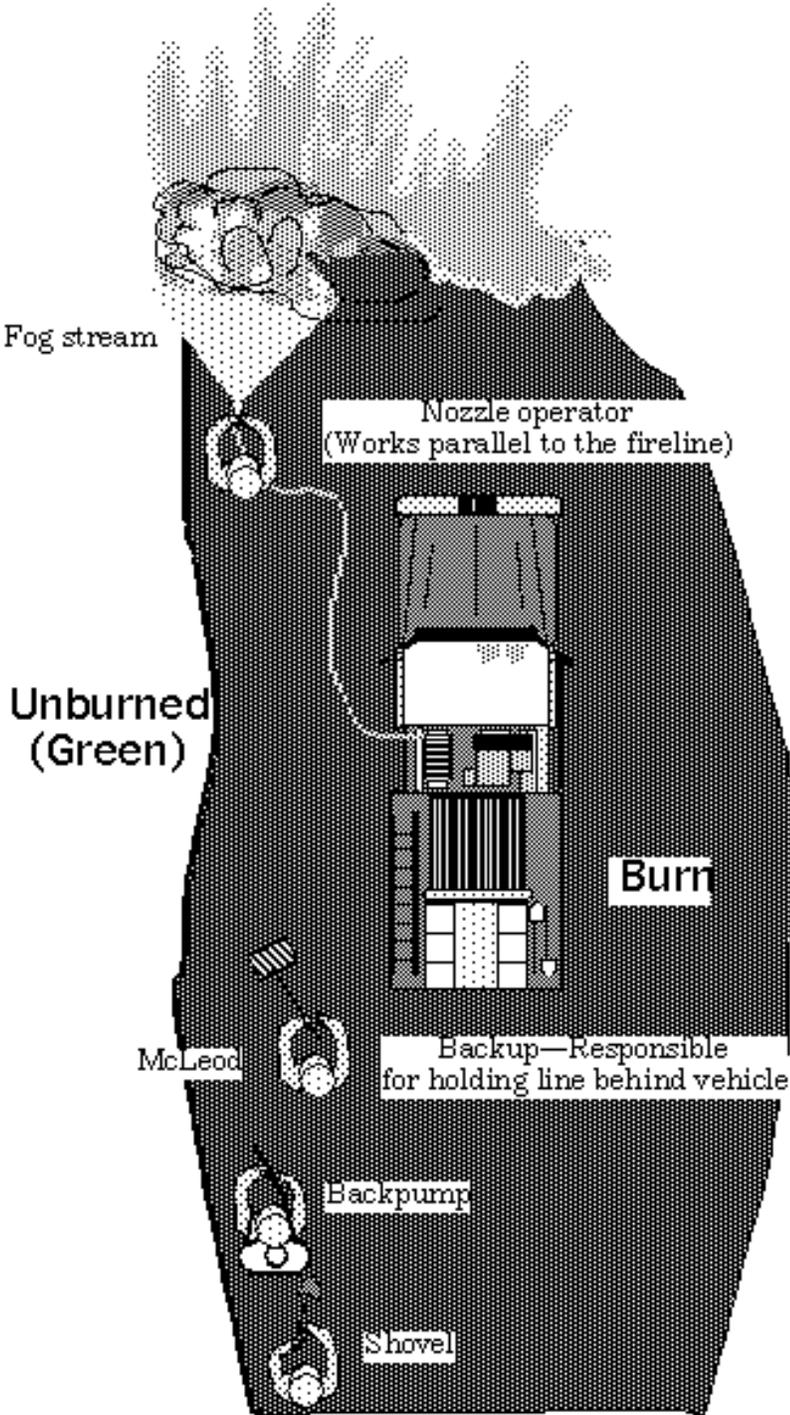
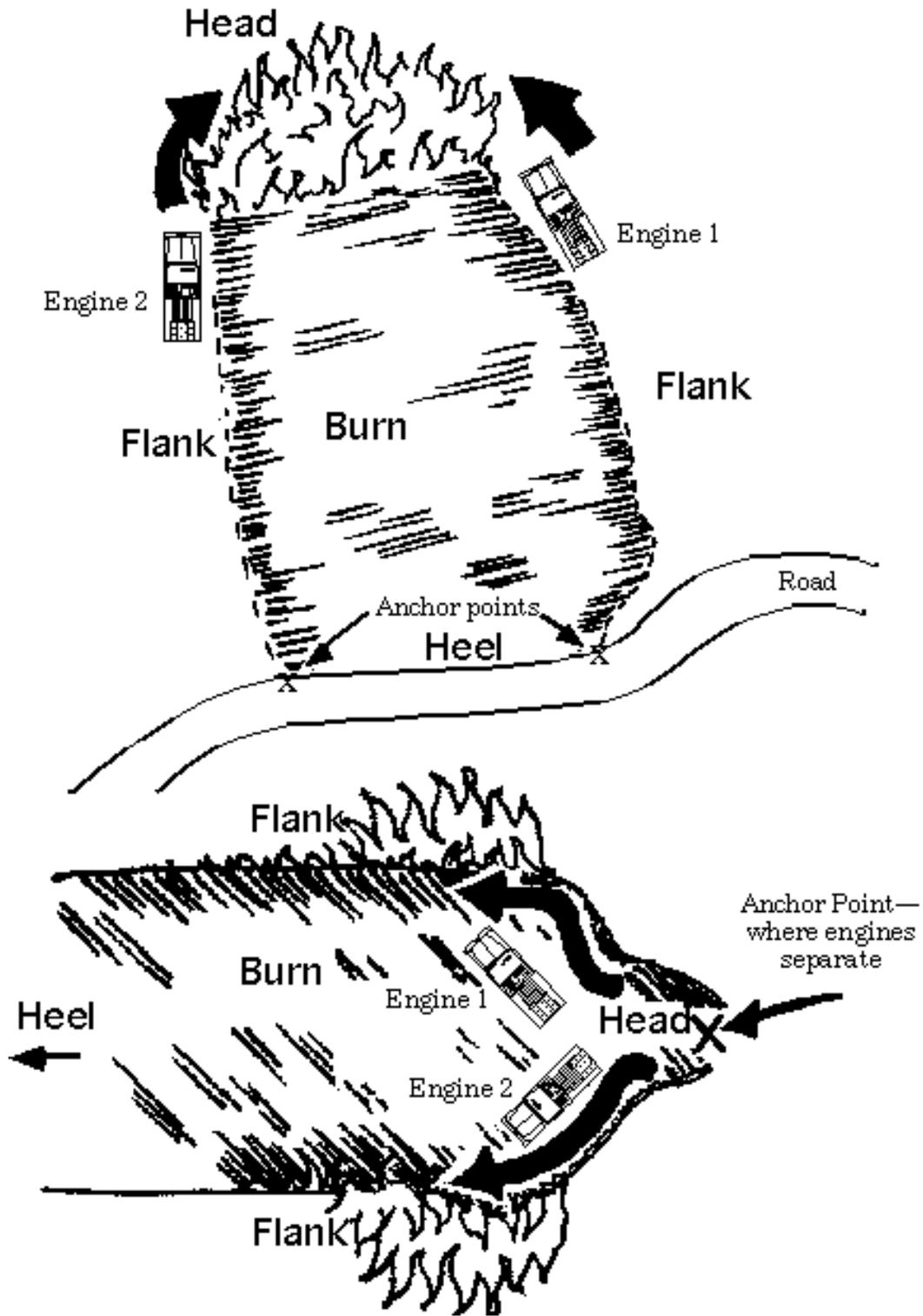


MOBILE ATTACK

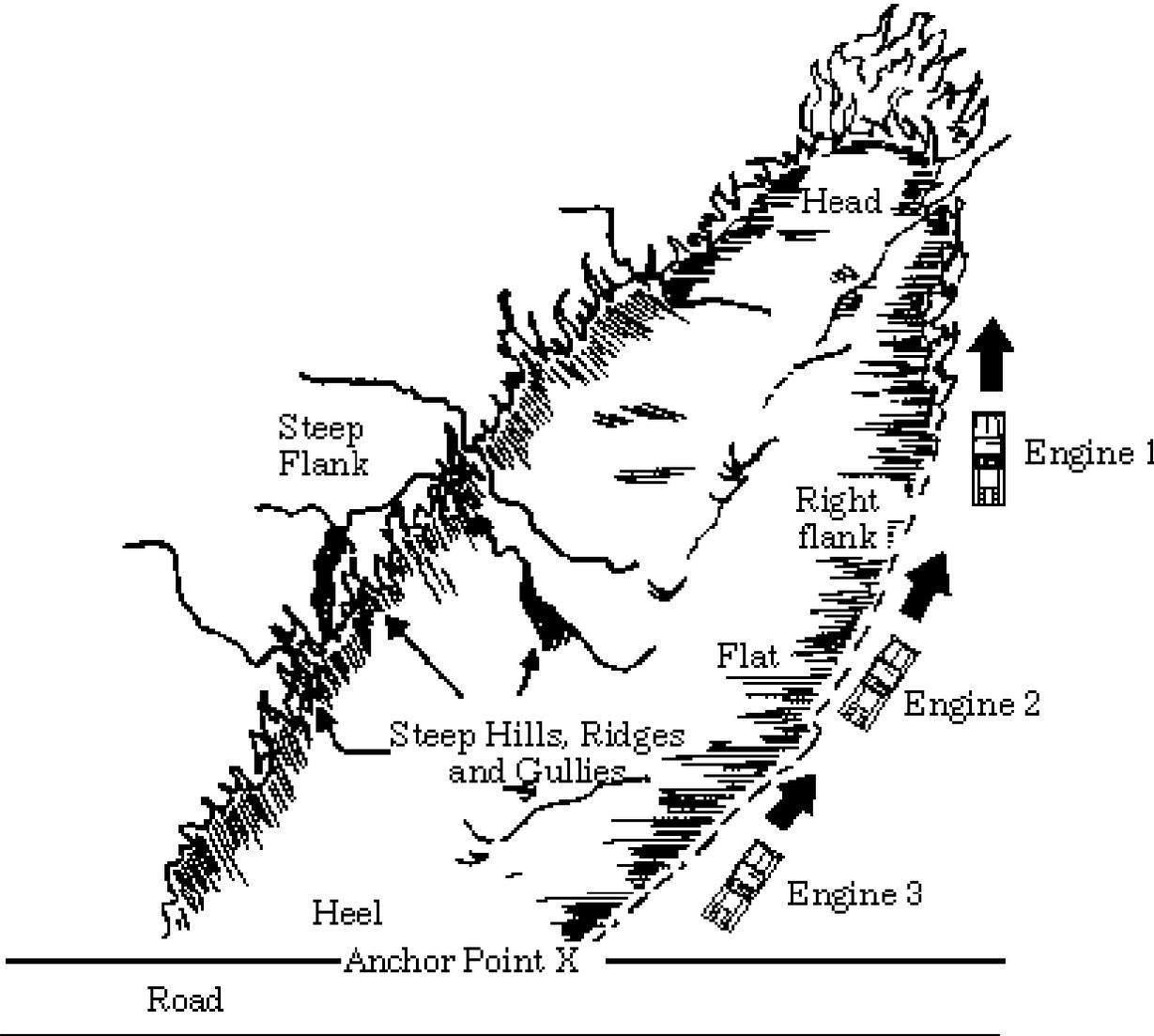


Distances and tool choices are determined by local conditions and preferences

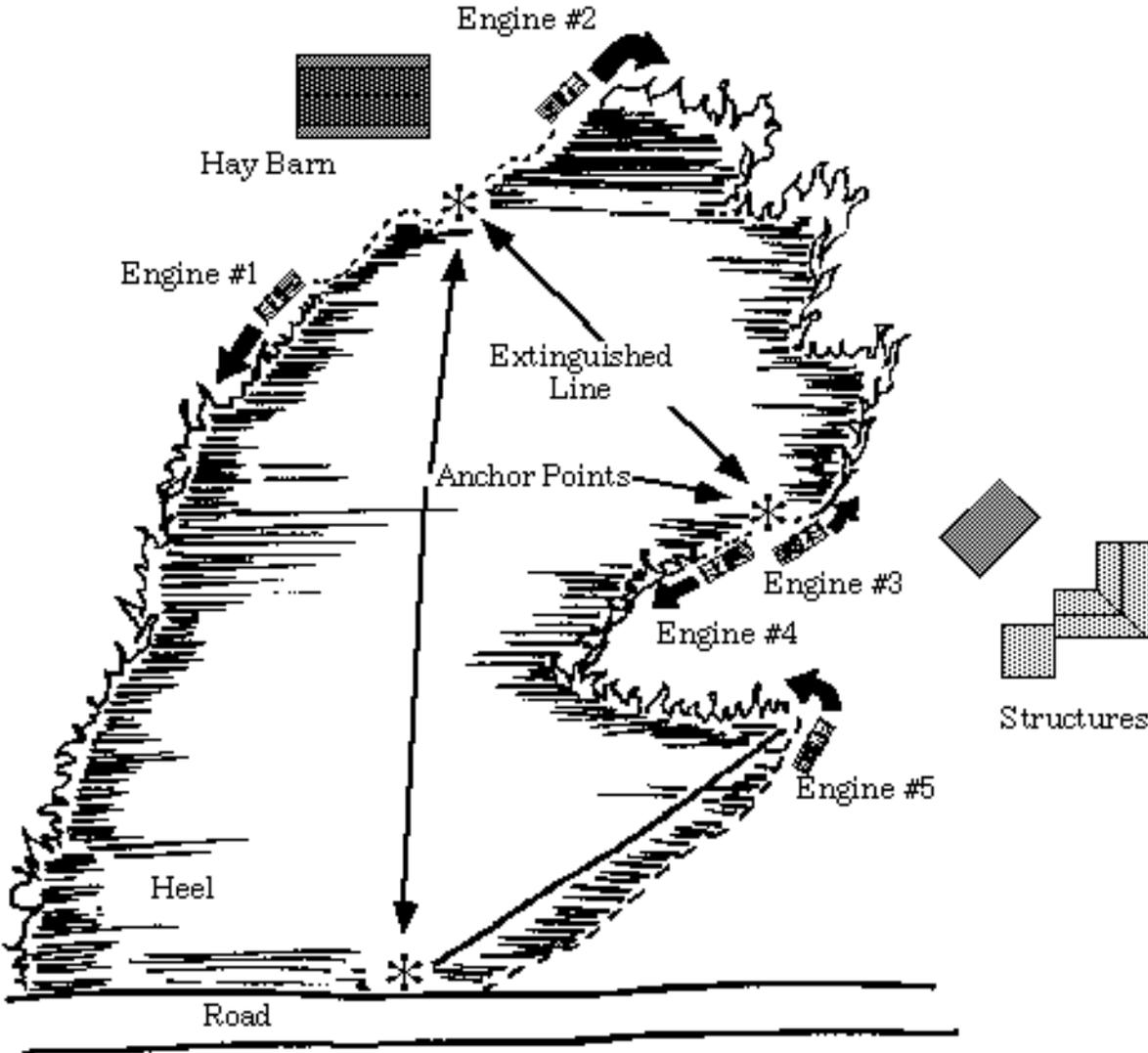
PINCER ATTACK



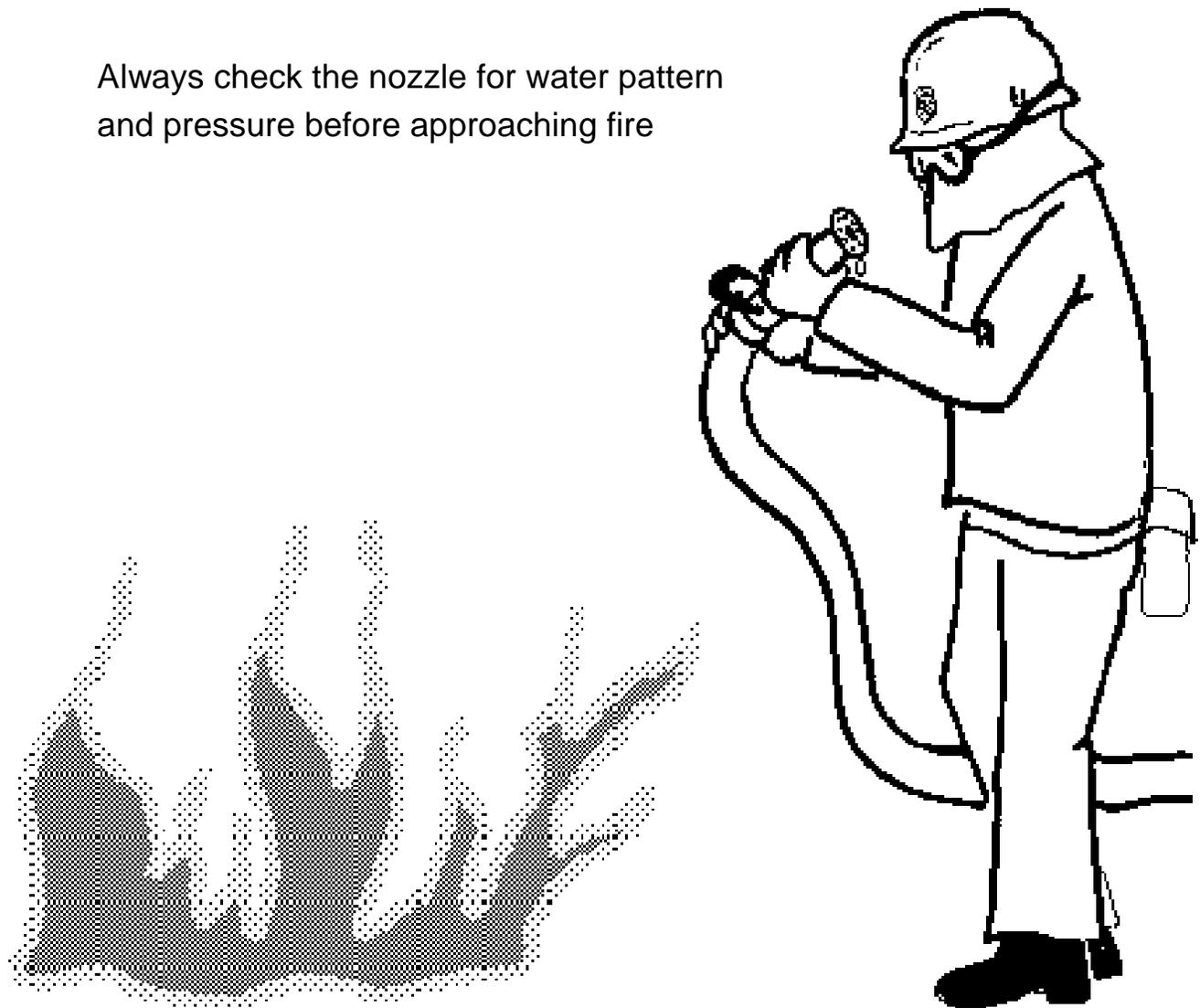
TANDEM ATTACK



ENVELOPMENT ATTACK



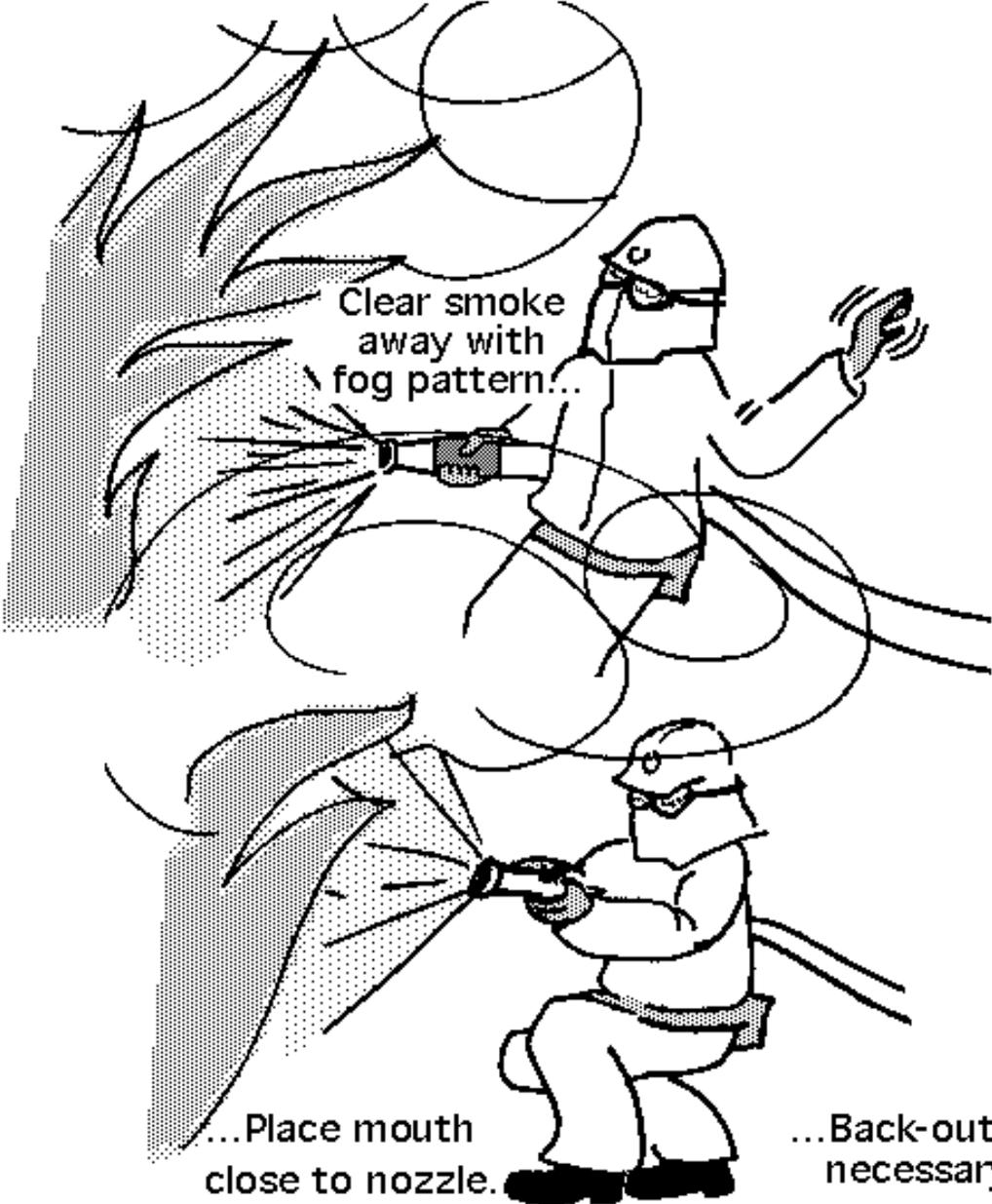
Always check the nozzle for water pattern and pressure before approaching fire



**MOVE IN WITH A
CHARGED LINE!**

IN SMOKY CONDITIONS

Signal engine operator to slow or stop...



PROTECT YOURSELF!



Fog

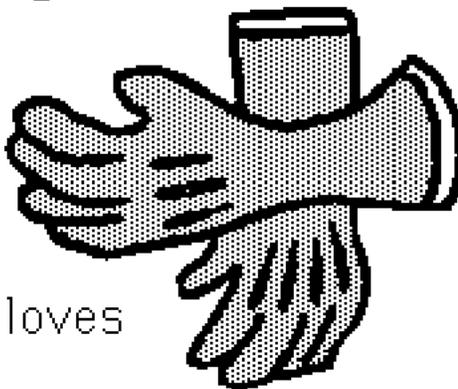


Nomex Shirt & Pants

Hard hat & Goggles



Hood or Shroud

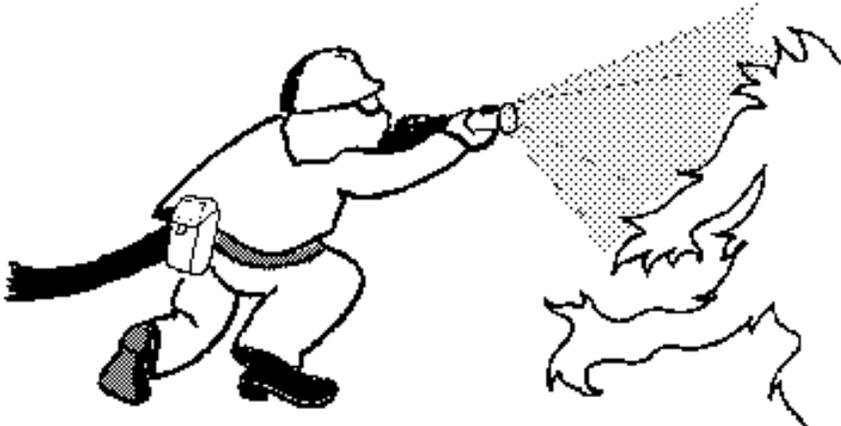


Gloves



Shelter

WALK—



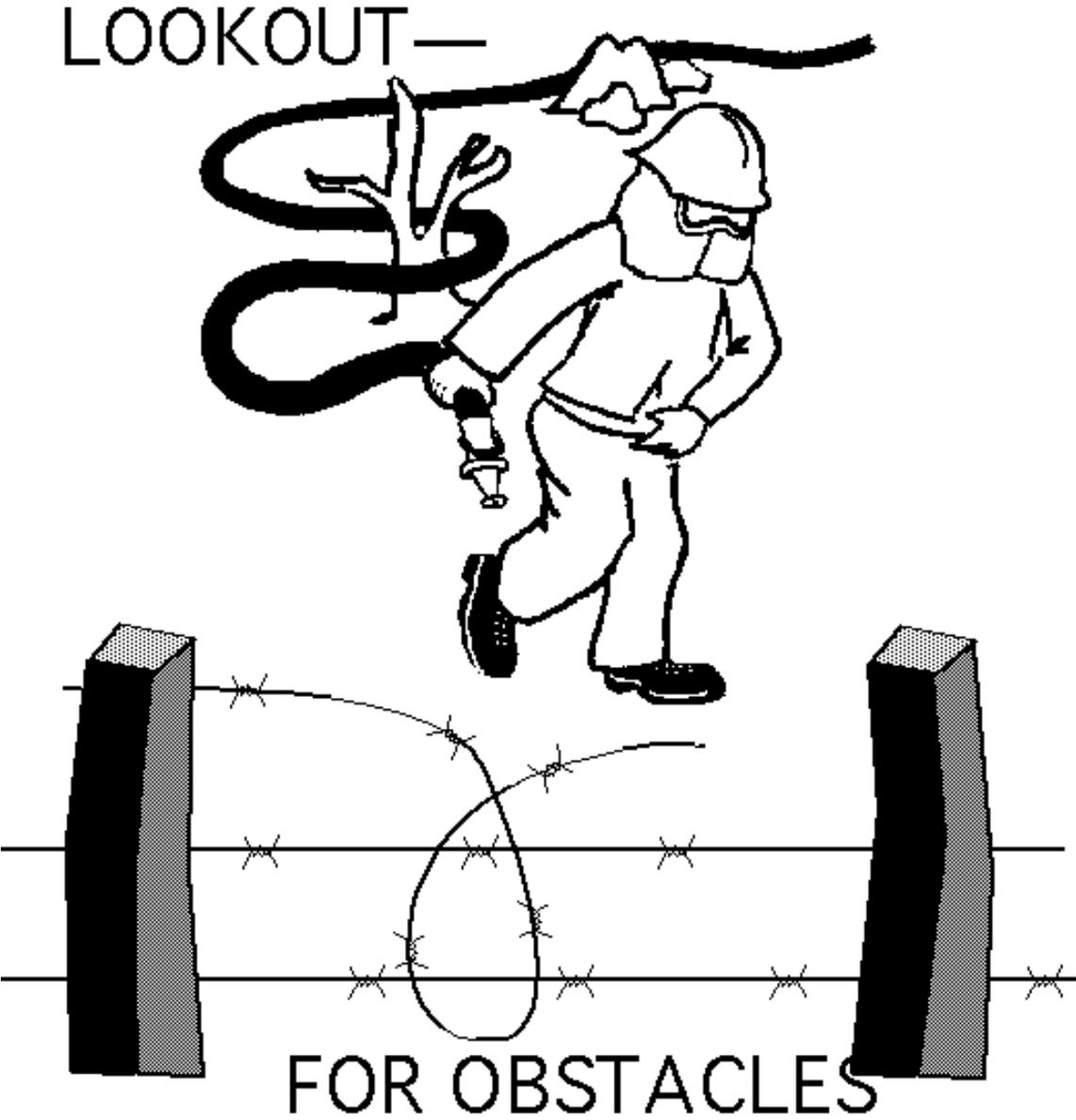
DON'T RUN!



PUT ALL THE FIRE OUT
BEHIND YOU.



...OR...
IT MAY SNEAK UP AND
SAY HELLO!



This information sheet has been added to give the instructor additional examples of hose placement based on burning conditions and fuel types.

As has been stated in the lesson plan, the traditional positioning of firefighters for normal mobile attack would be **one firefighter positioned to the front of the engine equipped with safety gear and charged hose line.**

This configuration would normally be used on fuels of a flashy type (example: grasses not heavily matted or thick) and duff or moss type fuels where the progression is generally in the slow to moderate category in relation to the rate of spread.

A second configuration of mobile attack is to place one firefighter with charged nozzle to the front and one firefighter with charged line to the rear.

This option might be considered for use when mobile attacking flashy fuels, such as grass, that is moderate to heavy in arrangement. It might also be used on young brush or grain fields. Finally, the operator might use this method because there are no other engines responding to assist or travel time is long. This method allows the lead nozzle to knock the fire down and the backup nozzle to construct a wet line.

Another suggested method for mobile attack is to place both nozzles to the front of the engine.

This option might be used when your engine is working in tandem and you are in the lead position. As the lead engine in this configuration the outside nozzle would be used to knock down the heat and the inside nozzle would be designated to put out the surface fire. The type of fuels this method would be suggested for use in would be tall grasses, moderate to heavy brush, or for use in timber with understory.