





Photo by Tim Keller FDNY/EMS

Occupancy	Construction	Fire Location
High Rise Residence (Project)	Fifteen story fire-resistive construction (Class 1 fire-resistive)	Fire on the seventh floor





## Challenge Answers

- 1. First attack hose line to 6th floor(floor below fire) via interior stair hook up to standpipe. Stretch up to fire floor.
- 2. Second attack hose line to 7th floor, (if first line controlling fire. If not hook up to 5th floor.) hook up to standpipe outlet to back up first line.
- 3. Ground ladder not used
- 4. Primary ventilation apartment windows from floor above. Use halligan tool on rope. Coordinate with hose line advance. Also vent roof bulkhead skylight and door of the attack stairway.
- 5. Aerial ladder positioned at side of high rise building where windows show flame and or smoke. Raise ladder to 7th floor for potential rescue and/or vent fire apartment windows with ladder. Coordinate venting with hose line advance.
- 6. Primary life hazard fire apartment; and in stairwell above the fire of the attack Stairway-Stair used to connect hose to standpipe. The other stair (evacuation stair) is used by firefighters to go above fire and to evacuate occupants if needed.
- 7. Interior fire spread: Throughout fire apartment and out into public hall. Urban development projects may have interior utility shaft in apartments which may spread smoke to top floor apartment and hall.
- 8. Exterior fire spread: auto exposure (window to window)
- 9. Collapse hazard: concrete ceiling collapse (SPALLING) in hallway and fire apartment
- 10. Worst-case scenario: Wind blows into flaming window and prevents hose line advancement. Venting must be coordinated with hose line advance.

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.