



Rogers Fire Department Minimum Company Standards SOP 142, FORM 90

TWO FIREFIGHTER FLAT LADDER RAISE

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 2008 Edition

JPR Identification:

Purpose: The purpose of this evolution is to strengthen firefighter's skills in raising ground ladders on the emergency scene. As with any situation, firefighters may be required to adjust his techniques for raising a ladder based on the circumstances. The flat raise is a common method for raising a ladder and should be mastered by the firefighters working together on an emergency scene. This is primarily a practical exercise but it may be necessary to conduct these raises on a variety of structures to allow the firefighters to apply their skills in a variety of situations. All members of the crew should be proficient in their responsibilities as well as understand the duties of the other crew members. This understanding will allow them to function better as a team and enable members to function in different capacities within the crew.

Performance Outcome: Firefighters will be able to select, carry, and raise a ladder as a group in a variety of situations. These evolutions shall be completed while wearing a minimum of helmet, gloves, and eye protection. There are no established timeframes for these evolutions as the specific locations may be adjusted to fit the needs of the company. *Note: this evolution may be adjusted by the company officer to fit the need of his / her specific crew members.*

Materials Required: 24' Extension Ladder
Note: It is the discretion of the company officer what props and configuration are utilized for this company skill.

Critical Teaching Points:

1. The company officer should demonstrate the skills and techniques for ladder placement based on the given situation:
 - a. Alongside Window
 - b. Tip even with the bottom of the window
 - c. Tip at bottom edge of window (rescue)
 - d. Rungs inside the window
2. The company officer should reinforce the techniques utilized by Rogers Fire Department these techniques are standardized and should be utilized
3. The firefighters should understand ladder placement based on various situations and building types
4. Remind firefighters about the importance of placement based on the given situation and that being proactive in placement is critical
5. Be mindful of hazards such as overhead obstructions and ladder footing.
6. The evolution may be adjusted to meet the needs of the crew or to address any specific deficiencies that have been identified at the discretion of the company officer.

Two Firefighter Flat Ladder Raise

1. Ensure that all personal protective equipment is appropriately donned and secure before starting the evolutions
2. Select proper ladder that can perform task safely.
3. Visually inspect the work area; check for overhead obstructions and solid level footing for ladder placement.
4. The ladder is positioned flat while one person places his / her feet against the bottom rung or onto both rails of the ladder
5. As the ladder is raised the person at the foot, maintains this position while leaning back to counterweight and assist in lifting the ladder.
6. As the ladder approaches vertical, the person at the foot places one foot behind for balance
7. The person raising the ladder checks for obstructions and either uses the rungs in a hand over hand motion or slides hands up the rails to raise the ladder into a vertical position.
8. Once the ladder is vertical, both firefighters assume positions on opposite sides of the ladder with one foot against the ladders butt to steady it and the other placed behind them for balance.
9. The ladder can be raised to the proper height from this position.
10. Extend the fly section to the desired height by pulling the halyard straight down.
11. Engage the ladder locks and ensure the fly section faces out
12. Lower the ladder against the building by grasping the beams and placing one foot against a butt spur or bottom rung
13. Tie off the halyard using a clove hitch
14. The company officer should ensure the proper angle is utilized for the given situation and that the ladder is properly secured and heeled at all times. 65-75% is the proper ladder angle
15. Firefighters climbing the ladder should maintain three points of contact at all times.
16. All tasks should be completed with a sense of urgency.

