

Subject:	RESPONSE TO FLAMMABLE LIQUID FIRES
Section:	PPG# 4400.22
Chapter:	Operations
Effective Date:	7/1/98

1.0 POLICY

- 1.1** An aggressive offensive fire attack on a flammable liquid fire shall not be warranted if in the judgment of the Incident Commander:
- 1.1.1** Manpower is not adequate;
 - 1.1.2** Water supply is not adequate;
 - 1.1.3** The fire does not endanger property or human life; or
 - 1.1.4** Other hazardous materials/chemicals may explode, or react adversely.
- 1.2** If in the judgment of the Incident Commander, an attack is warranted, the following tactics shall be considered:
- 1.2.1** Approach uphill and upwind from the side of a tank. Do not drive apparatus through spill or vapor area. Have foam equipment in place and ready for use.
 - 1.2.2** Evacuate standby firefighters and bystanders out of danger area.
 - 1.2.3** Cool tanks or containers by using straight streams from as far away as possible to keep the tanks from rupturing. Provide a continuous water supply.
 - 1.2.4** Control spill by diverting liquid away from exposures and damming ditches or culverts to contain liquid. Notify U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Ecology and Department of Fish and Wildlife if liquid may enter creeks or storm drains, which could enter Puget Sound or other waters.
 - 1.2.5** Protect exposures from liquids, vapor path, heat radiation, and B.L.E.V.E. type explosions.

2.0 GUIDELINES

- 2.1 Extinguish the fire if possible by locating the fuel shut-off valve. Contact plant personnel or the driver to locate switches to pumps and valves, which control the liquid flow. If a large fire or hazard which can not be shut off or controlled, use large, unmanned streams when possible (deluges, ladder pipes, hose lines tied to poles or trees, etc.) to protect exposures and control fires until burned out. Use firefighting foam involving flammable liquids.