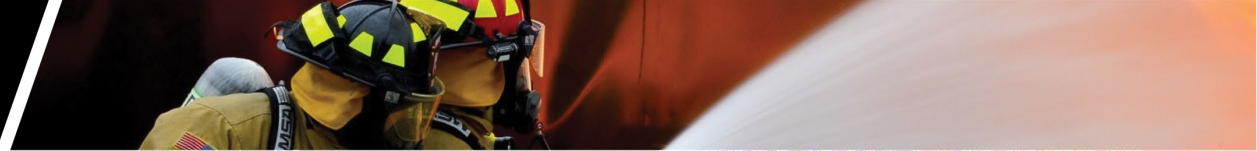


**SERIOUS
INJURY REPORT**
REPORT SLIDES



F2025-08

**Nine Career Firefighters Injured
at Residential Structure Fire –
Texas**



Summary

- August 30, 2025, two firefighters were seriously injured and seven sustained minor injuries while operating at a residential structure fire.
- At 21:10 hours, the city public safety answering point (PSAP) received a 911 call from an occupant reporting a fire in the master bedroom of a residential home.
- At 21:11 hours, the PSAP dispatched Tiller 11, Medics 3 and 11, Trucks 3 and 5, Engine 7, and Battalion Chief 2 (BC2) for a residential structure fire.

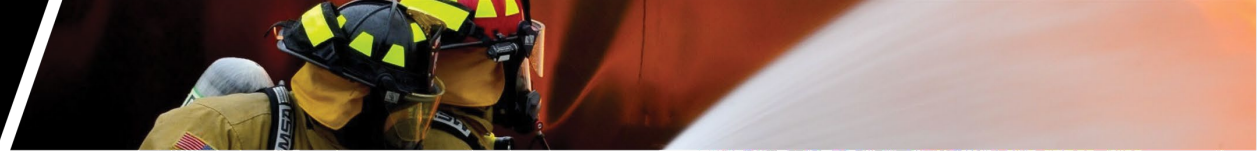


View of the rear of structure, post-fire. Photo courtesy of the fire department.



Summary

- At 21:17 hours, Tiller 11 and Medic 11 arrived on scene.
- Tiller 11 gave a size-up of a two-story residence with heavy smoke coming from the front door on Side Alpha.
- Captain 11 reported he was unable to conduct a 360 size-up, there was a hydrant on Side Alpha, and his crew would conduct a fast attack with a pre-connect.
- Captain 11 assigned Medic 11 firefighters to conduct search operations as both crews entered the structure, proceeding to the second division.
- Truck 3 and Medic 3 arrived on scene. BC2 arrived on scene with his incident command technician (ICT) and assumed command as the incident commander (IC).



Summary

- Truck 3 deployed a secondary hoseline and entered the structure.
- Between 21:20 and 21:33 hours, all interior crews worked on the second division in zero visibility conditions but were unable to locate the fire.
- Exterior crews deployed hoselines on Side Delta after locating the fire on the first division at the Side Charlie/Delta corner.

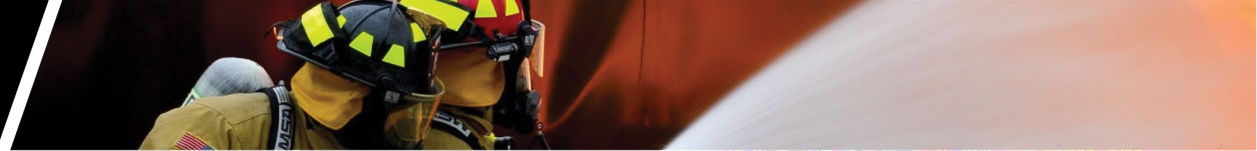


Fire conditions on Side Charlie/Delta corner. Photo courtesy of the fire department.



Summary

- At 21:34 hours, Tiller 11 and Medic 11 firefighters on the second division became low on air and decided to exit.
- Captain 3 (Truck 3 officer) reported that his crew was still operating on the second division but they were headed to Side Charlie sector as flames were visible.
- Tiller 11 firefighter ran out of air, and Captain 3 called a Mayday.
- Captain 11 then ran out of air.
- Medic 5 entered the structure as the rapid intervention team (RIT) and located Tiller 11 firefighter.

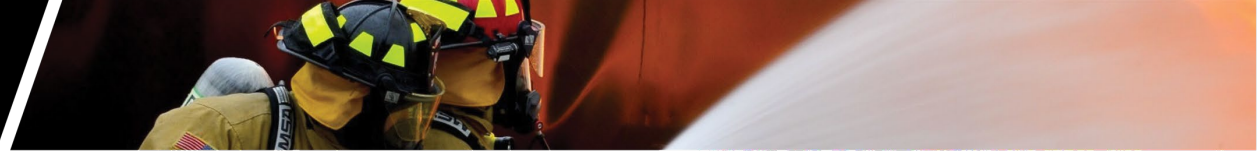


Summary

- They began to extricate him and, with the assistance of Truck 5, cleared the structure at 21:49 hours – followed by the remaining interior crews.
- Tiller 11 firefighter and Captain 11 were transported to a local hospital for treatment of significant smoke inhalation.
- Seven additional firefighters were transported to the local hospital and evaluated for smoke inhalation, an overexertion injury, and extreme dehydration.

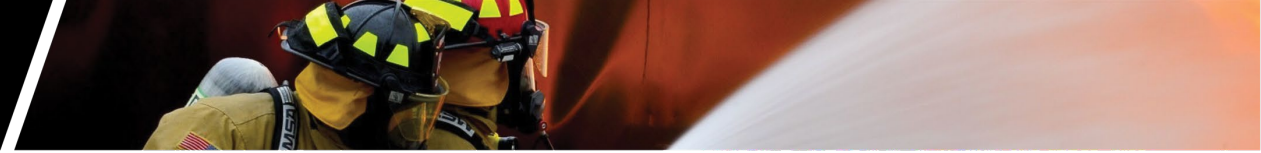


Defensive operations on Side Alpha, post-extrication.
Courtesy of the fire department.



Contributing Factors

- Scene size-up and risk assessment
- Supervision of interior operations
- Fire behavior, dynamics, and tactics
- Air management and firefighter survival
- Clear communication of assignments
- Communication of critical information
- Resources for responding to Mayday
- Staged and available emergency medical services (EMS)
- Psychological safety



Recommendations

- Fire departments should ensure the first arriving resource completes an initial scene size-up and risk assessment to inform a risk-benefit analysis before committing firefighters to interior operations.
- Fire departments should ensure ICs immediately establish divisions/groups with a supervisor to communicate conditions and provide accountability.
- Fire departments should ensure each apparatus has established riding assignments to designate a crew officer.
- Fire departments should train firefighters and fire officers to select interior fire attack strategies and tactics based on fire conditions present.



Recommendations

- Fire departments should ensure firefighters and fire officers are properly trained in and use principles of air management and survival procedures for out-of-air emergencies.
- Fire departments should train firefighters and fire officers to use Task-Location-Objective assignments for clear communication of expectations.
- Fire departments should educate personnel on use of radio communication processes for sharing critical information, such as conditions and actions.
- Fire departments should ensure a rapid intervention team/crew is dedicated and in place during structural firefighting operations to immediately respond to a firefighter emergency.



Recommendations

- Fire departments should employ an on-deck crew in a forward staged position throughout the incident to be assigned to developing needs.
- Fire departments should ensure EMS with transport capability is on scene at any fire or special operation location to provide emergency medical care and transport.
- Fire departments should develop and implement a professional development program that promotes psychological safety, and effective safety communication during incidents as a key element for improving worker empowerment and decision making on the fireground.

Contact Us

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Division of Safety Research

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