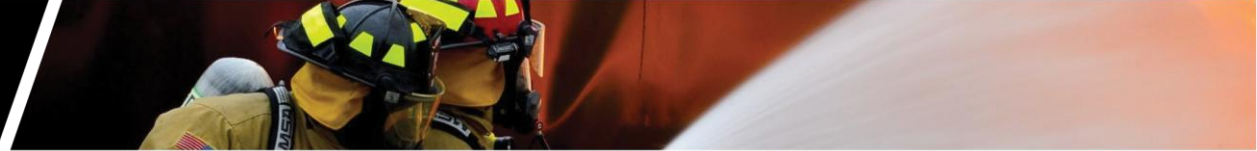


**SERIOUS
INJURY REPORT**
REPORT SLIDES



F2026-01

Four Career Firefighters Injured
from a Floor Collapse in an
Abandoned Residential Structure
Fire – Kansas



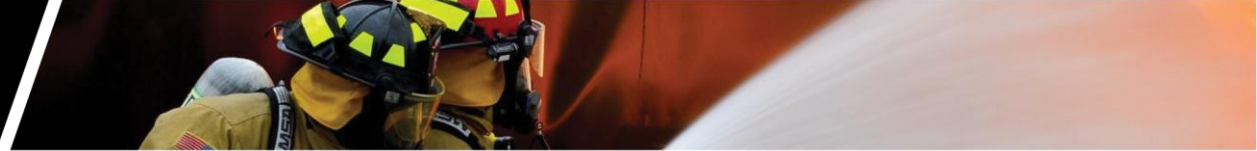
Summary

- On December 29, 2025, four firefighters were seriously injured when a floor collapsed during interior operations in an abandoned residential structure fire.
- At 03:44 hours, the public safety answering point (PSAP) received a 911 call reporting a structure fire with visible smoke and flames.
- The caller stated they did not think anyone was inside.



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

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Aerial view of structure, post-fire.
(Courtesy of the fire department)



View of trash on first floor.
(Courtesy of the fire department)



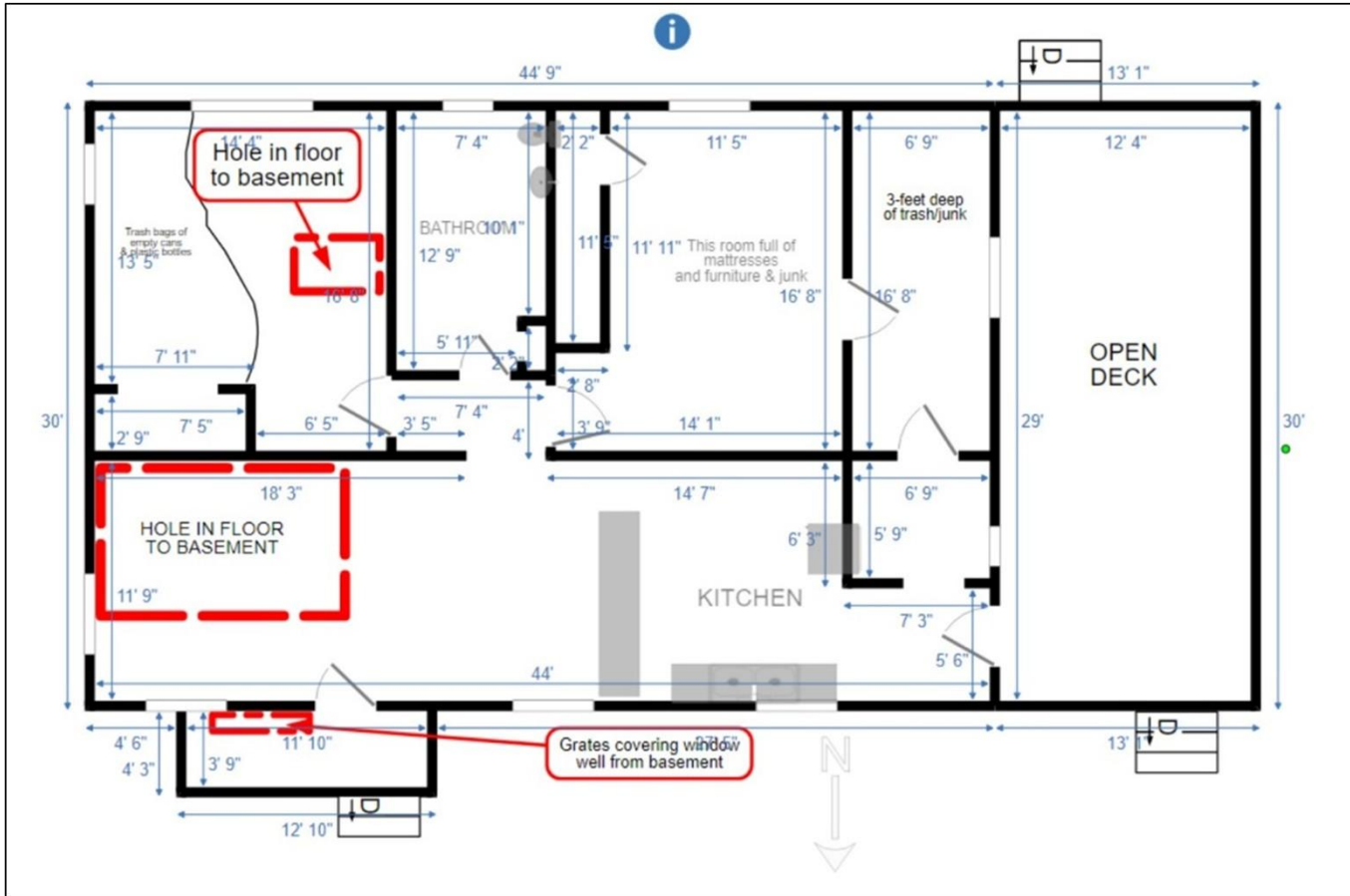
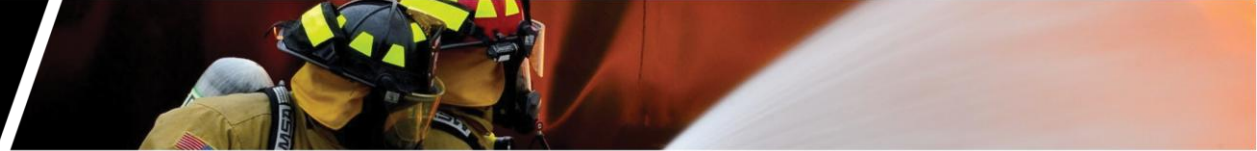


Summary

- At 03:45 hours, the PSAP dispatched Pumpers 4, 11, 14, 18, 19, Quint 2, Truck 14, Rescue 6, Medics 2, 18, Battalion 1, and Shift Commander for a low-rise alarm.
- Around 03:49 hours, Pumpers 18, 14, and Medic 18 arrived on scene.
- Pumper 18 officer gave a size-up of a single-story wood frame with heavy fire showing from Sides Bravo and Charlie.
- He reported that Pumper 18 would stretch an attack line and directed the second arriving pumper to establish a water supply.
- As Pumper 18 firefighter stretched the attack line to the front door, the crew of Medic 18 and four members of Quint 2 joined them.

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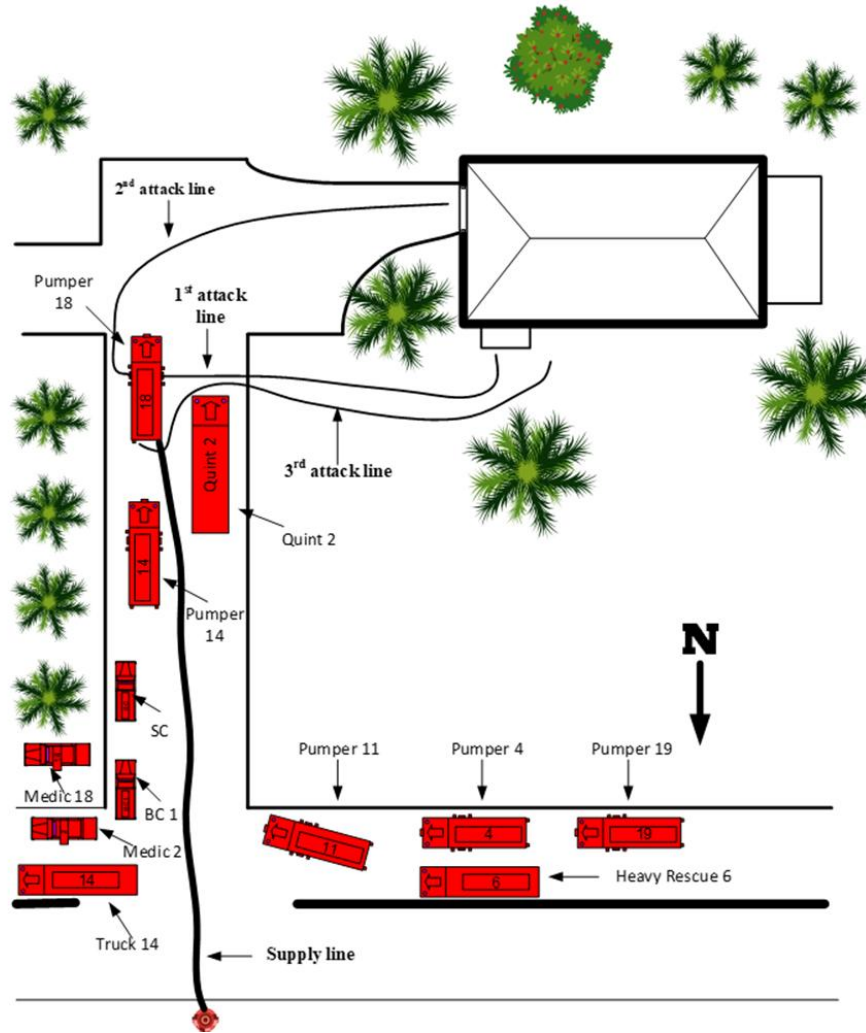
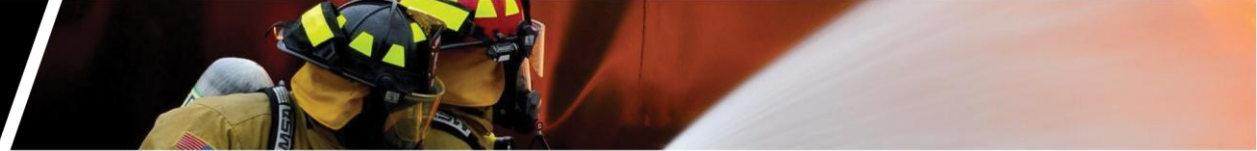
Floor plan of structure. (Courtesy of the fire department)



Summary

- As Pumper 18 officer was conducting a 360 size-up, he viewed Side Delta then returned to his crew.
- Quint 2 firefighter along with a Medic 18 firefighter forced open the front door.
- Pumper 18 firefighter, Pumper 18 officer, and two Medic 18 firefighters made entry on the first floor.
- As the attack line entered the structure, Pumper 14 officer reported he had secured a second attack line at the garage with heavy fire showing.
- He extinguished heavy flames coming from the garage, significantly reducing fire conditions.

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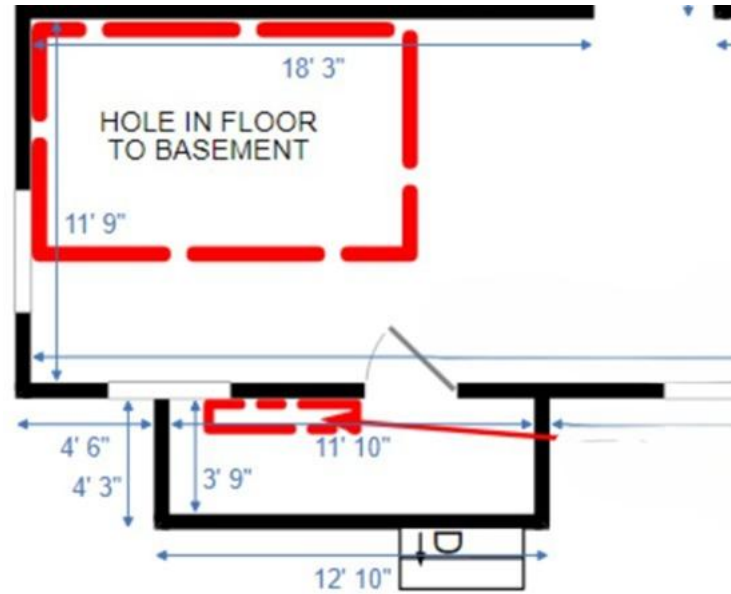
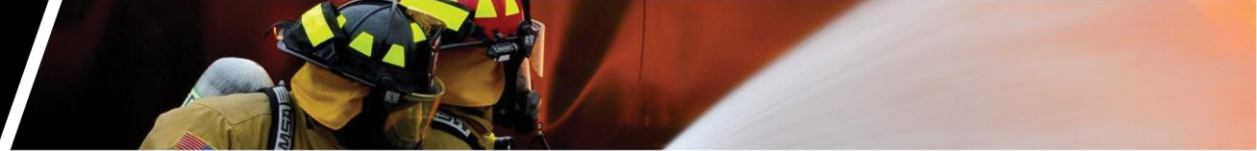
Apparatus placement on scene. (Courtesy of NIOSH)



Summary

- Pumper 18 crew encountered heavy smoke conditions, no visibility, with no elevated heat.
- The crew of Quint 2 followed Pumper 18's crew and noticed flames coming through the floor.
- At 03:53 hours, the Shift Commander arrived on scene and assumed incident command (IC).
- Around the same time, there was a partial collapse of the living room floor.
- This caused Pumper 18 firefighter, Pumper 18 officer, and one Medic 18 firefighter to fall into the basement.

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View of first floor collapse. (Courtesy of the fire department)



Summary

- Pumper 18 officer attempted to declare a Mayday. However, his message was unreadable.
- Medic 18 firefighter's radio was off. Once he turned the radio on, he declared a Mayday identifying himself.
- The IC acknowledged the Mayday and made a request to clear the airway.
- Dispatch announced a second alarm with Mayday.
- Medic 18 firefighter declared a second Mayday.



View of area of collapse with debris.
(Courtesy of the fire department)



Summary

- Crews from Pumper 14, 11 (as the rapid intervention team (RIT)), Quint 2 and Truck 14 entered the basement to extinguish the fire and execute the rescue.
- Pumper 14 officer reported they located a downed firefighter and were working on extrication.
- At 04:01 hours, Medic 18 was removed from the basement.
- Pumper 14 firefighter returned from the hydrant, entered the front door, and fell into the collapsed hole.
- He declared a Mayday, reporting his location and available air supply.



Summary

- At 04:04 hours, the Safety Officer confirmed two firefighters were rescued from the structure.
- At 04:06 hours, Pumper 11 officer reported Pumper 14 firefighter was located and out of the structure.
- Pumper 18 firefighter, Pumper 18 officer, Medic 18 firefighter, and Pumper 14 firefighter were transported to the local hospital.
- At 04:08 hours, IC announced all personnel to evacuate the structure and ordered defensive operations.
- IC reported at 05:53 hours, the fire was out and no further units were needed.



Contributing Factors

- Scene size-up and risk assessment
- Basement/below grade fire
- Abandoned/derelect/vacant building
- Benchmarking of critical information
- Proficient use of self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) accessories
- Mayday operations/firefighter survival
- Personnel accountability system
- Available personnel/adequate staffing



Recommendations

- Fire departments should complete an initial scene size-up and risk assessment to inform a risk/benefit analysis.
- Fire departments should ensure the first arriving firefighters choose initial and ongoing operational strategies based on the tactical considerations for basement and below grade fires.
- Fire departments should develop and implement Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)/Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) for operating at abandoned, derelict, and vacant building fires.
- Fire departments should educate personnel on use of radio communication processes for sharing critical information, such as conditions and actions.



Recommendations

- Fire departments should ensure all fire officers and firefighters are properly trained in the use of SCBA accessories, such as radio interface communication capabilities.
- Fire departments should ensure all fire officers and firefighters are trained in Mayday operations and survival.
- Fire departments should use a personnel accountability system to identify the location and function of all operating personnel.
- Fire departments should ensure that adequate staffing is available to respond to emergency incidents.

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Fire Fighter Fatality Investigation and Prevention Program
Surveillance and Field Investigations Branch
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