

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this policy is to establish a clear description of responsibilities for the Rescue Exception, Two-In/Two-Out, Initial Rapid Intervention Crew (IRIC) and Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC). This policy will provide guidelines for IRIC and RIC duties, communications, pre-deployment and deployment requirements. This policy will define the response tasks and organization of the Initial Rapid Intervention Crew (IRIC) and Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC).

**Policy:**

The policy shall apply during all incidents where personnel may reasonably be expected to operate in an immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH) atmosphere or situations where an equipment failure or sudden change in conditions may trap or injure personnel, or any incident which poses significant risk to firefighter safety. RIC shall be in place within the arrival of the first-alarm units, with limited exception.

It shall remain the responsibility of the Incident Commander (IC) to ensure the intent of this policy is met throughout the incident duration or until such a time is determined that personnel exposure to an IDLH atmosphere or other hazards no longer exists.

**Procedure:**

**Two-In/Two-Out (IRIC/RIC) Rescue Exception**

Initial attack operations shall be organized to ensure, if upon arrival at the emergency scene, initial attack personnel find an imminent life-threatening situation which immediate action could prevent the loss of life or serious injury, such action shall be permitted with less than four personnel or without IRIC/RIC implementation, when conducted in accordance with NFPA 1500. No exception shall be permitted when there is no possibility of saving lives. Any such actions taken in accordance with this section shall be thoroughly investigated by the fire department with a written report submitted to the Fire Chief (NFPA 1500, Fire Scope ICS 910, 29CFR 1910.123 & Title 8).

**Two-In/Two-Out (Minimum OSHA Requirement)**

During the initial deployment of the first four or more firefighters on scene, two personnel may make entry into an IDLH environment as long as two personnel are outside filling the minimum OSHA requirement. The only radio communications with regards to Two-

In/Two-Out that are necessary is when the Two-In/Two-Out out standard is not met. This responsibility falls to the Incident Commander. The 2 in / 2 out procedure will be established anytime firefighters are operating in an IDLH environment and a IRIC or RIC team has not been established. This policy is designed to have a **temporary** two-person tactical reserve assigned at the outset of an incident to allow teams to enter an IDLH, or potential IDLH atmosphere for firefighting operations as soon as possible with no known civilian Rescue.

The Two-In/Two-Out procedure should be used when the initial arriving Company Officer is operating as the Incident Commander and an interior fire attack is occurring. One primary member of the Two-In/Two-Out pair must be **responsible for** tracking interior personnel. Their function is to react in a safe and effective manner based on their capabilities and ability to communicate in the event of a Mayday called by firefighters making the initial fire attack. This position requires appropriate PPE, a radio with the appropriate hazard zone capabilities and to work within the incident management system. The standard states that the second member of the Two-In/Two-Out team may be engaged in other activities within the hazard zone including Engineers operating the pumper.

### On-Deck

*On-Deck* is defined as a forward staging position located outside the immediate hazard zone, safely distanced from the entrance of a tactical position or Division/Group (Div/Group). When a unit is assigned On-Deck, a location (Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, Delta) must be given.

Once the IC has deployed resources to critical incident assignments, the IC must ensure appropriate additional resources are assigned as needs dictate. This is best achieved by assigning staged resources as On-Deck crews to those areas as soon as they arrive in staged positions. Layering On-Deck crews around the fire ground will also provide the IC with the resources to manage the standard work cycle for sudden and unexpected incident events.

A crew assigned to an On-Deck position will need to park their apparatus in a manner which doesn't block access to the scene. Crews must be intact with full PPE, forecast the need for the necessary tools/equipment and report directly to their assigned location. When in position, the On-Deck company must notify the IC or designated subordinate (if assigned) that they are in position.

Once a crew is assigned to an On-Deck position, they are an Initial Rapid Intervention Crew (IRIC) until given another tactical assignment into the hazard zone or a formal RIC

has been established. This ensures “Two-in two-out” is always in place when there is no rescue exception.

On-Deck crews work for the IC until otherwise assigned by the IC. The most likely assignments for On-Deck companies are:

- Serve as IRIC
- Assigned to reinforce a tactical position
- Assigned to relieve another crew
- Assigned to a Division or Group Supervisor
- Any other tactical position assigned by the IC

On-Deck crews must remain intact, in a ready state and always monitor the tactical channel. On-Deck crews must also size up the area they are assigned to, this size up should include:

- Locating the structures entrance/exit points in their assigned area
- Interior and exterior conditions
- Unit ID of crews operating inside the structure
- Approximate location of interior crews
- Identify which crews are operating each hose line

#### Initial Rapid Intervention Crew (IRIC)

In accordance with NFPA 1500, entry into the hazard area will require at least four (4) personnel on the scene to accomplish the recognized Two-In/Two-Out requirement. For initial attack purposes, a minimum of two personnel shall be assigned to an entry crew, and a minimum of two personnel to the standby position. This standby position will be recognized as the IRIC. IRIC personnel shall be responsible to maintain a constant awareness of the number, identity, location, and function of those operating in the hazardous area.

The IRIC shall remain in a constant state of readiness in the event of an IRIC activation for rescue. Full personal protective equipment, including SCBA, shall be donned or ready for immediate deployment.

One IRIC member shall remain positioned at or as close as possible to the IDLH point of entry. This member shall be dedicated to remaining in constant radio, visual, voice or signal line communication with the entry crew without performing any other duties which would disrupt this responsibility and/or positioning.

One IRIC member shall be permitted to perform other duties outside of the hazardous area, provided the abandoning of these other duties does not jeopardize the safety of personnel on the incident and constant communication is maintained between the IRIC members and members of the crew in the IDLH. At no time shall a member of IRIC participate in firefighting activities, unless it is necessitated by a rescue.

Once established, the IRIC shall be maintained, staffed and functional until relieved by a full RIC or disbanded by the Incident Commander (IC).

### Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC)

It shall remain the intent of all ICs to ensure a fully staffed RIC is positioned to replace an IRIC as soon as reasonably possible. A RIC shall consist of a minimum of three (3) personnel led by a Company Officer. The RIC shall remain positioned outside the IDLH or hazardous area and shall remain in a constant state of readiness and available for the RIC activation. Full personal protective equipment, including SCBA shall be donned or ready for immediate deployment.

RIC shall remain positioned at or as close as possible to the IDLH point of entry.

A minimum of one (1) RIC member shall be dedicated to remaining in constant radio, visual, voice or signal line communication with the entry crew without performing any other duties which would disrupt this responsibility and/or positioning.

Members of the RIC shall be permitted to perform other duties outside of the hazardous area, provided the abandoning of these other duties does not jeopardize the safety of personnel on the incident and constant communication is maintained between the RIC members and members of the crew in the IDLH. At no time shall a member of RIC participate in firefighting activities, unless it is necessitated by a rescue.

Once established, RIC shall be maintained, staffed and functional until disbanded by the IC and there is no longer an IDLH environment.

The composition and structure of RIC shall be permitted to be flexible based on the type of incident and size and complexity of operations.

### IRIC/RIC Communications

IRIC and RIC communications should be treated as any other tactical, division or group assignment. During IRIC assignments, the IRIC shall remain on the initial assigned

operation channel(s) with very few exceptions. As the incident progresses or grows, the IC may assign one unit as RIC or multiple units to a RIC group as discussed elsewhere in this policy.

The IC may assign a separate tactical channel to the RIC or RIC group supervisor for coordination of their resources. If this tactical channel is assigned, it should be assigned exclusively to the RIC or RIC group supervisor. When this happens, RIC shall continue to monitor the assigned channels where crews are working in an IDLH to maintain situational awareness at all times.

A MAYDAY or Emergency Button Activation may be handled on the assigned incident tactical talk group after the "Emergency Traffic" process has been initiated. In the event of an Emergency Button Activation, the dispatch center will console patch the affected PAPA EMG talk group back to the incident tactical talk group until it is requested to be removed by the Incident Commander.

Depending on a zone's MAYDAY/Emergency Button Activation process, the IRIC and RIC may need to scan the EMERGENCY PAPA channel of the incident 800 zone.

#### Expansion of IRIC/RIC

In some instances, such as crews entering a structure via multiple and/or remote entrance points, the placement of multiple RIC elements should be considered. When this occurs, the supervision of the RIC Team should be through the Division Group Supervisor responsible for that area of operation within the incident. The Division Group Supervisor would supervise positioning, deployment and communications with the IC.

#### Naming of Multiple IRIC/RIC

If more than one RIC is required to safely support operations, they should be named by the geographical location or division to which they are assigned. For example: RIC Alpha or RIC 1 indicating Alpha side of a structure or first floor. For multi-story buildings, RIC maybe labeled as RIC DIV1 or DIV2. The IC should establish a RIC Group and assign a RIC Group Supervisor to manage the resources assigned to the RIC Group.

#### Staging of RIC

RIC(s) shall be located at a safe position, outside the IDLH/hazard area with the ability to monitor conditions by visual observation, communicate with assigned personnel and monitor radio traffic or assignment of personnel.

Considerations of a staging location(s) for IRIC/RIC shall include:

- Initial entry point(s) of interior crew(s)
- Secondary egress points
- Hazards
- Building construction
- Size and layout of the building or hazardous area
- Number of personnel working in the hazardous area(s)

The RIC needs for an incident must be reassessed with the incident progression. The number of entry crew(s), geographical size of incidents and number of entry points must constantly be monitored to ensure sufficient personnel are readily available to assist fire personnel working in the IDLH or hazard area.

In high-rise fire incidents, the RIC should typically be located 2-3 floors below the fire-floor or point of entry for crews working in the IDLH or hazardous areas. Another consideration for positioning RIC in a high-rise could be at in-building Staging. Either of these locations would allow for RIC's to be deployed in a timely manner without staging the RIC in an IDLH environment.

Once a staging location for IRIC/RIC has been identified:

- IC, Operations and/or the RIC Group Supervisor shall be notified of its location.
- Staging location(s) of IRIC/RIC shall be transmitted on the incident's common operating channel.
- Air monitoring in the RIC Staging area shall be accomplished if crews are staged inside a building or in an area which has the potential of having an IDLH atmosphere.
- Staging of RIC shall be accomplished with consideration of suppression personnel traffic.
- RIC equipment cache shall be placed with consideration of suppression personnel traffic. Consider the mobile RIC cache concept.

### Deployment of IRIC/RIC

In the event the IRIC/RIC is deployed for firefighter rescue, they will continue to be called by their original incident assigned designator.

Upon receipt of a firefighter mayday or confirmed lack of accountability of personnel, and once the IRIC/RIC is deployed, the IC will make a general announcement to incident personnel of an IRIC/RIC deployment. IRIC/RIC teams should not self-deploy. IC will announce "Emergency Traffic" and clear radio traffic on the channel designated for the rescue effort. Dependent on each zones policy and if the incident dictates, the Emergency Button may be used by the firefighter in distress to place them on their own tactical channel. If they are unable to activate the Emergency Button, then all tactical radio traffic should be moved to a different tactical channel. In this announcement, the IC and the RIC GRP SUP (if established) will acknowledge the channel to communicate with the IRIC/RIC and where entry into the structure is made. IC/RIC GRP SUP will confirm communications with RIC/IRIC and IC will notify Dispatch of the deployment. The IC should consider requesting additional resources or an additional alarm due to the firefighter in distress and RIC deployment.

Members working in the immediate area shall be notified by the Incident Commander or Operations to assist in the rescue effort, if possible, without jeopardizing incident stabilization efforts. Sufficient resources must remain focused on incident stabilization efforts and remain engaged in controlling or limiting the spread of fire and/or maintaining hazard mitigation efforts.

In the event of a RIC activation or the assigning of multiple RIC's to an incident, it is highly recommended, if a RIC GRP SUP position is established, a Chief Officer be assigned to that position to directly oversee RIC operations. The RIC Group Supervisor will report directly to the IC or Operations Section Chief. Upon deployment of an IRIC/RIC, an additional priority for the IC will be to ensure sufficient resources are in place to quickly assist the IRIC/RIC with whatever rescue functions are required. The IC should consider re-staffing the RIC team after sufficient rescue resources are in place. This re-staffed RIC will be designated by unit identifier i.e., "RIC Heartland Engine 11". This re-staffed RIC team shall be equipped and positioned to assist with firefighter rescue/retrieval efforts as necessary. The re-staffed or subsequent RIC units should be assigned to the RIC Group Supervisor, if established.

### Incident Commander (IC) Responsibilities

- The IC shall continually reevaluate the incident and associated risks to determine the effectiveness of tactics, and that the safety of personnel is maintained throughout the entire incident.
- The IC will ensure the number of RIC's is commensurate with the complexity of the incident.
- The IC shall advise dispatch of a RIC deployment and ensure an additional alarm is dispatched to the incident, if warranted.
- When multiple RIC's are assigned to an incident or upon an IRIC/RIC activation, span of control may dictate a RIC Group Supervisor be established.
- Once RIC is deployed for a firefighter rescue, a new Back-up RIC will be established to replace the deployed RIC as soon as practical. This Back-up RIC Crew can be readied to utilize and assist/augment the firefighter rescue effort or be maintained in the stand-by capacity.
- Because of the Two-In/Two-Out IRIC/RIC Exception, if the need for civilian rescue surfaces after a crew has been tasked with IRIC/RIC responsibilities, the IC may choose to utilize the IRIC/RIC to perform a Rescue Group function to aid in victim rescue. If this option is enacted, the IC shall designate a new IRIC/RIC as soon as possible. For the sake of firefighter safety, the rescue of civilians will not eliminate the responsibility for the IC to maintain immediate firefighter rescue capabilities in the event of firefighter distress. The IC shall order additional resources, as needed, to maintain or establish IRIC/RIC functions.

### Disbanding of IRIC/RIC

The disbanding of an IRIC/RIC component is critical information to disseminate to all personnel remaining at scene. When considering the disbanding of the IRIC/RIC, the IC shall ensure the following points are considered:

- IRIC/RIC shall not be disbanded until all hazards have been mitigated or all crews are no longer working in a hazardous environment.
- Communicate the disbanding of the RIC/IRIC to all incident personnel on the common operating channel.

- Completing a final PAR to account for all incident personnel prior to disbanding the IRIC/RIC.
- Continually monitor the scene for a change of events or conditions that may necessitate the reassigning of an IRIC/RIC.

#### Minimum IRIC/RIC Equipment Cache

Upon staffing of the IRIC/RIC position, an equipment cache must be positioned and accessible in the event of an IRIC/RIC deployment. Though a minimum equipment cache is identified, additional equipment may be added to the cache as necessary to augment rescue capabilities.

The minimum IRIC/RIC equipment cache is identified as follows:

- Full PPE with SCBA
- Portable radios
- RIC bag with minimum 30-minute bottle
- Low Pressure and High-Pressure air delivery capabilities
- Universal Air Connection (UAC) hose and UEBSS/EBSS to capture the various low to high air delivery methods and capabilities
- Consider adding a SCBA mask and Mask Mounted Regulator
- Wire cutter
- Small forcible entry tool
- Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC)
- Minimum 150' search/tag line
- Portable lighting
- Irons or forcible entry tools

#### REFERENCE

The goal of IRIC is to comply with Cal OSHA Title 8, sec.5144, NFPA 1500 and FIRESCOPE recommendations and guidelines. North, Central, East and Metro Zones Policies and Procedures were all referenced in the development of this document.