



When Things Go Bad, Inc.



Rapid Intervention S.O.P.

PURPOSE:

When Things Go Bad, Inc. places the safety of all personnel as top priority. This SOP will apply to all personnel on any response, drill or activity where a firefighter is to enter an atmosphere or environment that can be considered dangerous to the life or health of members. The use of Rapid Intervention Teams will be staffed or utilized at these situations to ensure a rescue team is available if an incident occurs.

The primary responsibility of the Rapid Intervention Team is to locate, provide air supply if needed, protect from fire, and determine resources needed for the removal of a downed firefighter.

This Policy conforms to NFPA 1407 (Standard for Training Fire Service Rapid Intervention Crews 2010 Edition)

1. Incident Commander Responsibility

- The Incident Commander WILL establish Rapid Intervention Team(s):
 1. All structure responses
 2. Anytime a firefighter is at risk of becoming lost, trapped or injured by the environment or structure
 3. This may include operating at a building collapse, confined space rescue, gas leaks, haz mats or technical rescue
 4. Anytime that the Incident Commander deems necessary

2. Composition

- The Rapid Intervention Team will consist of a minimum of three firefighters

3. Assignments

- As a typical expectation the third arriving engine company will assume the RIT duties. Unless otherwise ordered by the Incident Commander.
- In High Rise Operations the first squad and second rescue will assume the RIT duties one floor below the fire floor. Unless otherwise ordered by the Incident Commander.
- If the size of the building dictates additional RIT teams can be assigned by the Incident Commander.



4. Tools and Equipment

- The RIT Team is to be equipped as follows:
 1. Full PPE in place with SCBA donned except for facepiece
 2. RIT Bag which includes Search Rope
 3. High anchor Hauling/lowering bag
 4. Portable Radio
 5. Hand light
 6. Set of forcible entry tools
 7. Thermal Imager
 8. In large commercial structures, the large area/team search bag

5. Staging Location

- The RIT Team should normally be staged on side alpha within line of sight of the Incident Commander unless otherwise directed.
- Extra equipment that may be kept at the staging area may include the following:
 1. Stokes Basket
 2. Chain saw
 3. Attack line
 4. K-12 saw
 5. Ladder of appropriate size for structure
 6. Lifting equipment/ Shoring

6. Responsibilities

- The primary responsibility of the RIT Team is to locate, provide air supply, protect from fire and determine any additional resources for the rescue of a downed or lost firefighter.
- The RIT Company Officer shall obtain the following information and monitor the following radio traffic for:
 1. What companies are operating in danger zones?
 2. What divisions or groups have been established
 3. Chaotic radio traffic
 4. Low air alarms
 5. PASS devices
 6. Priority traffic
 7. Maydays



7. Proactive Tasks

- Proactive tasks are minimal physically demanding tasks to prevent firefighters from getting in trouble
- If proactive tasks are to be accomplished, one member of the R.I.T team must be at the staging location for face-to-face communication if needed. That member must also have accountability and communication via radio, visual, or voice with the other R.I.T. members
- Proactive tasks include but are not limited to:
 1. Monitor tactical channel
 2. A complete 360 of the scene and repeated at every 20 min notification
 3. Assist or complete laddering of the structure
 4. Remove window obstructions (i.e. burglar bars)
 5. Force doors to improve egress
 6. Break windows and remove sash in effected fire areas if not already completed
 7. Light up all side of the structure at night
 8. Mark identified danger areas with red banner tape

8. Deployment

- The Incident Commander or the R.I.T. Company Officer can deploy the R.I.T team. In either case the IC **Must** be notified and the IC must acknowledge prior to the R.I.T. team making entry.
- If a unit does not answer the radio after **3 attempts**, an announcement should be made asking all units on scene if they have knowledge of the missing firefighter(s). The IC may make a similar announcement on any other channels being used at the incident. If no response, activate the R.I.T.
- When the RIT Team is deployed the Incident Commander will immediately replace them and request an additional alarm for the rescue.
- All R.I.T. deployments will deploy a search rope when entering all occupancies.
- Incident Commander Activation checklist will be utilized when R.I.T. is deployed.

10. Training

- All training will be in accordance with NFPA 1407 (Standard for Training Fire Service Rapid Intervention Crews 2010 Edition)