Was this fire apparatus placed properly?
There was 200 feet of skid mark
This impact sent two patients from the civilian vehicle to a trauma center
In front of the fire apparatus, fire crews were working a vehicle fire
So was this fire apparatus placed correctly?
The Engineer did correctly:
- Protected the Engineer’s panel
- Protected the fire crews
- Positioned the apparatus uphill / upwind
- Was beginning to place cones / flares
- They were on scene approximately 1 minute prior to impact
Apparatus Placement

- Apparatus Placement at Incidents
  - Rescues
  - Freeway Incidents
  - Hazardous Materials Incidents
  - Structure Fires
  - Brush Fires
  - Near Railroads

All in Volume D, Chapter 4, Subject 5
Apparatus Placement

- **Rescues**
  - Position for good access to incident
  - Leave access for Rescue Squads, Ambulances, and Law enforcement
  - Protect crews when necessary / Provide a safe environment
  - When using vehicle as a safety blocker, turn wheels to left or right
    - This will cause the vehicle to steer away from the incident upon an impact
Apparatus Placement

**Freeway Incidents**
- Protect fire crews and patients
- Place apparatus between incident and oncoming traffic when possible – at least 150’ to 200’
- When using vehicle as a safety blocker, turn wheels to left or right
  - This will cause the vehicle to steer away from the incident upon an impact.
- Keep traffic lanes open when possible
- Position Engineer’s panel away from traffic
- Attempt to place apparatus uphill / upwind when possible
  - Watch for leaking fuel or other fluids
Apparatus Placement

- Protect Your Crews!
Apparatus Placement

- Hazardous Materials / Terrorism Incidents
  - Approach incident from uphill / upwind direction
  - Position apparatus for immediate egress
  - Position apparatus uphill / upwind
  - Maintain zones (exclusion, contamination reduction, and support)
  - Be prepared for a mass decontamination operation
Apparatus Placement

- **Structure Fires**
  - Keep access points clear
  - Be aware of other arriving apparatus and positions they may require
    - Ladder Trucks - Roof access points
      - Facade laddering – 100% wall height + 10’
    - Engine Companies - Fire attack points
    - Battalion Chief, Rescue Squads, and others
  - Hydrant locations / FDC
  - Fire location / Hose lines
  - Safety zone, Building height, collapse zone (1 ½ times height), Hazards, Exposures
Structure Fires

- Remember
  - We can stretch hose, not ladders
  - Engines nosed together allows access to hose beds.
  - Engines parked elephant style blocks hose beds.
    - Approach from two opposite directions when possible.
      - Allows easy access to hose beds
      - Allows multiple hydrants and multiple water grids to be accessed.
Brush Fires

- Keep roadway clear
- Park next to bank, avoid chimneys, saddles, and unburned fuel
- Back into position when possible (Structure Protection)
- Turn wheels into bank / berm to prevent run-a-way vehicle
- Keep windows up
Brush Fires

- Incorporate a protector line
- Utilize CO2 extinguisher for air filter fires
- Dig a trench for water run off
- Use hall runner to divert water
- Attach a siamese or gated wye with adapters to auxiliary 2 ½” suction with a 2 ½” 50’ hose laid out towards the front of the rig for a water tender to hook up to.
Apparatus Placement

- Near Railroads
  - Treat as active
  - Never across the tracks
  - Safe distance away
  - Same side as incident
  - Hose lines
    - Utilize aerials to lay overhead - clearance
    - Run underneath rail
Apparatus Placement

- General
  - Always curb wheels or turn wheels when blocking traffic
  - Always utilize chock blocks
  - Always leave emergency lights operating while at an emergency scene or parked in a non-legal fashion
  - Always leave transmission in proper gear
    - Engine running (while on scene) - Neutral or Pump gear
    - General parking (Engine off / Parked legally)
      - Flat - Low gear or reverse
      - Uphill - Low gear
      - Downhill - Reverse
Apparatus Placement

- General
  - Always be aware of hazards
    - Electrical lines
    - Other utility lines (Gas, Water)
    - Building collapse probability and fall distance
    - Other material falling distances
    - Egress possibility
    - Safety buffer zone

- Special Equipment
  - Mobil Air Units
    - Upwind, ½ to 1 block from incident in clean air
  - Light Units
    - As directed by IC
Apparatus Security

- **Station**
  - Secure station grounds
    - Gates / Doors
  - Keep compartment doors closed
  - Security lighting

- **Incidents / Staging / Out in public**
  - Stay with apparatus when possible
  - Secure vehicle if you must leave
    - Windows / doors