





Occupancy	Construction	Fire Location
High Rise Office Building	Forty story fire-resistive construction (Class 1 fire-resistive)	Fire on the 22nd floor





Challenge Answers

- 1. First attack hose line to 21st floor(floor below fire) via interior stair hook up to standpipe. Stretch up to fire floor.
- 2. Second attack hose line to 22nd floor, (if first line controlling fire. If not hook up to 20th floor.) hook up to standpipe outlet to back up first line.
- 3. Ground ladder not used
- 4. Primary ventilation (After stairs divided in to use for attack and evacuation) Use evacuation stair or elevator in shaft not serving fire floor get to roof and open roof scuttle or bulkhead door (if one exists) of fire attack stair to vent smoke from stair.
- 5. Aerial ladder not used
- 6. Primary life hazard in on the fire floor and the floor above fire. Order the 22nd and 23rd floor evacuated, tell people on other floors, via public address system, to remain in place unless smoke is building up on floor.
- 7. Interior fire spread: is via central air conditioning system ducts, utility closet poke-through-holes and cracks in the floors. (Insure alarm system has shut off central air system or order it shut down)
- 8. Exterior fire spread: auto exposure (window to window)
- 9. Collapse hazard: Large sections of window glass, suspended ceiling collapse, floor collapse concrete ceiling collapse (SPALLING).
- 10. Worst-case scenario: The elevators fail, the steel in the building prevents effective firefighting communications, and the standpipe system does not provide sufficient water pressures and volume, wind blows into flaming window and prevents hose line advancement. There is no sprinkler system in the building

Note: FDNY Fireground designation system (clockwise) 1. is the street 2. is the left side (as you face the front of the building) 3. is the rear. 4. is the right side.