

Fire Disposition Codes

AV: Advised. Used for incidents that are not dispatched, such as info runs and details. Used to show that the fire dispatcher is advised.

CN: Cancel. Used for incidents that are accidents or tests.

DUPF: Duplicate. Used for incidents that have been submitted more than once. If a second call taker receives a call for the same incident and submits it for dispatch, this disposition is used to show that it was dispatched, but with a different incident.

EMS: Basic Medical Treatment. The patient has been treated by the fire company, often for minor injuries or conditions. No medic transport unit was needed or requested.

EMSD: Medics Disregarded. This disregard can come from either police or the patient, if they have decided they no longer want medical treatment. A medic transport unit was not dispatched.

EMSF: False Medical Situation. The incident was not medical in nature, and no medical treatment was necessary. A medic transport unit was not dispatched.

EXT: Extinguishment. A fire of varying magnitude was extinguished. This applies to anything from outdoor small brush fires to a structure fire.

EXTT: Extinguishment With Transport. A fire of varying magnitude was extinguished. A patient involved was also transported by the Fire Department. This could be a citizen involved, such as a resident in a structure fire, or a Fireman injured during their firefighting duties.

FADV: Fire Advised. Used for incidents that are not dispatched, such as info runs and details. This is interchangeable with the AV disposition. Both are commonly used for similar incidents.

FALA: Fire Alarm, Accidental False. Used for fire alarms that are deemed accidental in nature by the responding fire companies.

FALM: Fire Alarm, Malicious False. Used for fire alarms that are deemed malicious in nature, such as children pulling an alarm.

FD: Fire Disregard. Fire companies are disregarded on a non-medical incident, such as an outdoor fire or vehicle fire. The disregard primarily comes from police.

GI: Good Intent. Used for when a citizen calls in a potential hazard or concern, and is determined to be safe by the responding fire companies. The incident in question was called in with good intent, but was ultimately false in nature.

IN: Investigate. Used for incidents where a situation was investigated, but no other action was necessary. For example, reports of “smoke in the area” and other incidents which would require a fire company to respond, but are not medical in nature.

INVT: Investigate With Transport. Used in the case of a patient requiring transport to the hospital as a result of an investigation. For example, if companies investigate “smoke in the area” and discover a patient requiring transport due to smoke inhalation, but there was no active fire to be extinguished; that would be the EXTT disposition.

MAL: System Malfunction. Used for incidents where fire companies respond for a fire alarm, then report a false alarm due to the system malfunctioning.

MALT: System Malfunction With Transport. Used for incidents where a fire alarm system is deemed to be malfunctioning, but there is a patient that requires transport to the hospital.

MED: Medic Transport Response, No Transport. The patient has been treated by fire companies, and a medic transport responded and evaluated the patient. No transport to the hospital was made.

MEDD: Medic Transport Response, Disregarded. This disregard can come from either police or the patient, if they have decided they no longer want medical

treatment. A medic transport unit was dispatched. This disregard is to show the medic transport was disregarded before arriving. A paramedic engine or truck may have already arrived to evaluate the patient.

MEDF: Medic Response, False. The incident was not medical in nature, and no medical treatment was necessary. A medic transport unit was dispatched.

MEDT: Medic Transport Response With Transport. The patient has been transported to the hospital by a medic transport.

NAR: Narcan Administered, No Transport. Narcan was administered for a heroin overdose; no transport to the hospital was made.

NART: Narcan Administered With Transport. Narcan was administered for a heroin overdose; the patient was transported to the hospital by a medic transport.

PT: Private Transport. The patient was transported to the hospital, but not by a medic transport. This could include the patient driving themselves, or another citizen driving the patient to the hospital.

RES: Rescued. One or more individuals were rescued from unsafe or trapped conditions. This could involve being trapped in an elevator, for example.

REST: Rescued With Transport. One or more individuals were rescued from unsafe or trapped conditions. This could involve being trapped in an elevator or a wrecked car, for example. A medic transport also evaluated and transported a patient to the hospital.

RHZ: Remove Hazard. Used for incidents where fire companies cleared away or resolved unsafe conditions. This could involve wires down in the roadway, for example.

RHZT: Remove Hazard With Transport. Used for incidents where fire companies cleared away or resolved unsafe conditions. This could involve wires down in the roadway, for example. A medic transport also evaluated and transported a patient to the hospital.

SAL: Salvage. Used for incidents where fire companies resolved concerns like water flooding into one apartment from another. The fire company might turn off the water until the cause can be found and fixed.

SALT: Salvage With Transport. Used for incidents where fire companies resolved concerns like water flooding into one apartment from another. The fire company might turn off the water until the cause can be found and fixed. A medic transport also evaluated and transported a patient to the hospital.

TRP: Entrapment. Used for incidents where one or more individuals were trapped, and fire companies were required to extricate them. For example, this could include being trapped in a vehicle after an accident.

TRPT: Entrapment With Transport. Used for incidents where one or more individuals were trapped, and fire companies were required to extricate them. For example, this could include being trapped in a vehicle after an accident. A medic transport also evaluated and transported a patient to the hospital.

TTY: Teletyped. Used for incidents that contain information that needs to be teletyped to the various fire companies. This is most often a fire info incident, or INFOF, with information regarding water mains and fire hydrants either going out of or into service.

