





Photo by Warren Fuchs Brooklyn Dispatcher

Occupancy	Construction	Fire Location
Multiple Dwelling (MD)	Four story; Ordinary construction (Class 3)	The cellar





Challenge Answers

- 1. First attack hose line to The cellar via outside cellar stair to extinguish fire.
- 2. Second attack hose line to first floor (parlor floor)to prevent vertical fire spread. Note: If this was a basement 50% or more above grade the parlor floor would be the first floor).
- 3 Ground ladder to first floor
- 4. Primary ventilation rear windows and doors of cellar. Roof venting of skylight over stair bulkhead/ or stair scuttle. Positive ventilation used after fire under control to reduce CO and CO2 buildup during overhauling.
- 5. Aerial ladder to the roof for roof firefighter access to row of 4 story dwellings. Aerial repositioned by chauffeur for vent-entry-search of fire building.
- 6. Primary life hazard in cellar, first (parlor) floor, and top floors.
- 7. Interior fire spread: Interior cellar stair leading to first floor, adjoining cellars via floor beams, up concealed spaces in walls, adjoining occupancies via doors on upper floors or shafts between adjoining buildings.
- 8. Exterior fire spread: auto exposure (window to window) rear and front of building.
- 9. Collapse hazard: floor collapse into possible sub-cellar, floor collapse of first floor (parlor floor) into cellar, cellar ceiling collapse.
- 10. Worst-case scenario: Fire spreads to adjoining cellars, Flames spread up walls to upper floors, unable to extinguish cellar fire and the use of hi-ex foam required. If foam and hose line reentry not successful, evacuate all firefighters and prepare for outside aerial master stream as last resort.

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.