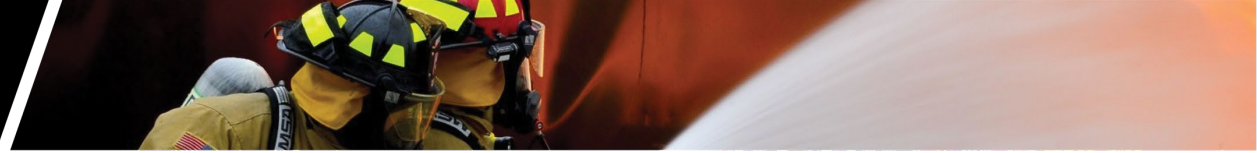


**SERIOUS  
INJURY REPORT**  
REPORT SLIDES



**F2025-10**

Career Firefighter Sustains  
Serious Burns and Another  
Injured in Carport Collapse at  
Residential Structure Fire – Texas

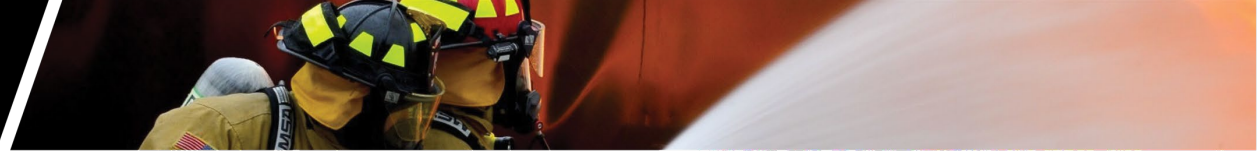


# Summary

- On September 3, 2025, a career firefighter from Engine 11 was seriously injured and his officer received minor injuries while operating at a residential structure fire.
- At 10:51 hours, the public safety answering point (PSAP) received a 911 call from a neighbor reporting a fire at the house across the street.
- At 10:53 hours, the PSAP dispatched Engines 14, 11, 5, 1, Towers 1 and 2, and Battalion 1 and 2.



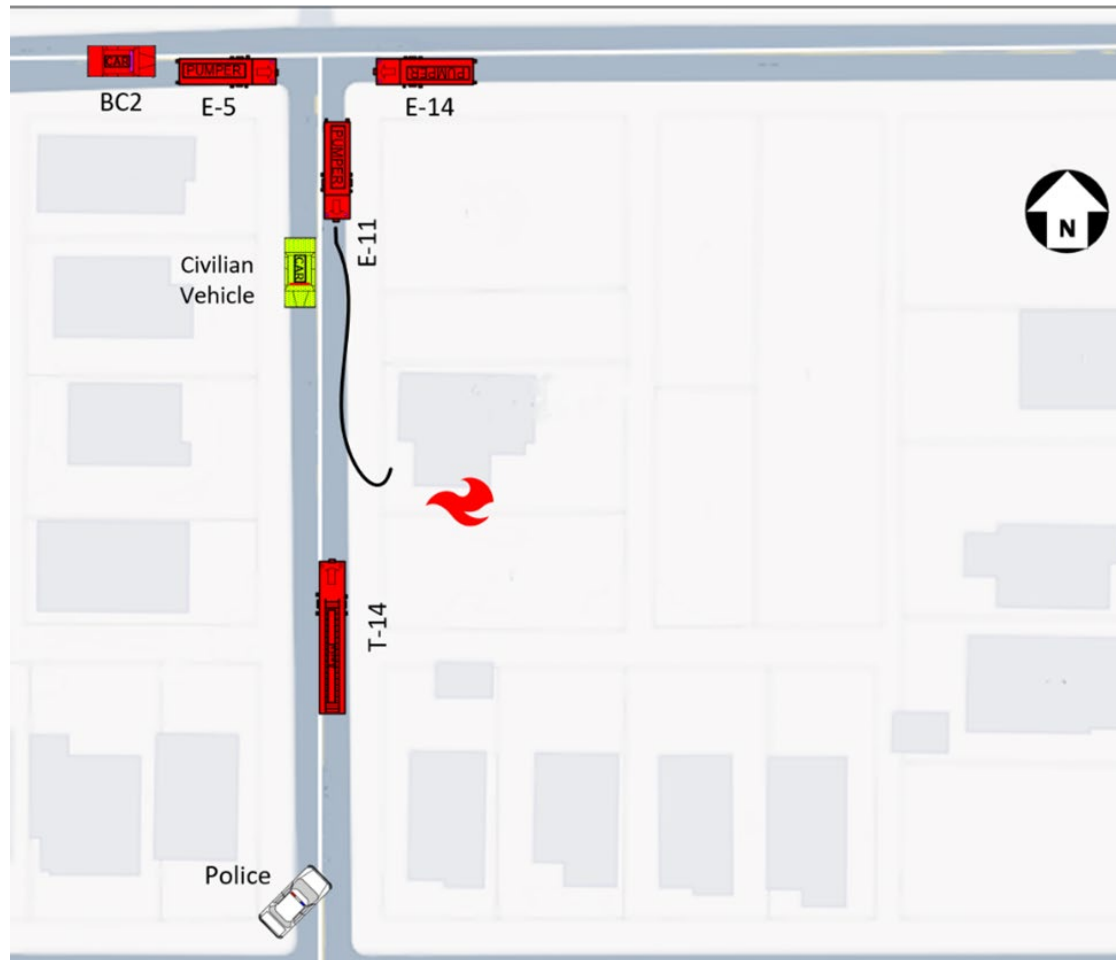
Arrival conditions on Side Alpha.  
(Courtesy of the fire department)



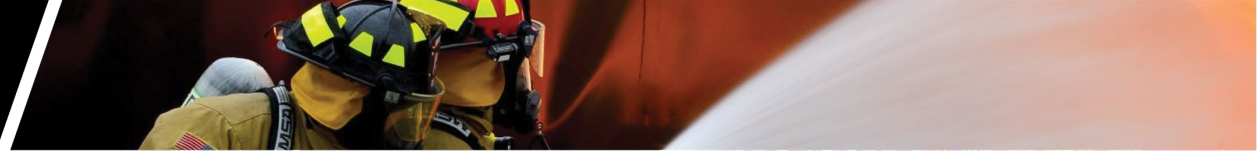
# Summary

- Engine 3 and Truck 14 self-dispatched.
- At 10:56 hours, Engine 11 arrived on scene.
- Engine 11 officer gave a size-up of a one-story residence showing heavy fire.
- He reported that his crew would deploy a hoseline.
- At 10:57 hours, Engine 5, Battalion 2, and Engine 14 arrived on scene.

# SERIOUS INJURY REPORT REPORT SLIDES



Apparatus placement on scene.  
(Courtesy of NIOSH)



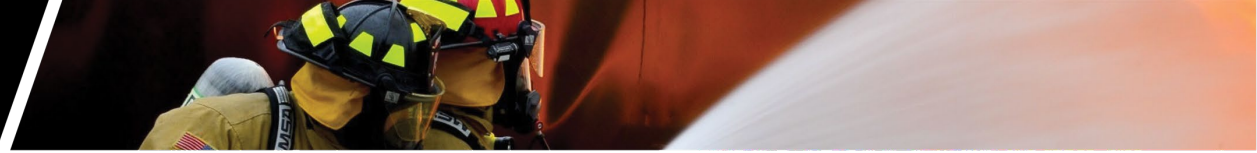
# Summary

- Engine 11 firefighter deployed a 200 ft 1 ¾-inch pre-connect and began to extinguish fire under the carport by starting on the left side and moving right.
- Engine 11 officer directed him to the Side Alpha/Delta corner to extinguish a burning car under the carport.
- Engine 11 firefighter took one step under the carport at the corner and started extinguishing the wood support beam.



Engine 11 firefighter stepping under carport.  
(Courtesy of the fire department)



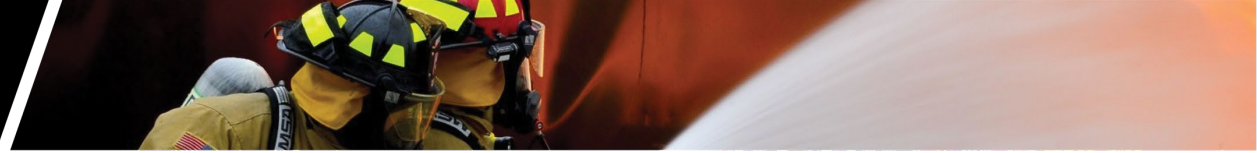


# Summary

- Seconds later at 10:59 hours, the carport experienced a lean-to-style collapse with the roof remaining attached to the residence.
- This collapse trapped Engine 11 firefighter under the burning roof.
- Battalion 2 directed Engine 14 to send their crew to the scene immediately, then called a Mayday stating a firefighter was trapped under the partial collapse of the building on Side Alpha.



View of Side Alpha, post-collapse.  
(Courtesy of the fire department)

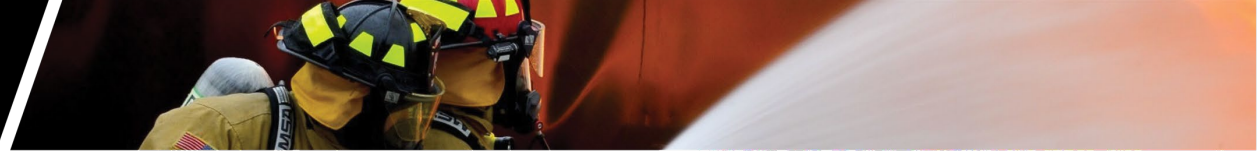


# Summary

- Battalion 2 requested Truck 14 bring rescue tools and called for the PSAP to dispatch a second alarm.
- Engine 5 officer and firefighters from other units tried to extricate Engine 11 firefighter from the collapse.
- They used hand tools and manually lifted the roof enough to pull the firefighter out.



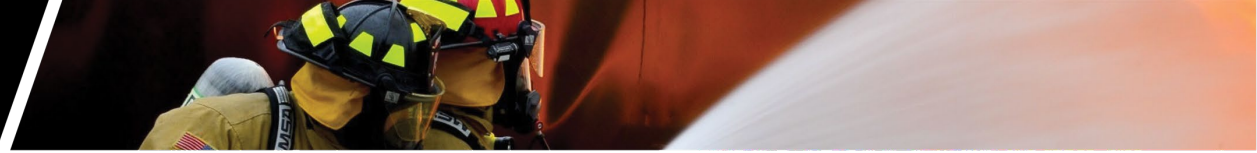
Extrication operation.  
(Courtesy of the fire department)



# Summary

- At 11:01 hours, Engine 11 firefighter was extricated and put onto a stretcher for treatment and transport.
- He was airlifted to a medical facility for treatment.
- Engine 11 officer was also transported for smoke inhalation injuries.
- After the extrication, multiple hoselines and a defensive strategy were used to bring the fire under control at 11:54 hours.





# Contributing Factors

- Structural collapse
- Scene size-up and risk assessment
- Incident command
- Scene access



# Recommendations

- Fire departments should ensure firefighters extinguish fires from a relative area of safety when performing exterior fire control as part of a transitional attack.
- Fire departments should educate fire officers and firefighters in building performance under fire conditions and the potential for structural collapse.
- Fire departments should complete an initial scene size-up and risk assessment to inform a risk-benefit analysis.
- Fire departments should train incident commanders how to spot and correct task saturation to quickly refocus emergency response operations.
- Fire departments should coordinate with law enforcement agencies to overcome challenges of scene access for responding fire apparatus.

# Contact Us

Fire Fighter Fatality Investigation and Prevention Program  
Surveillance and Field Investigations Branch  
Division of Safety Research

[FFFIPP Webpage](#)

[Download the full report](#)