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SHERIFF

LINE-UP TRAINING

Fire Response Procedures / Fire Hose Locations

Topic #02

After discussing/reviewing the below training material in line-up (briefing), sworn staff shall sign off as completed in LMS. In the event a staff member is not present when this topic is discussed in line-up, they shall independently read, review, and complete the training.

By clicking "Yes" to "Have you completed this activity?" in LMS, you are attesting that you have viewed, read, and completed the training activity.

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this training is to familiarize sworn staff with the fire alarm systems used in the detention facilities and the basic response procedures to follow when an alarm sounds. Additionally, to familiarize sworn staff with facility specific fire hose locations and the Fire Response Room.

II. POLICY

All detention facilities shall maintain alarm systems that are manually or automatically activated for staff, inmate and facility security protection. All personnel are required to familiarize themselves and receive training on activation of and response to a fire alarm situation.

An automatic smoke/fire detector system is required in all "sleeping areas" and in other areas not structurally separated from sleeping areas. Detention staff will have access to information concerning the type and location of these detectors.

In the event of a fire within any detention facility, the immediate emphasis will be on the protection and safety of staff members, inmates, and any visitors within the facility. The protection of property will be secondary.

This training is conducted in adherence to DSB P&P sections [I.1- Emergency Alarm Systems](#), [H.5-Fire / Smoke Detection Systems](#), and [H.1-Fire Procedures](#).

III. DISCUSSION

Staff shall review and discuss the following topics as procedures for fire response and fire hose locations as described in DSB P&P sections [I.1- Emergency Alarm Systems](#), [H.5-Fire / Smoke Detection Systems](#), and [H.1-Fire Procedures](#) and related facility specific green sheets.



A. FIRE SENSOR TYPES

Briefly discuss each type of sensor and how it is activated. Each facility's systems will include but may not be limited to:

1. Smoke Detector
2. Heat Sensors
3. Sprinkler System
4. Manual Pull Stations
5. Fault Detection

B. FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANELS

Staff shall discuss and review fire alarm control panels (facility specific locations), associated enunciator panels, and how to respond to the panel when it is activated. Briefly describe the location and operation of:

1. Fire Alarm Control Panels
Ensure personnel know how and when to silence the panel and how and when to reset the panel.
2. Fire Enunciator Panels
Ensure personnel know how to test and silence the enunciator panels.
3. Fault Detection
It is important for staff to know they should not reset a fire alarm system if it has been activated by a fault. (Yellow fault lights instead of red alarm lights) Doing so makes it difficult for maintenance personnel to locate and repair the fault.

Fire alarm systems will be tested annually by the Department of General Services and inspected by the local fire department bi-annually. The Facility Fire Safety Officer will ensure the fire systems are inspected quarterly.

C. SAFETY CONCERNS

Staff shall discuss the following safety concerns as they pertain to location and simple operation.

1. Halon System
Ensure staff understand how the halon system works by removing oxygen from the air. Staff should not enter a space which has been flooded with halon unless they are wearing a breathing apparatus.
2. Fire Doors
Ensure staff know the importance of not blocking fire doors open / closed and not overriding the system. (If so equipped)
3. Gas Shut off valves
4. Air exchange shutoff (If so equipped)



D. DISCOVERY OF FIRE / SMOKE

Discovery of fire or smoke can happen two ways; a person makes the discovery or a system sensor is activated. Refer to facility specific green sheets and the Emergency Operations Manual (EOM) and discuss your facility specific response to fire or smoke.

In all cases; the person(s) discovering the fire or responding to investigate the cause of the alarm must clearly and accurately report:

1. The location of the fire/smoke
2. Extent of the fire/smoke
3. The type of material burning
4. What steps are or will be taken to suppress the fire
5. If inmates are present

No less than two deputies should respond to investigate the cause of an alarm.

E. NOTIFICATIONS

At a minimum, Control, shift supervisors, and the Watch Commander will be notified of a fire or smoke within the facility and the actions being taken to address the situation.

The Control Deputy's primary responsibility is to contact the Fire Department via 911. Refer to your facility EOM for specific notifications.

F. EVACUATION, FIRE KEYS, RESPONSIBILITIES

Refer to facility specific green sheets and EOM to address procedures concerning:

1. Evacuation
2. Fire key sets
3. Post Position responsibilities

G. SUPPRESSION

When fighting a fire, time is precious. Keep time on your side by knowing exactly where the fire hoses are located throughout your facility and how to use them. Acting fast can make the difference between a small fire and one that can potentially consume the entire building.

Prior to addressing any fire, notify your facility control so the fire department can be notified as soon as possible.

Be realistic about your capabilities to fight a fire. Do not attempt to suppress a fire that is too large for a small team to control. Evacuate affected areas as needed.



H. FIRE HOSES

Although the fire hoses and nozzles in each detention facility may have different manufacturers, the operating principles are the same. The same may be said of the fire turn-outs. It is critical for sworn staff to be familiar with the locations of fire fighting equipment and personal protection safety equipment.

Utilizing facility maps or other pertinent materials discuss the location and type of various fire hoses located throughout the facility. Fire hoses in each facility may consist of the following types:

1. Unlined cotton hose with adjustable brass nozzle
Usually hung on a rack and must be pulled completely off of the rack to be used.
2. Single or double jacketed hose
Usually located in a fire response room or on a fire response cart. These hoses are normally used for hose extensions and may also be connected to fire hydrants with an adapter. Also, usually fitted with a variable nozzle with a shutoff bale.
3. Single 100 foot rubber hose on a retractable reel
Does not need to be pulled completely off the reel to use. Does not need to be removed for draining.

I. FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Fire extinguishers are located throughout all facilities in or near all offices, work spaces, storage rooms, or other enclosures. Briefly describe the operation of the Standard Multi-Purpose Fire Extinguisher:

1. Check pressure gauge daily.
2. Used only on small fires.

Use the PASS method for operation.

3. Pull the pin
4. Aim at the base of the flames
5. Squeeze the trigger
6. Sweep the agent side to side across the base of the flames

J. FIRE HOSE SAFETY AND DEPLOYMENT

Fire hoses can cause personal injury if not handled properly. Observe the following when utilizing a fire hose.

1. Always pull rack hoses completely off the rack before charging.
2. Always lay out extension hoses before charging.
3. Never step over a hose while it is being charged.
4. Never charge an unmanned hose. (a loose hose and nozzle can be deadly)



5. Always open the charge valve slowly to prevent damage to the hose or nozzle.
6. Do not drop or drag hose ends – could result in damaged threads.
7. Never force a hose coupling or adapter.

Variable hose nozzles can be adjusted to achieve a desired type of stream. The most common stream is known as high velocity fog (A wide pattern), and is used in short bursts and sweeps to attack a fire at its base and some times to knock back flames. Do not use a fog stream over the flames of a fire in an enclosed space. The water can turn to steam, creating extremely high temperatures.

The solid stream is generally used to break up and soak class “A” burnable materials, and is best used when the fire has been knocked down and is almost out.

K. FIRE RESPONSE ROOMS

Every facility will maintain an area where fire protective clothing (turn-outs) and other safety equipment is stored. This equipment must be maintained in serviceable condition and be immediately available for use. Generally, this area is referred to as the Fire Response Room. Discuss the facility specific location of the Fire Response Room and the equipment contained therein. At a minimum, the Fire Response Room should have the following available:

1. Fire Turn-outs – Various sizes of pants and jackets.
2. Fire fighting gloves – Various sizes.
3. Fire fighters style helmets
4. May or may not have a flashlight attached
5. May or may not have goggles attached
6. Fire fighters rubber boots – Various sizes.
7. Flash hoods (Nomex)
8. Self-contained breathing apparatus (Survivairs, Scott)
9. Rescue Rope
10. Extra flashlights
11. Extra Survivair bottles

L. FIRE RESPONSE CART

Depending on facility design and available space, a fire response cart may be located within the fire response room. The cart should be easily maneuverable and contain a minimum of the following equipment:

1. Several 1½” inch jacketed fire hoses in minimum 50 foot lengths
2. Variable stream nozzles with shutoff bale
3. Fire hydrant adapters – (1 ½” to 2 ½”)
4. Fire hydrant / Nozzle multi-purpose wrenches
5. Fire Axe
6. Extra Survivair bottles



7. Marking Chalk
8. Other fire safety or rescue equipment should be readily available if needed.
 - a. Door wedges
 - b. Multi-purpose pry bar (Hooligan tool)
 - c. Emergency Rescue Saw
 - d. Bolt cutters
 - e. Sledge hammer
 - f. Ventilation / Smoke Evacuation fans

IV. ONGOING TRAINING

Each team should have training in place to practice fire response techniques that are inherent to your specific facility. How often and efficient training is accomplished will have a direct effect on the success of fire response. All deputies and sergeants will be tested twice a year in knowledge and use of their emergency equipment, including fire hoses and extinguishers. Testing will be documented and retraining scheduled as necessary.