



Fire Protection Training

Procedures Handbook 4300

PRE-FIRE PLANNING

TOPIC: Pre-Fire Planning

TIME FRAME: 2:00

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION: Level I

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE:

Condition: A written quiz

Behavior: The student will list and describe pre-fire planning elements.

Standard: With a minimum of 80% accuracy

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- Appropriate visual aids
- Audio visual equipment

REFERENCES:

- IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting, 2nd Edition, Chapter 17
- NFPA Fire Protection Handbook, 16th Edition, NFPA Standard 170 (1991)

PREPARATION: Pre-fire planning can make the difference between life and death for victims and firefighters sent to rescue them. It is in your best interest to pre-plan your initial attack area since an accurate pre-plan can assist in every area of firefighting operations and can materially enhance your personal safety.



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PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>I. PURPOSE</p> <p>A. To Inspect Target Hazards with an Eye toward Developing Plans which will Minimize Fire Loss</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Life2. Property <p>B. Target Hazard</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Any facility, structure, operation, process or situation which by its unique nature may be subject to<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Large firesb. Serious accidents2. Hazardous material storage<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Right to know legislation gives emergency response personnel and general public access to information regarding hazardous materials stored on premisesb. Critical pre-plan data includes:<ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) Health hazards(2) Physical hazards(3) Exposure control information(4) Reference material(5) Location and type of hazard	<p>What data should a firefighter gain in the pre-plan process concerning hazardous materials?</p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none">(6) How is it stored(7) Labeling standards	
<p>II. PRE-PLANNING PROCESS</p> <p>A. Logical Process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Inventory potential target hazards2. Evaluate the hazards3. Prioritize for pre-planning beginning with greatest hazard4. Conduct initial pre-plan inspection<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Make prior appointment<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Good public relations(2) More likely to find knowledgeable party presentb. Gather pertinent hazard information<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Construction features and conditions(2) Exposures(3) Fire detection systems and components(4) Fire suppression systems and components	



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<ul style="list-style-type: none">(5) Access(6) Type of occupancy<ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) General problems associated with that type of occupancy(b) Specific problems associated with that particular occupancy(7) Fuel loading and arrangement(8) General housekeeping conditions(9) Physical size of occupancy(10) Ignition sources(11) Utilities5. Organize information and prepare sketches<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Standard pre-plan formatb. Standard pre-plan symbolsc. Neat and professionald. Facilitate access of critical information6. Review pre-plan on site<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Initially to double check accuracy	



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<ul style="list-style-type: none">b. Thereafter on annual basis to double check currencyc. As conditions change<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) New occupancy(2) New ownership(3) Change in construction features(4) Expanded hazard capacity(5) Change in production<ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Operation(b) Process(c) Situation	



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SUMMARY:

Pre-plans and pre-plan inspections are designed to be developed or conducted prior to an emergency incident when time is not critical. They must be well designed and diligently prepared since the outcome of emergency incident operations, in which time is critical, may rest on the information contained therein.

EVALUATION:

A written quiz.

ASSIGNMENT:

To be determined by instructor(s).