

		<p><i>Rapid Intervention Series</i></p>
<p>"Making A Difference" thetrainingofficer.com</p>	<p>firetrainingtoolbox.com</p>	<p>Basic RIT Size-Up</p>

Drills created by Chief Forest Reeder of [thetrainingofficer.com](http://thetrainingofficer.com)

### Size-up for Firefighter Rescue

**Background:** Size-up for RIT is based on firefighter safety and survival. This differs from many of the other types of size-up performed on the fireground. Identification of hazards that may keep firefighter inside as well as keeping you from getting to them is a main principle in this size-up. RIT must identify conditions that may cause firefighters to become trapped. Monitoring of incident conditions is also accomplished during this size-up. Size-up should begin where crews have entered and progress to all sides of the structure if possible. Once size-up is complete, RIT can evaluate its tool needs and begin to develop rescue plans for the incident. Review your local size-up protocol and select a local "problem building" for discussion on size-up points.

### Basic RIT Size-up

Size-up of the structure for RIT will be based on firefighter survival, or identification of what may cause firefighters to be trapped, lost or become missing inside the structure. From that information, RIT and develop a strategy and preventive methods that will allow their escape. Size-up of the structure may include but not be limited to the following:

- A. Highest Priority: Identify conditions that will block or slow firefighter evacuation from building and render them safe for crews inside.**
- B. Building dimensions**
- C. Building occupancy**
- D. Building construction type**
- E. Placement of windows, doors, fire escapes, ect.**
- F. Potential danger of high security devices**
- G. Fireground tactics being used**
- H. Identify equipment necessary to accomplish high priority elements**
- I. Fire behavior observations**
  - 1) Smoke
    - a) Color, velocity, texture of smoke
  - 2) Fire conditions
  - 3) Heat
- J. Identification of hazardous operation areas**
  - 1) Basements
  - 2) Areas under / over large spans
  - 3) Areas with great distances without a door or opening
  - 4) Areas without a second exit



**Review these photos for hazard size-up indicators.**