

CHAPTER II Operations**SUBJECT 3 Emergency Operations****TOPIC 3 Outdoor Fires****A. SCOPE**

This topic is limited to outdoor fires, generally considered nuisance fires, including fires in dumpsters, landfills, junk yards, mulch, brush and other small outdoor fires.

B. PRIORITIES

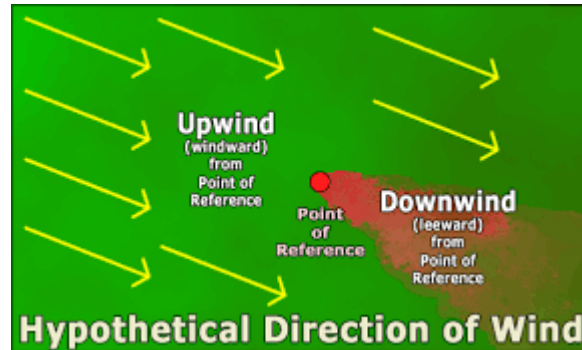
1. Size Up and call for additional resources if necessary.
2. Limit the fire area.
3. Protect exposures and keep the fire from extending into structures or otherwise damaging valuable property.

C. WATER SUPPLY

It is not usually necessary to secure a source of water supply for an outdoor fire. If there is a large dumpster, brush, landfill or junk yard fire then a water supply should be considered. If a structure is involved or threatened, a water supply will be established.

D. SAFETY

1. Full Protective Clothing shall be worn at the scene of all outdoor fires.
2. SCBA will be utilized on all dumpster fires. SCBA shall be utilized at any other outdoor fire deemed necessary at the discretion of the Incident Commander, Safety Officer or Officer in Charge.
3. Dumpster and trash fires may contain a variety of harmful materials including aerosols, flammables, toxic materials. An upwind approach is best.
4. Consider the fall/trip hazards associated with terrain when combating brush fires.



5. Remember that brush fires gain in velocity and intensity as they spread uphill and downwind, stay out of the uphill and downwind path of fire spread.

E. DUMPSTER FIRES

1. The preferred method of extinguishing dumpsters is to flood dumpsters using open butts, strapping lines or otherwise using unmanned hose streams. (Avoid entering dumpster with any portion of your body.)
2. Consider using the Deck Gun to fill a dumpster with water.
3. Use SCBA.
4. Can use a ceiling hook or rag rake to assist in extinguishment if the dumpster leaks and you are unable to flood it.

F. TRASH CAN FIRES

1. Can usually be controlled with a water can extinguisher.

G. MULCH FIRES

1. Can usually be controlled with a water can extinguisher.
2. Make sure to soak a large area and overhaul mulch to prevent rekindle.

H. LARGE OUTDOOR LANDFILLS AND JUNK YARDS

1. Request adequate resources for the size of fire and potential for extension.
2. Secure water supply.
3. May need to request heavy equipment to move debris, prevent fire spread and to overhaul.
4. Incident can last for extended periods of time (days or weeks).
5. Be aware of potential hazardous material presence. Environmental Crimes may need to be notified.

I. BRUSH FIRES

1. Brush fires can spread rapidly over large areas, threatening structures.
2. A quick size up must be made weighing the potential for fire spread and requesting additional resources as needed
3. Use pre-connected hose lines, and master streams if possible to control and extinguish the fire.
4. If the fire is out of the reach of pre-connected hose lines and/or master streams, then a combination attack using water extinguishers and fiber brooms to beat out the fire is generally most effective.
5. Chain saws may be needed to make a fire break to cut off the spread of fire.
6. Setting up a water curtain to prevent spread to structures may be necessary.

J. DETACHED GARAGES, SHEDS AND OTHER SMALL STRUCTURES

1. Follow Section 203.01 Structure Fire Operations

K. SMALL CONTROLLED FIRES

1. Examples: cooking fires, warming fires, bonfires, camp fires, etc.- Reference the 2005 Ohio Fire Code 1301:7-7-03 (Chapter 3 (G) Section 307 Open Burning and Recreational Fires & (H) Section 308 Open Flames).