



## FIRE INSTRUCTOR I

### Student Presentation Lesson Plan

# 19-Search Techniques

## Outline of Instruction

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### Objective

Upon successful completion of this lesson, the student shall be able to:

- Differentiate between primary and secondary search techniques. [NFPA® 1001, 5.3.9]

### Instructor Directions

1. Set up non-projectable training aids
  - a. Chart pad to include:
    - i. Title Page
    - ii. Acronym
    - iii. Summary
    - iv. 1 Application scenario
    - v. 2 Evaluation questions
2. Set up projectable training aids (LCD projector & computer)
3. Present lecture utilizing this outline of instruction, non-projectable and projectable audio visual aids.
  - a. Overall time 18 min. (set up, present topic, and take down of audio visuals)
  - b. Presentation time 8-12 min. (presentation time is part of the 18 min)
4. Breakdown of projectable training aids.

**Reference** Stowell, F.(2013). Essentials of Fire Fighting and Fire Department Operations (6<sup>th</sup> ed.). Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Brady Pub.; ISBN# 978-013-314080-4

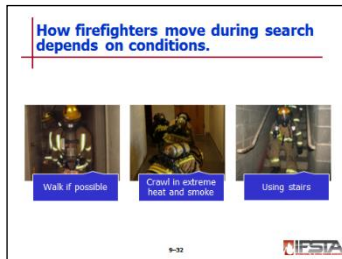
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## Preparation

### Introduction

- Instructor introduction
- Objectives
- Preparation Step

## Presentation



Walk upright or crawl on hands and knees  
– Depending on conditions

Walking preferable if minimal smoke and heat

In heavy smoke or extreme heat –  
Crawling on hands and knees below smoke level

Can increase visibility, reduce risk of tripping or falling

Slower, with added advantage –  
Much cooler near floor

Using stairs while crawling

Proceed head first ascending, feet first descending

Keep hands, feet far apart to distribute weight close to side of stairs – Allows you to brace if stairs collapse



Victims may be found in paths of egress and areas to seek shelter from fire

Bathrooms

Bathtubs

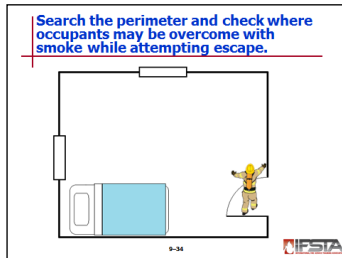
Shower stalls

Closets

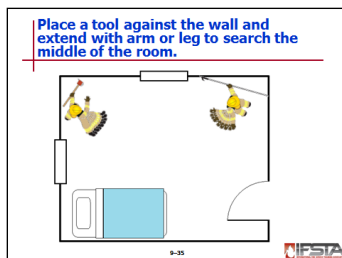
Under beds

Behind furniture

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Interactive slide, click to show all information



Under stairs

Basements

Attic rooms

Cabinets

Search perimeter of each room

Occupants may be overcome with smoke while trying to escape – Always check behind doors, on floor below windows

Extend arms, legs, handle of tool to reach completely under beds, other furniture

After searching perimeter – Search middle of room by placing tool against wall, extending arm or leg toward center of room

Search teams

Maintain radio contact with supervisor or IC

Report progress in accordance with departmental SOPs

Progress reports and new information especially important during primary search – Can enable search teams to be assigned to areas not completely searched

Close doors to rooms not involved in fire unless used for ventilation

Prevents fire from spreading into rooms

Opening doors and windows can disrupt ventilation efforts and even spread fire by drawing it toward opening

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Clear unused hoselines and other  
equipment from exit pathways

Reduces tripping, makes egress less  
difficult

Be aware of exit pathway location in  
case of need to remove victim  
quickly

## Chart Pad:

### Title Page

- Name, Department, Title of Presentation

### Acronym

- **L.I.P.** (Life Safety, Incident Stabilization, Property Conservation)  
instructor relates these priorities to the lecture

### Summary (2-4 key points)

- Instructor reviews 2-4 key points of the lesson plan to clarify uncertainties, prevent misconceptions, increase learning and improve retention

### Application (1 scenario)

- The student is given a scenario where the student will apply all of the knowledge that was given in the lecture. *This is not a question*, it is merely the explanation of the scenario.

### Evaluation (2 questions)

- Instructor should ask students 2 direct questions that were presented during the lesson. *Answer to the questions must be give after asking the question.*