**Discussion topic** 

# Tools, Techniques and Tactics (3T) in Combination for Firefighting

2015 Open Conference – Brussels (Belgium) International Fire Instructors Workshop

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- M.Eng. Civil Engineering
- Fire Officer at CERN (European Organization for Nuclear Research)
- Responsible for Operational Response



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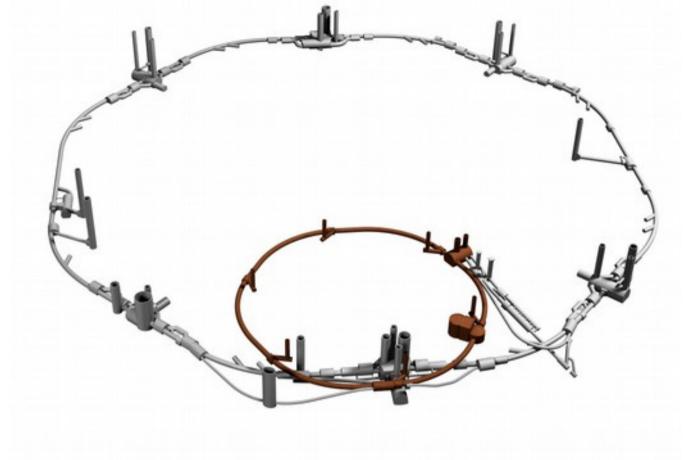




**Tools, Techniques and Tactics (3T) in Combination for Firefighting** Art Arnalich Fire Officer – CERN Fire Brigade (Geneva, Switzerland)

2015 IFIW Open Conference Brussels (Belgium)















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ANTIMATTER FACTORY

all the

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- M.Eng. Civil Engineering
- Fire Officer at CERN (European Organization for Nuclear Research)
- Responsible for Operational Response



- Fire Officer at Guadalajara (Spain)
- Training Officer / Operational Response



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• Fire Tactics passionate





Skills







## Some good tactics everywhere There is a whole lot of world out there!





## Tools, Techniques and Tactics (3T) in Combination for firefighting

• What is 3T?

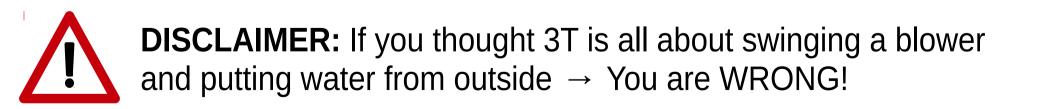
**3T** is a concept emphasizing the need to be versatile in the fire ground in the use of different tools, techniques and tactics



## Tools, Techniques and Tactics (3T) in Combination for firefighting

• What is 3T?

**3T** is a concept emphasizing the need to be versatile in the fire ground in the use of different tools, techniques and tactics





# Tools, Techniques and Tactics (3T) in Combination for firefighting

- What is 3T?
  - Discussion topic in 2014 IFIW (Olsztyn, Poland)







## **Tactical goals**

• Bring everyone to safety

• Stop the damage made by the fire



# **Tactical goals**

- Bring everyone to safety
  - $\rightarrow$  Search everywhere, rescue everyone fro
  - $\rightarrow$  Blow the smoke away

#### • Stop the damage made by the fire

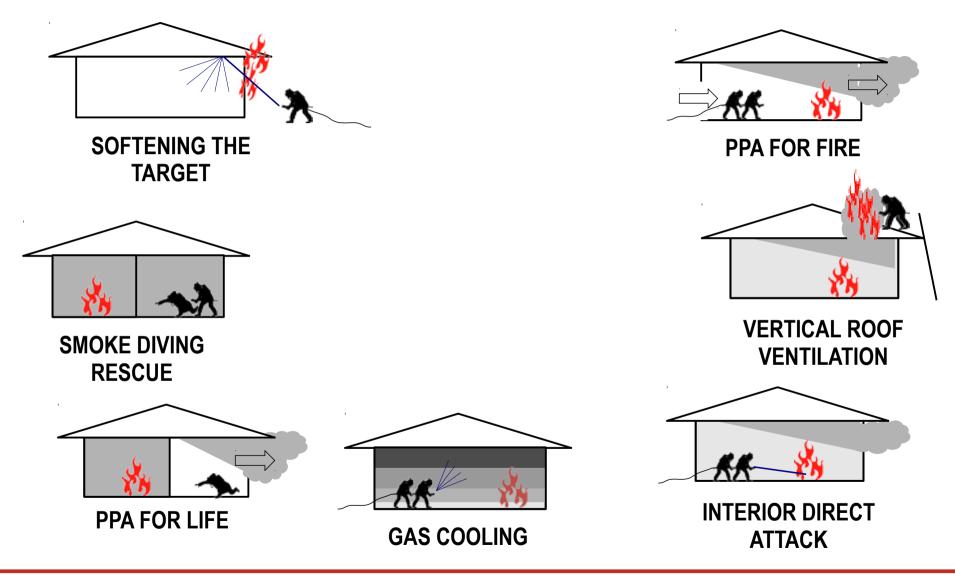
- $\rightarrow$  Isolate the fire room
- → Water on the fire the fastest and easiest way (maybe from the outside)



### But which 3T do we use?



### But which 3T do we use?





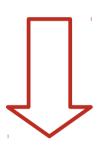
### Questions...

- Why do we always try to use the same 3T?
- Why do others use different 3T for the same exact problem?



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- Why do we always try to use the same 3T?
- Why do others use different 3T for the same exact problem?



- Couldn't we combine different 3T for better results?
- Couldn't we integrate new 3T with our traditional 3T?



# There is a time and place for each individual tool, technique and tactic.

WOP = window of opportunity range of use



# Why a single 3T?

- Country's fire service tradition
- Fire Department's common practices
- Fire Training Division endorsed practices





#### **Classical one-way firefighting**







FIRE EXTINGUISHER 30 pounds

The "can man," so named because he carries a fire extinguisher canister, enters the building looking for people who need to be rescued. The pressurized water extinguisher can be used to quench small areas of flame during the search for victims. He also carvies a Halligan hook.



Irons 87 pounds 59 pounds 6 pounds NAMES TOOL 12 pounds

AND DOTATO

10 pounds

The irons firefighter, named for the tools he carries, also searches for people who might be trapped. He carries a Halligan for forcing doors or windows, an ax for breaking through doors and a specialized tool for forcing locks known as a Rabbit tool.



Outside Ventilation 76 pounds

59 pounds

ALL CAN 10 pounds

**WALLIGAN HOOK** 7 pounds

The outside ventilation firefighter pries open or breaks windows to reach the fire from the exterior and prevent it from burning outward. He uses a multipurpose forcible entry tool called a Halligan, and a Halligan book, which has a similar head and a longer shaft, and searches for people in remote rooms



## Why a single 3T?

- Country's fire service tradition
- Fire Department's common practices
- Fire Training Division endorsed practices



We use the 3T we like (know) We train the 3T we feel comfortable with We rarely look beyond our own door We are afraid of change (lose what we have)





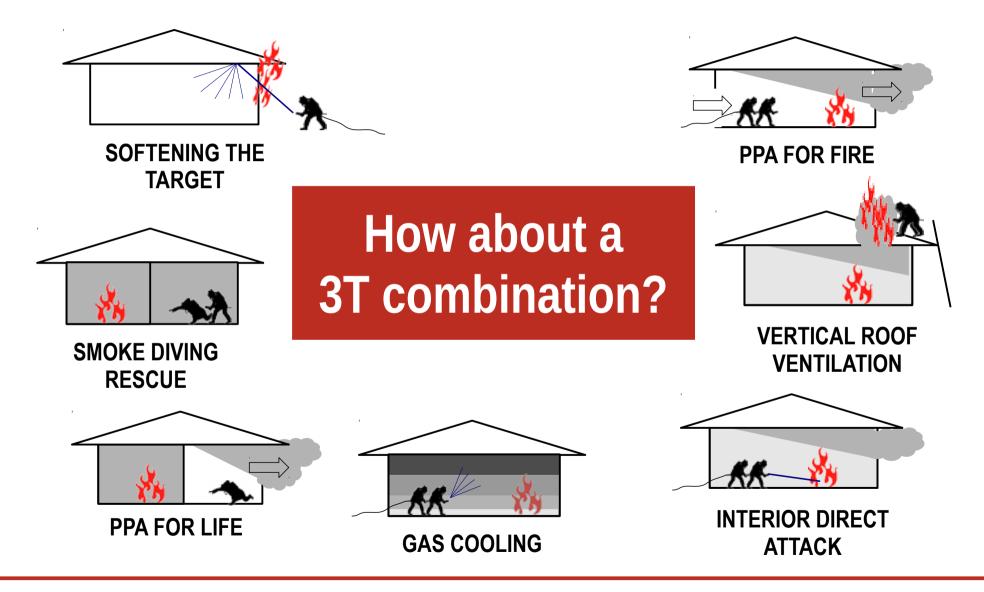
#### **3T we DON'T USE and TRAIN**

- No advantages
- Full of cons
- Never work

#### **3T we USE and TRAIN**

- Full advantages
- No cons
- Always work







A right 3T combination is:

- More efficient and more effective  $\rightarrow$  safer

- Widens the range of use
- Adds cons and removes cons



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- More efficient and more effective  $\rightarrow$  safer

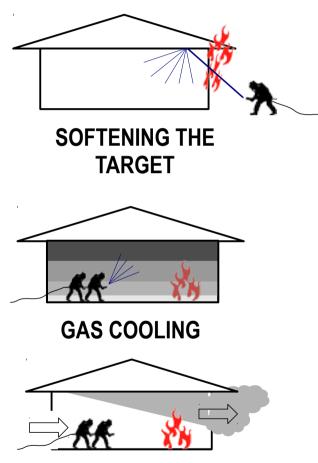
- Widens the range of use
- Adds cons and removes cons

# It's all a matter of sizing-up, coordination and flexibility

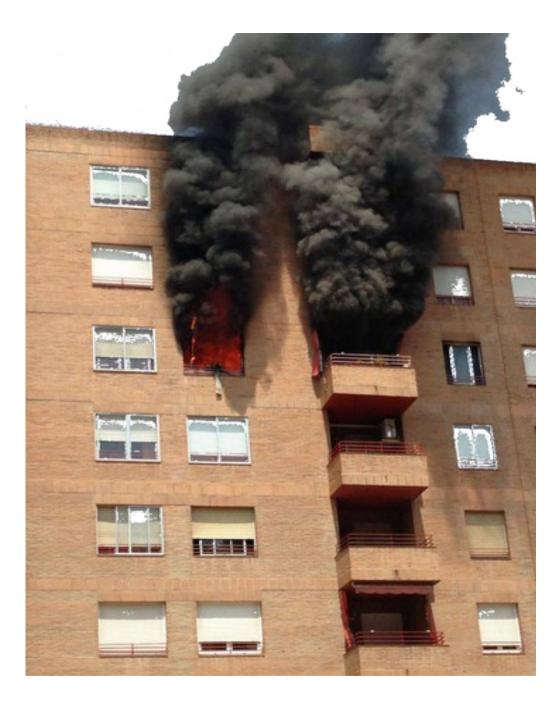




#### Just an example...

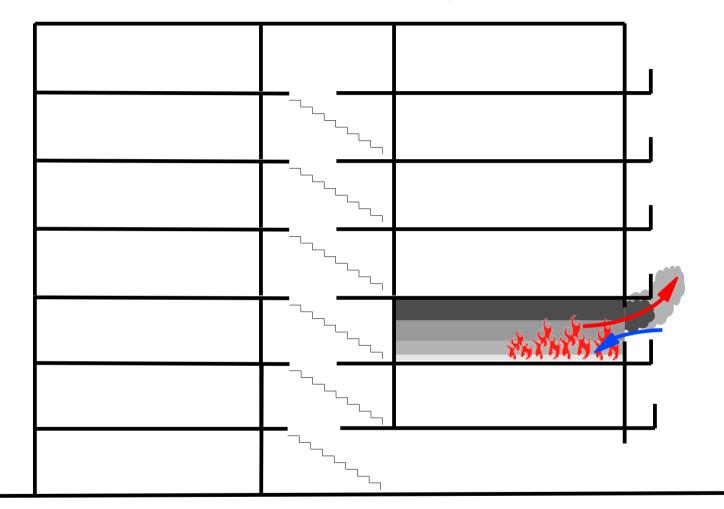


**PPA FOR FIRE** 



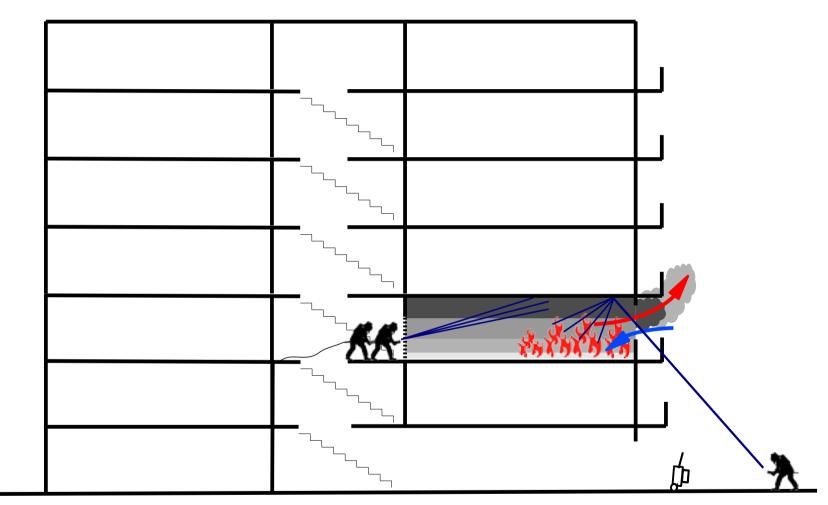


Easiest scenario: Fire in one apartment, stairwell is clear, bidirectional flow path through window



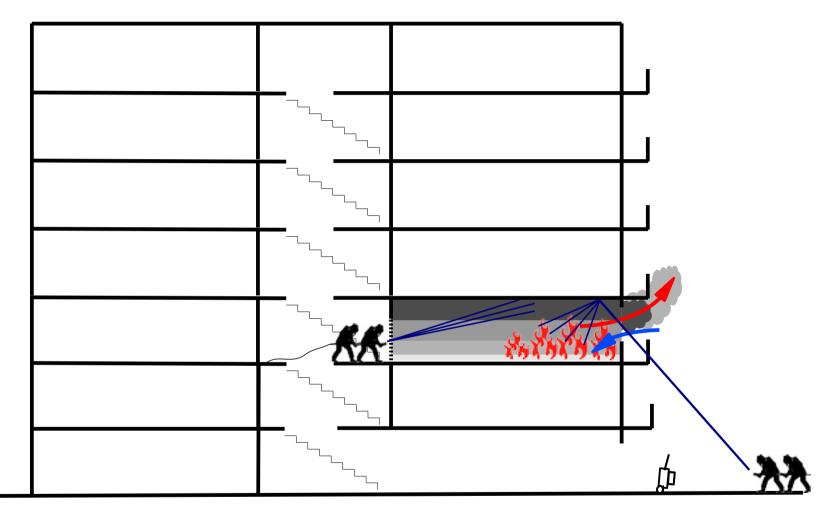


Transitional Attack **ASAP** Water before entry. Why not?





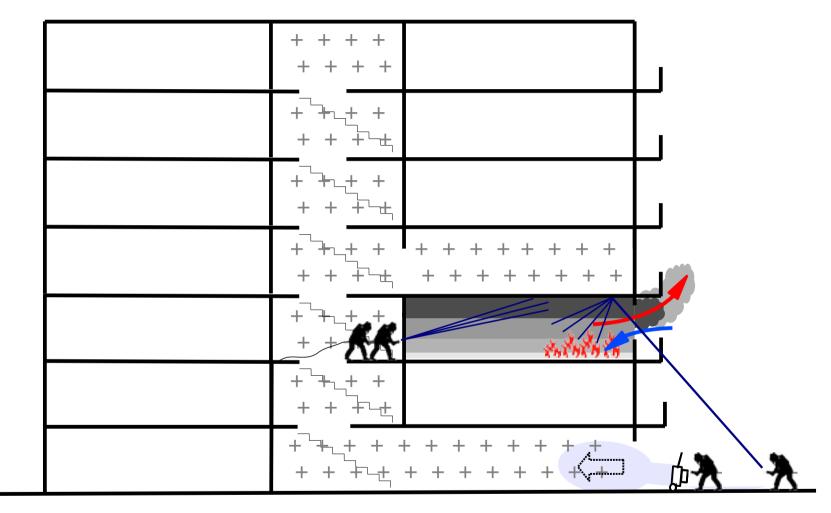
#### Transitional Attack **ASAP DEEP** Indirect Attack



#### WATER APPLICATION BASED ON CONDITIONS

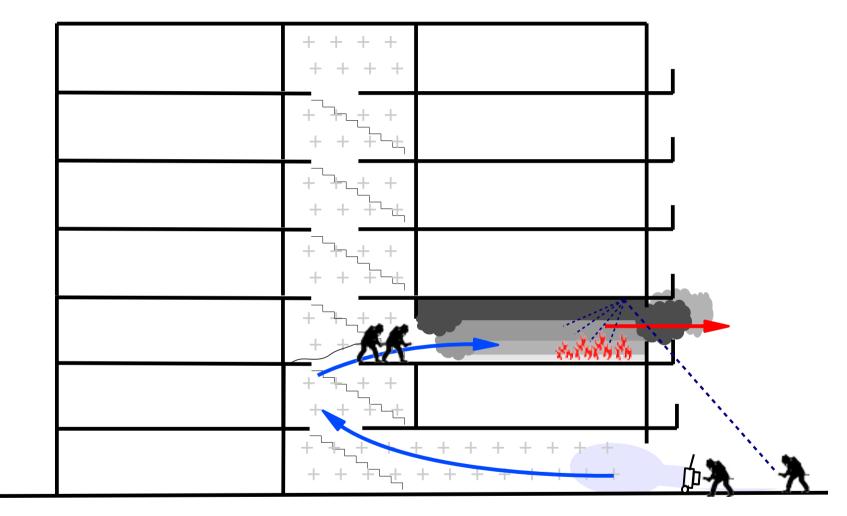


#### PPV fan ensures pressure in stairwell and potential extension areas



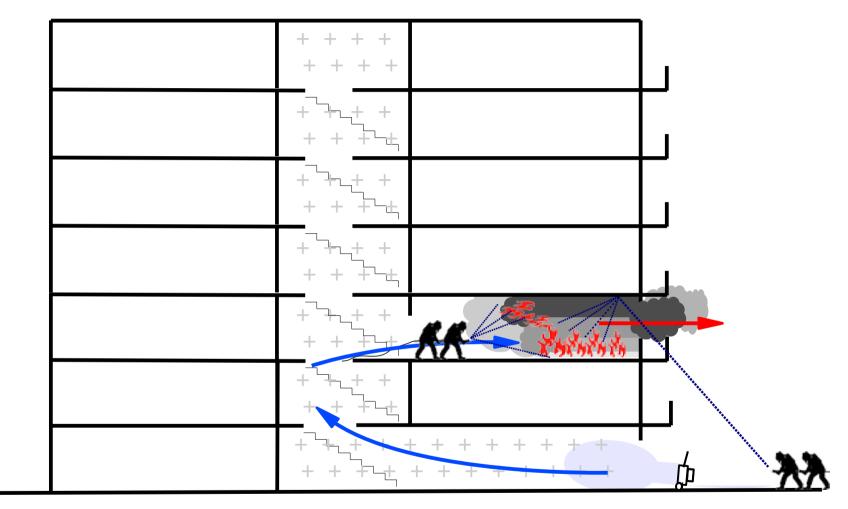


# Interior attack starts with the assistance of a PPV fan



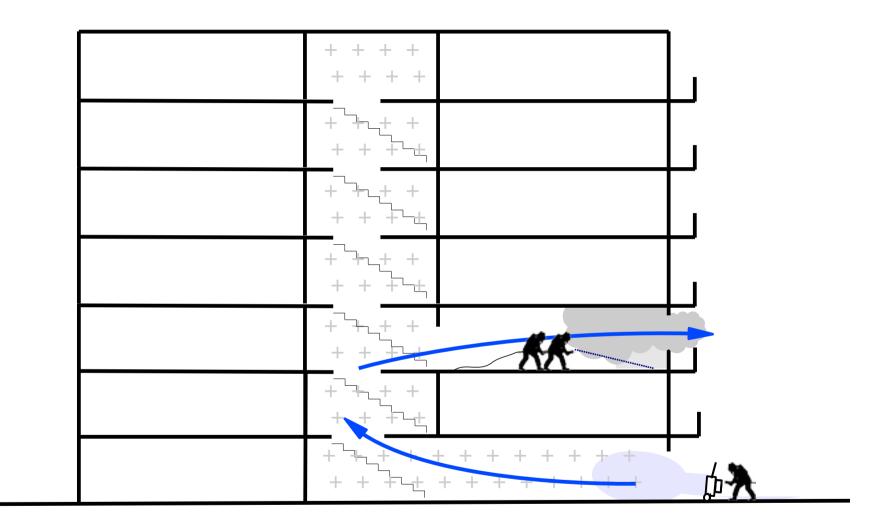


#### Gas Cooling on hot gas layer PPV provides improved interior conditions





#### **Direct Attack on fuels**

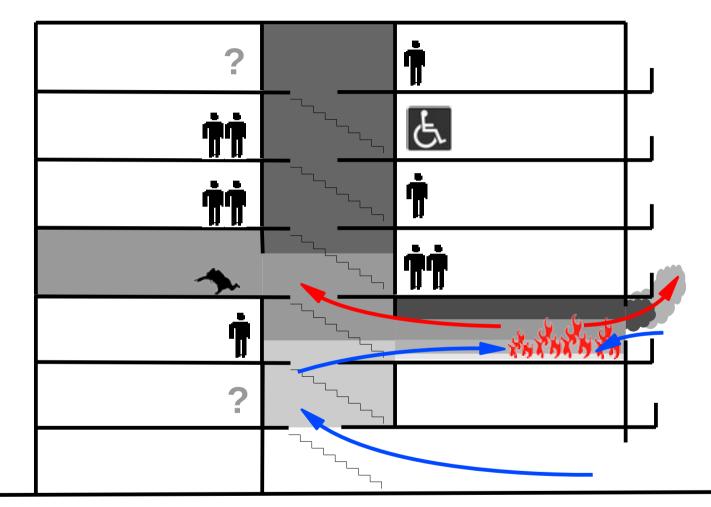




### Sometimes it is not that easy, and we need to perform a search and rescue operation

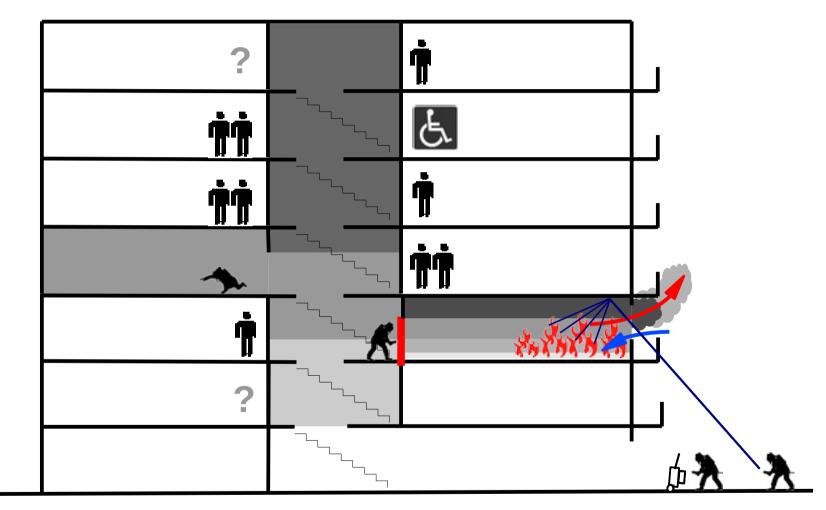


### **Common scenario**: Fire in one apartment stairwell + 1 apartment filled with smoke



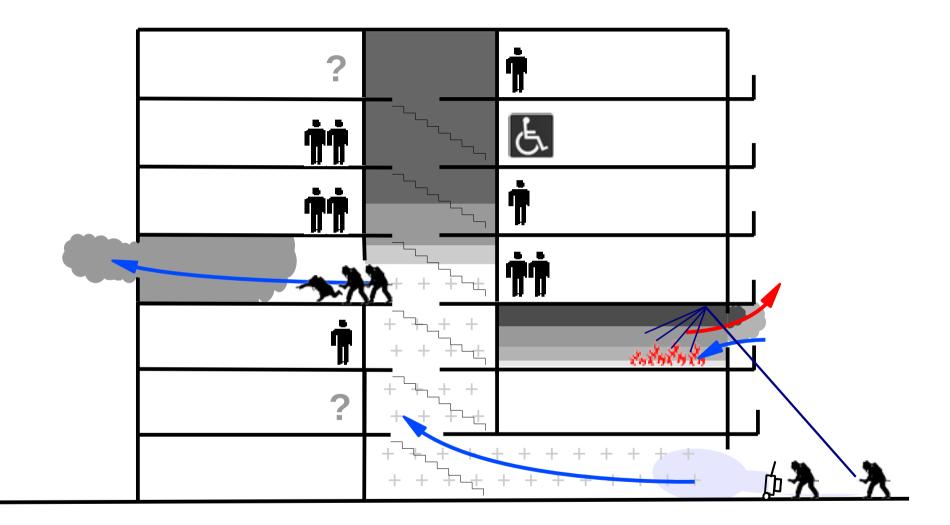


#### Transitional Attack ASAP Fire Isolation

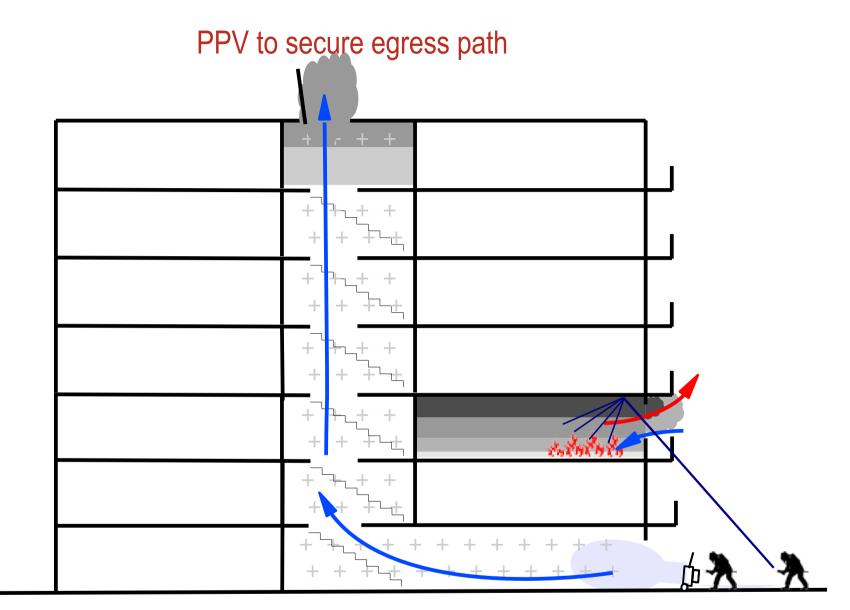




#### PPV to allow search and rescue





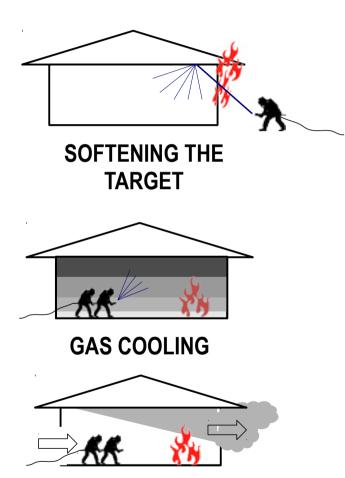


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### Timed and coordinated use of...



**PPA FOR FIRE** 

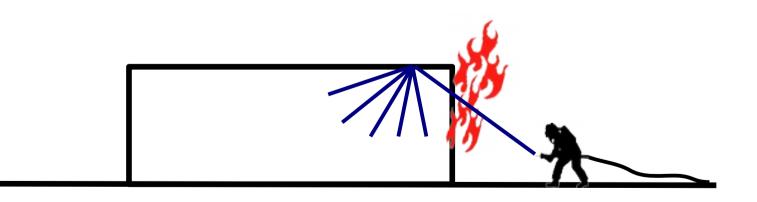


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## Transitional Attack

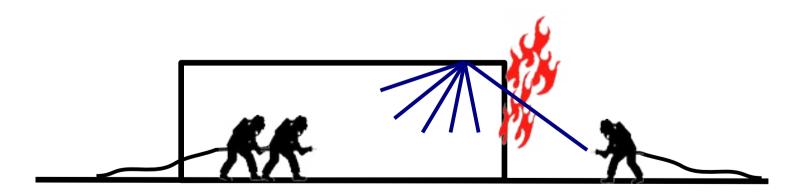
- Drastic temperature reduction throughout the structure
- Increases victim tenability
- "Resets" fire rapidly





# Transitional Attack

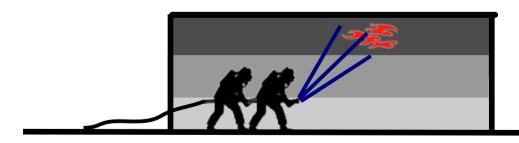
- Issues on its use as interior crews make progression
- May block exhaust and create an undesired flowpath
- Inappropriate water flowrate → excess of steam







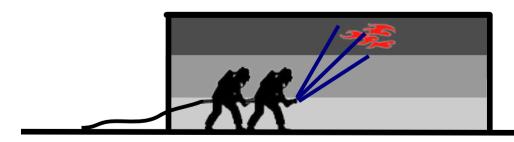
- Gas cooling + Direct Attack
- Predictable, reliable
- Well known and trained







- Breathing parameters hardly improved
- Little improvement in visibility
- Slow operations in complex structures or heavy fire

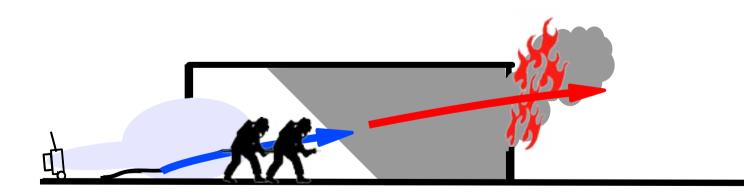








- Better interior conditions
- Improves visibility and victim tenability
- Faster operations

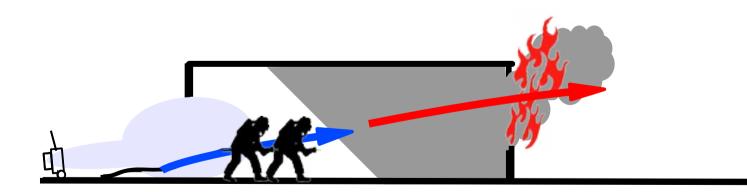








- HRR boost + delay in water  $\rightarrow$  Ventilation Induced Flashover
- Stirring of the mix
- Unpredictable in complex structures

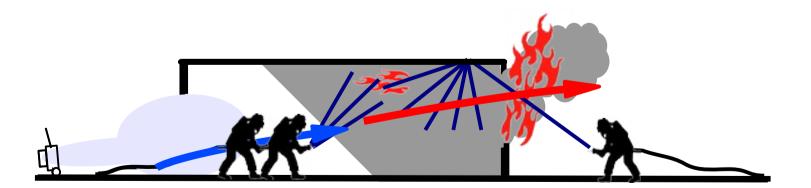






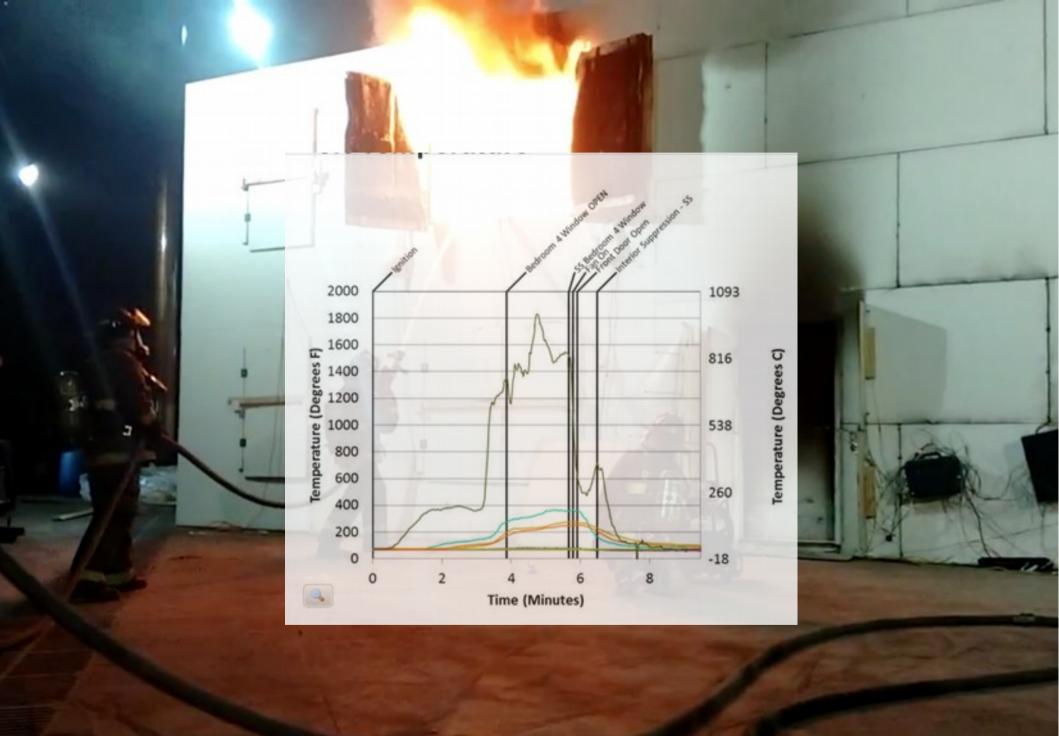
#### **PPA + Gas cooling + Transitional Attack**

- PPV ensures the desired flowpath
- Steam excess is removed / higher water flowrates
- Harder to block exhaust
- Safer interior progress because of gas cooling









## If your only tool is a hammer, everything looks like a nail.

Abraham Maslow

Tool, technique and tactic combination in firefighting Arturo Arnalich, MEng Civil & Environmental Engineering Fire Officer – CEIS Guadalajara (Spain)



