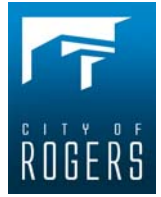




Rogers Fire Department
Minimum Company Standards
SOP 142, FORM 90



ONE FIREFIGHTER FLAT LADDER RAISE

Reference: NFPA 1001, 5.3.6 2008 Edition

JPR Identification:

Purpose: The purpose of this evolution is to strengthen the firefighters skills in raising ground ladders on the emergency scene. As with any situation, the firefighter 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 not only by the individual but as a group as well. This is primarily a practical exercise but it may be necessary to conduct these raises on a variety of structures to allow the firefighter to apply his / her 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 an individual 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: Roof or Straight Ladder
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.

One Firefighter Flat Ladder Raise

One Firefighter Flat Ladder Raise

1. Ensure that all personal protective equipment is appropriately donned and secure before starting the evolutions
2. Select ladder that can perform task safely and effectively, straight or extension.
3. Visually inspect the work area; check for overhead obstructions and solid level footing for ladder placement.

Straight Ladder (One Person)

4. Place the butt of the ladder against the structure for bracing
5. Position self to raise the ladder by kneeling at the tip of the ladder, using leg muscles, to raise the tip off the ground
6. As the ladder is raised, the firefighter should grasp the rungs in a hand over hand motion. This may also be completed by sliding the hands up the rails of the beam.
7. Once the ladder is upright against the building, carefully move the butt out from the building to the desired climbing angle.

Extension Ladder (One Person)

8. The steps remain the same until step seven (7) when the ladder is pulled from the building.
9. For an extension ladder, once the ladder is pulled out, it should be balanced in a vertical position by using one foot at the butt of one beam and using the instep, knee, and leg for balance.
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.
17. Complete all tasks within the allotted timeframe (evaluations only)

