Responsibilities

- RIC will have (1) RIC Leader and (3) RIC members at all times.
- RIC will be in the position at the RIC tool staging area.
- RIC will be the primary search and rescue crew and will be deployed first to assist a downed or missing firefighter.
- RIC will perform an initial scene survey.
- RIC will be utilized for SEARCH and RESCUE ONLY.

RIC will enter the building in the following order: "Leader," followed in order by the "Irons" firefighter, the "Air" firefighter and finally the "Rescue" firefighter.

- Lleader: Thermal Imaging Camera, Extra Battery, 200' Search-Rope Bag
(Radio designation: "**RIC LEADER**")
- Irons: Halligan Bar, Maul or Flathead Axe, Personal Rope Bag
(Radio designation: "**RIC IRONS**")
- Air: RIC PACK, Personal Rope Bag
(Radio designation: "**RIC AIR**")
- Rescue: Rescue Tool / Rope Bag
(Radio designation: "**RIC Rescue**")

All additional members responding will be considered RIC Support if they are not assigned to the RIC designations above. Any additional equipment or manpower will be provided by RIC Support.

7.5 RIC Support Responsibilities

- The main purpose of RIC Support is to support RIC.
- RIC Support will ensure the minimum equipment has been assembled at the equipment staging area.
- RIC Support will update the RIC Leader and/or the RIC Group Supervisor with any important information while performing support operations
- While conducting the scene survey, RIC Support will make sure that ground ladders are in place for egress on all floors and roof areas that firefighters are operating.
- RIC Support will consult with the RIC Leader to see if a hose line should be stretched at that time to the tool staging area and designated for RIC
- RIC Support will be deployed if the Incident Commander requests manpower for help in the fire attack, only following the deployment of at least two ground ladders for egress.
- The RIC Leader will be notified of RIC Support redeployment to other firefighting duties and he will see that accountability tags from RIC Support are removed from the "RIC Support" and placed in the proper area for accountability.
- Consult with RIC Leader and confirm equipment staging location.
- Confer with RIC Leader as to any unique equipment that may be needed and procure said equipment.
- Ensure that all members are tagged in properly and identified as being in RIC Support.
- Make sure that each member has the minimum personal equipment and gear.
- Conduct a radio test with crew members and assure proper RIC channel setting.
- Consult with RIC Leader on as to all floors fire personnel are operating and any special hazards or conditions present.

7.6 RIC Leader “Responding” Responsibilities

- Confirm the at least three additional members boarding (excluding RIC Leader) are qualified RIC member
- Collect or assign accountability tags from each member
- (1) Tag to be placed on “RIC Ring” to be handed in to the RIC Group Supervisor.
- Confirm Crew assignments with personnel
- Confirm RIC operations channel

7.7 RIC Leader “On Scene” Responsibilities

- Perform initial size-up and note any hazards and relay these concerns to the RIC members and to the RIC Group Supervisor
- Choose the optimal area for setting up the tool staging area taking into account, water runoff, wind direction, overhead wires and any other hazards present.
- Direct and oversee the staging of all the minimum equipment for the crew.
- If conditions require any additional or specialized equipment, assign personnel to procure the needed equipment.
- Ensure that RIC will have no less than 4 members in full gear ready to deploy.
- Ensure that all members of RIC are tagged in properly as members of RIC.
- Make sure that all members have specific tool or equipment assignments.
- Conduct a radio test with Crew members and assure proper RIC channel setting.
- Make known to RIC the EMS staging area or nearest ambulance location. (If none present, notify RIC Group Supervisor)
- Rotate crews if adverse weather conditions are present.
- Check with RIC Group Supervisor as to all areas that have fire personnel operating at the scene and any special hazards or conditions present.
- Have direct contact with the RIC Group Supervisor to note any changes with the member accountability status and to monitor fire ground radio frequency
- Upon arrival, if no contact has been made by a responding Chief, contact the IC and report on scene
- If needed, RIC Leader will acquire a host town portable radio to operate safely on the fire ground channel

8 Deactivation

The RIC may be deactivated by the IC in conjunction with the RIC Group Supervisor.

The IC should make provisions to provide for a stand-by team to satisfy OSHA standards. If personnel are reinserted into an IDLH the IC may recall or reactivate the RIC.

The RIC perform the following once deactivated:

- Conduct a PAR and assure accountability of all members
- Return all department and acquired equipment
- Contact dispatch and sign out of scene

9 References

NFPA 1407

NFPA 1500

NFPA 1021

NFPA 1001

N.J.A.C. 12:100 Subchapter 10 Standards for Firefighters

N.J.A.C. 5:75-2.4

N.J.A.C. 5:75-2.8

NJ DFS Rapid Intervention Awareness Train-the-Trainer Handouts/Slides

10 Forms Appendix

10.1 RIC Checklist (include air management)

Initial Size-Up

Building Dimensions L _____ x W _____ x H _____

Occupancy: _____

Hazards: _____

Type: Fire resistive (1) Noncombustible (2) Ordinary (3)
 Heavy Timber(4) Wood Frame (5)

Truss Construction: Roof Floor

Utilities: Secured Unsecured
 Natural gas Propane Oil Electric

Obstructions

Window Bars _____ Storm Doors _____ Fences _____
Animals _____ Window AC Units _____

Set-Up

IC Briefing Crew location(s): _____ RIC Staging Location: _____
 Assemble Equipment

Radio Information

RIC Radio Channel : _____ Command Radio Channel: _____
Assign U-Tact Channel _____ Fire Ground Channel: _____

RIC Accountability : Command Post RIC Staging Area
With RIC Supervisor

Access/Egress

Windows Doors Scuttles/Hatches Basement Access
Ladders Elevation Change

Responsibilities After RIC Activation

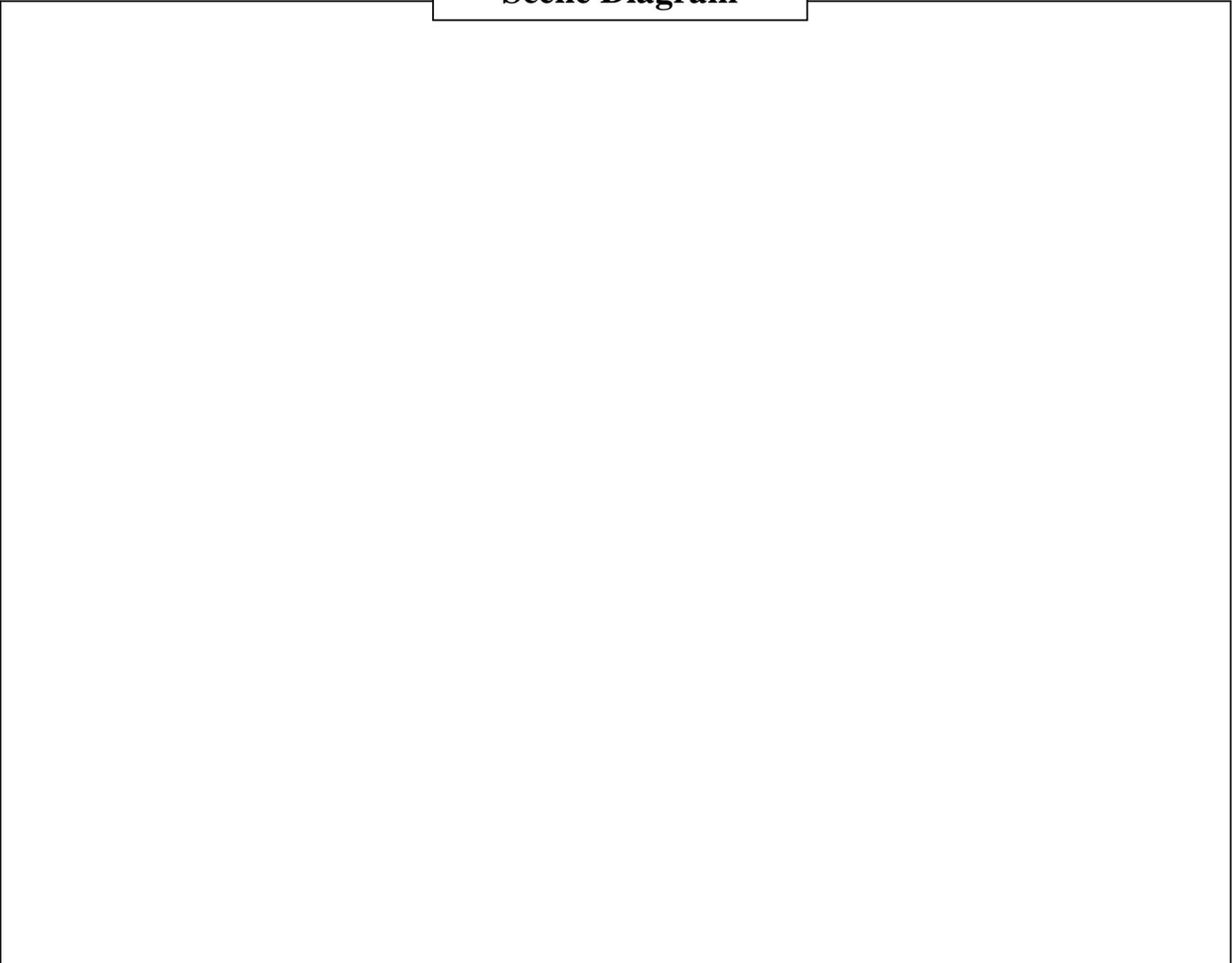
Size-up: 10 minutes 15 minutes 20 minutes 25 minutes
 30 minutes

Tasks

- Open Egress Points as needed
- Additional Ladders Placed to all sides
- Open entire window/door area as needed
- Secure back-up/protection line
- Monitor number and locations of interior crews:-

-
- Evaluate need for additional RIC's
 - EMS Location: _____
 - Check with Safety/Accountability Officer
 - Review Pre-Plans

Scene Diagram



R.I.C. ACTIVATION

CHECK LIST

	10 MINUTES IN		10 MINUTES OUT	10 MINUTES SAFETY
CREW I.D.	TIME IN	TIME TO VICTIM	VICTIM PACKAGING/REMOVAL	TIME OUT
R.I.C # 1				
R.I.C SUPPORT # 1				
R.I.C. # 2				
R.I.C SUPPORT # 2				
R.I.C. # 3				
R.I.C SUPPORT # 3				
UNIT I.D.				
UNIT I.D.				

- Get A **L.U.N.A.R** (Location, Unit, Name, Assignment & Resources needed) IF POSSIBLE FROM THE MAY-DAY
- REQUEST AN ADDITIONAL R.I.C.
- REQUEST A.L.S.
- REQUEST AN ADDITIONAL B.L.S.
- CONFIRM THAT ALL GROUND LADDERS ARE IN PLACE FOR EGRESS
- IF THERE IS A COLLAPSE WITH MEMBERS TRAPPED, NOTIFY MORRISTOWN F.D'S. HEAVY/COLLAPSE RESCUE (973-538-2200) AND AN ADDITIONAL HEAVY RESCUE
- DEPLOY AN ADDITIONAL HANDLINE FOR R.I.C. OPERATIONS
- ARE THERE ANY ADDITIONAL SPECIAL RESOURCES THAT MAY BE NEEDED?

NOTES:

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