

Standard Operating Procedure	NO: 04-03-15
Scriba Volunteer Fire Department Scriba, NY	Date: 04/07/2017
Topic: Operations	Page 1 of 2
Title: Standpipes/ FDC connections	Revision: 0 Date:

Purpose

To establish a standard response plan and course of action for fire incidents in structures equipped with fixed fire suppression systems.

Scope

All buildings equipped with sprinklers, standpipes, and/or Fire Department connections (FDC) will be covered in this SOP.

Procedure

Response

All alarms received for an automatic alarm shall be treated as a structure fire, these alarms include:

1. Smoke detector activation
2. Heat detector activation
3. Water flow sensor (including motor gong)
4. Unknown audible alarm
5. Manual pull stations

At any time during the alarm if a fire is confirmed, a second alarm should be struck due the increased manpower needs and difficulties while managing fires with the use of standpipes.

First Due

The first out engine will respond to the entrance of the structure nearest the alarm panel. The Company officer with one firefighter shall go inspect the panel to determine alarm location. The remaining crew will standby and prepare to move to an alternate location, for quicker access to the fire from the exterior. Once the engine has arrives near the fire location the crew will take the following equipment:

1. 1 ¾ and 2 ½ High rise hose packs
2. Standpipe Equipment bag
3. 2 box lights
4. 1 Hydra ram
5. 1 set of irons
6. Each member should also have a personal flashlight and portable radio

Second Due

The second arriving engine shall secure a water source, lay supply line, then connect to the FDC. The engine should be kept a minimum of 100 feet from the structure. The FDC will be supplied by dual 2 ½ or 3 inch lines. The first FDC line should be charged while the second line is stretched. If the building is under 75' in height, the use of LDH is permissible. These lines should not be charged until a fire is confirmed either by the interior crew or conditions showing. The initial PDP should be set at 150psi with 5psi for each floor of elevation. Use of additional hose lines from this engine should be avoided as this engine should be used solely to supply water to the sprinkler/standpipe system.

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Interior Crew

Once the fire has been located, connections to the standpipe should be made in the following manner.

1. Connect 2 ½ 30 degree elbow to standpipe in a manner that eases strain on hose.
2. Connect 3" pony to elbow (If longer hose stretch is needed this pony may be replaced with 2 ½ hose pack)
3. Connect gated wye to end of 3" (2 ½") hose
4. Attach 1 ¾ attack hose to wye, leaving second connection for second line

One member of the team should be left at the standpipe to regulate the hose pressure by adjusting the gate valve. It is important to note that the use of any fire equipment such as hose cabinets found in a structure should not be used by SFD. All attempts should be made to limit the production of steam due to inability to ventilate most fires in standpipe access fires.

Stairwells

When operating in stairwells several considerations shall be factored in.

1. The stairwell used for fire attack shall not be used for any other purpose. A second stairwell shall be secured for the evacuation of occupants or RIT team activities.
2. The standpipe below the fire floor shall be the primary connection point with the hose stretched to the floor above the fire and back down. This stretch will aid in a quicker hose advance.
3. The door to the fire floor should be held open to allow hose advancement and a quick retreat if needed.
4. The use of a PPV in the base of the attack stairwell may aid in fire attack.
5. A third separate stairwell can be used to vent the fire, if the stairwell has rooftop access.