ARFF TACTICAL GUIDELINES

1. Priorities

a. Life Safety
b. Incident Stabilization
c. Property Conservation
d. Evidence Preservation

2. Mode of Operation

a. Offensive
b. Defensive

3. The following tactical positioning, objectives and considerations are:

I. Tactical Objectives:

1. Protect aircraft, occupants by cooling fuselage and maintaining exits paths.
2. Extinguish main body of fire.
3. Extinguish interior fire with hand lines and/or piercing nozzles and initial ventilation
4. Maintain foam blanket to prevent re-flash.
5. Conserve extinguishment agents and resupply as needed.
6. Rescue of survivors in or in close proximity of aircraft.
7. Disentanglement/extrication of trapped victims/patients.
8. Provide fresh air positive pressure ventilation to interior of aircraft.
9. Provide forcible entry for egress of passengers and entry of Fire Control group
10. Check stability of aircraft.
11. Overhaul interior and exterior only as necessary to ensure extinguishment minimizing overhaul damage. Note any changes made to aircraft configuration.

II. Tactical Considerations:

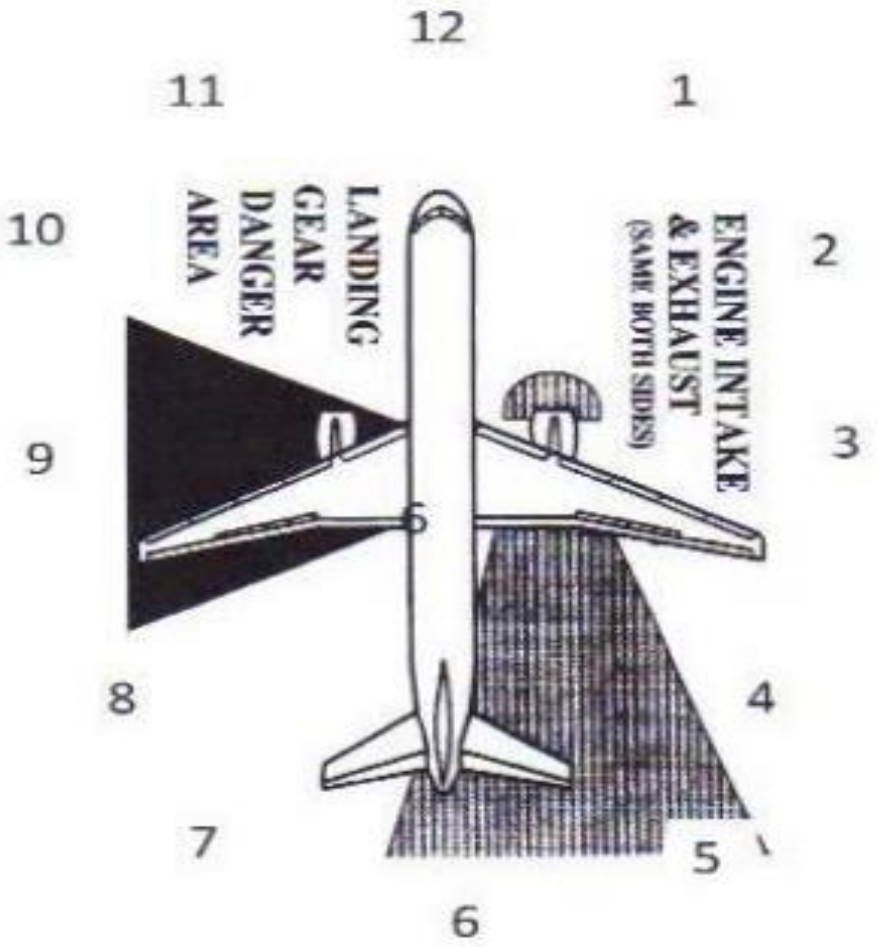
1. Apply AFFF and/or dry chemical in manner that allows re-evaluating after each application. Continue as needed, ensuring that rescue paths are maintained and fuselage is cooled and protected.
2. Use the appropriate turret settings, consider fire extent and agent conservation.
3. Safely maneuver/reposition as necessary to provide fire attack, protection evacuation and rescue efforts. Watch for persons operating on the ground.
4. Back up line in service as soon as possible.
5. Use of piercing nozzle on confined spaces.
6. Consider use of F.L.I.R. /thermal imaging to locate seat of fire and extent.
7. Disengage/Secure batteries and any electrical sources

B. RESCUE BRANCH/GROUP

I. Tactical Considerations:

1. Work under protection of Fire Control Group.
2. No less than teams of two.
3. Plan for Aerial operation for elevated objectives.
4. Evaluate aircraft stability prior to working under any portion.
5. Use extrication tools with power plant in safe location.
6. Use thermal imaging to navigate interior of aircraft/check for hidden fire.
7. Use gas meters to monitor condition inside the aircraft.
8. Be alert for designated danger areas as noted below

4. Aircraft Location Positioning: Utilizing "12" hour clock



BC34 Only

1. Contact the Flight Standards District Office (FSDO);

- Miramar Office (954) 641-6000
- After hours /Weekends (404) 305-5180
- NTSB (202) 314-6290

2. Contact AC1 @ Station 81 for exchange of info/updates.

3. Provide information to FDSO/NTSB/AC1 (via Phone / not Radio)

- Tail Number
- Aircraft Type
- Number of Souls on Board
- Nature of Incident
- Injuries /fatalities
- Collateral ground damage (bystanders, buildings, etc.).
- Determine from FDSO/NTSB is scene needs to be held pending their arrival. FDSO & NTSB will usually conference and jointly determine agency to respond and in what timeframe.
- Ask if human remains may be removed prior to their arrival.
- Consider EPA/DEP/SPOLPS response for Fuel spill (reportable quality).

4**. Shut down secure aircraft if necessary.**

- Photograph position of controls prior to shut down if possible.
- Turn-off fuel and battery switch (might need to isolate and cut battery terminals).
- Keep notes of any changes you made to aircraft control mechanisms and any parts moved while gaining access to patients.
- Determine if aircraft has an Emergency Locating Transmitter (ELT).
- Render safe any explosive component by pinning or de-arming (If trained to do so).

5. Photograph the scene

- Start from approach.
- Include skid marks.
- Damage and controls.
- Tail number and/ or certification plates.

6. Interview witnesses and take notes.

7. Offer logistical support to other responders and investigators.