





Photo by Harvey Eisner (Firehouse Magazine) Editor-in-Chief

Occupancy	Construction	Fire Location
Row Frame (Multiple Dwelling)	Two story; wood frame	Top floor spreading to exposure #4

Challenge Answers

- 1. First attack hose line to the 2nd (top) floor fire building via interior stairs.
- 2. Second attack hose line to top floor exposure # 4. Third line to exposure # 2 top floor (all lines via interior stairs)
- 3. Ground ladders may be necessary at rear of fire building, and/or exposure # 4 front of building.
- 4. Primary ventilation roof scuttle cover, skylights and returns. (do immediately)
- 5. Aerial ladder to roof exposure # 2: firefighter does immediate roof vertical venting, then goes down rear fire escape (if present) for top floor searching. Tower ladder to cover





front of building for victim removal, and outside window venting for interior hose lines (coordinate with hose line advance). Truck Companies start cutting roof with saws ASAP.

- 6. Primary life hazard second-floor bedrooms and jumpers at rear and top floor exposure #4 and #2.
- 7. Interior fire spread via cockloft to exposure # 4 and # 2 and concealed spaces, send trucks to top floors to pull ceilings.
- 8. Exterior exposure Exposure#4 and combustible exterior of wood-frame building
- 9. Collapse hazard top floor ceiling collapse, roof collapse, stair collapse
- 10. Worst-case scenario: Stair fire, stair collapse, jumpers found in rear yard, fire spreading to exposure via the rear of the building

Note #1: "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.

Note #2: "Fire Building" designation system for row store/dwellings

Occupancies to the left of fire occupancy: Exposure #2; #2A; #2B; etc.

Occupancies to the right of fire occupancy: Exposure #4; #4A; #4B; etc.