

**LINE OF DUTY
DEATH REPORT
REPORT SLIDES**



F2021-14

Captain Falls into the Basement
and Dies While Fighting a Fire in
a Large Residential Structure -
Maryland



Summary

- On August 11, 2021, a 46-year-old career captain died after falling into a basement while fighting a large area residential structure fire.
- Engine 251 had just cleared from an incident and responded as the first due company.
- After locating the driveway, Engine 251 dropped 500 feet of 4-inch supply line where the driveway split.



The working fire at Box 23-11 in the large area residential structure looking at Side Alpha of the structure.
(Courtesy of the Division of Fire and Rescue Services)



Summary

- Engine 251 drove up the driveway to the house arriving on-scene at 16:51 hours.
- Engine 251A (E251A) provided the scene size-up.
- E251A stated, "Engine 251 is on-scene, large 3½, 2 ½-story single family. We do have a working fire. Go ahead and start rapid intervention team (RIT) and tanker task force."
- Engine 251 parked on the Side Alpha/Side Bravo corner of the house in the driveway.



Side Alpha of the fire structure. (Courtesy of the Division of Fire and Rescue Services)



Summary

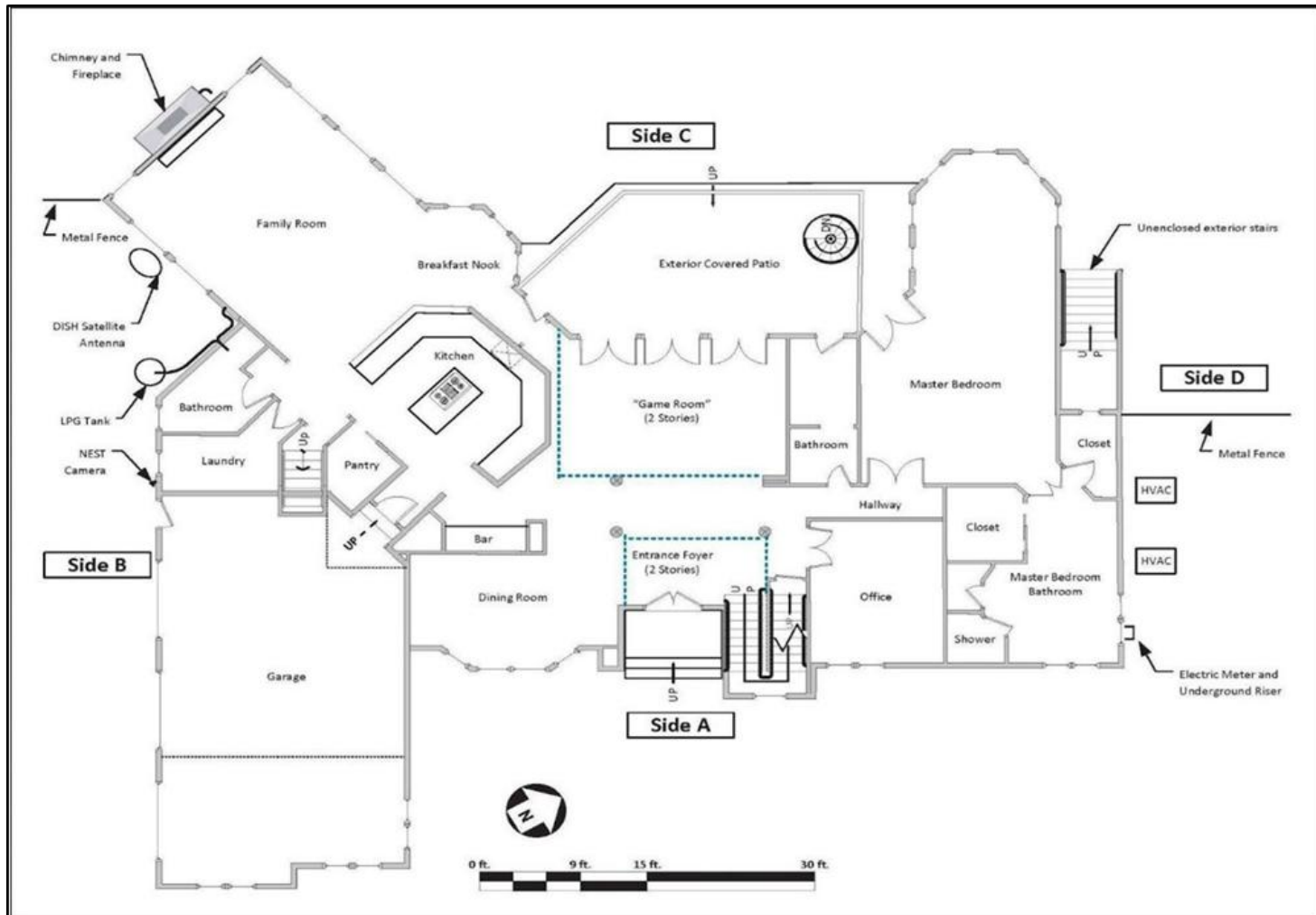
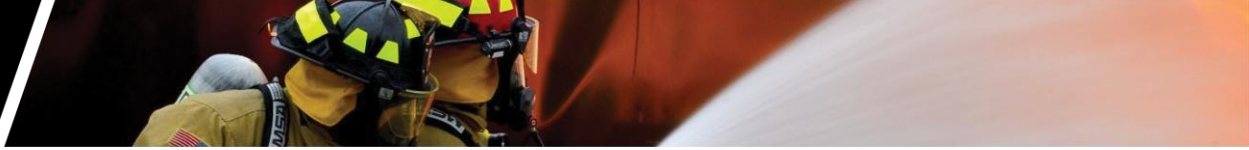
- At 16:52 hours, the Emergency Communication Center (ECC) transmitted the RIT dispatch.
- Truck 23 arrived on-scene at 16:52 hours.
- At 16:53 hours, a tanker task force was dispatched for Box 23-11.
- At 16:55 hours, Chief 23 responded to Box 23-11, arrived on scene, and assumed command.
- At the same time, OPSAC900 (division's Operations Division Assistant Chief) arrived on-scene and went to Side Charlie.



Summary

- A minute later, Truck 23A told Command, “360 of the residence showing single floor in the back, heavy fire on Side Charlie.”
- Immediately after, E251A told Command, that he was unable to complete the 360.
- From 16:56 hours to 16:59 hours, Command dealt with arrival assignments and water supply.
- At 17:00 hours, OPSAC900 and Engine 251B (driver/operator) had two lines in service.
- Engine 251B told Command that Engine 251 was almost out of water.

LINE OF DUTY DEATH REPORT REPORT SLIDES



First floor house plan.
(Courtesy of the ATF)



Summary

- At 17:00 hours, E251A (deceased firefighter) transmitted a Mayday stating “Mayday, Mayday, Mayday, Engine 251A has fallen through the floor in the fire room.”
- E231, E152, and TR23 were immediately deployed to find the downed captain.
- At 17:08 hours, E251A transmitted, I think I'm in the Side Charlie corner. I had to retreat from the fire, now I'm stuck and I'm burning up.”
- At 17:08 hours, a rapid intervention group entered the basement by the basement steps on the Side Charlie/Side Delta corner.

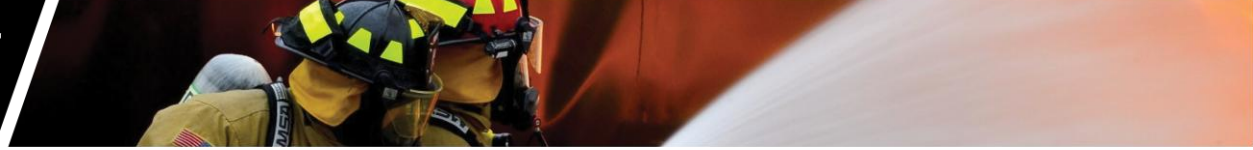


Side Charlie and Side Delta of the fire structure. The exterior steps to the basement were located on Side Charlie/Side Delta corner, as indicated by the red arrow.
(Courtesy of the Division of Fire and Rescue Services)



Summary

- At 17:09 hours, E251A transmitted, “Tell my family I love them.”
- At 17:12 hours, Engine 231A, with the RIT, told Command they found E251A unconscious and were removing him from the basement.
- At 17:14 hours, E251A was out of the basement and in the backyard.
- Basic and advanced life support treatment was initiated.
- E251A was taken to a trauma hospital in Washington, D.C. via air ambulance where he was pronounced deceased.
- The fire at Box 23-11 was marked under control around 22:00 hours.
- The fire was declared out at 07:00 hours the next day.



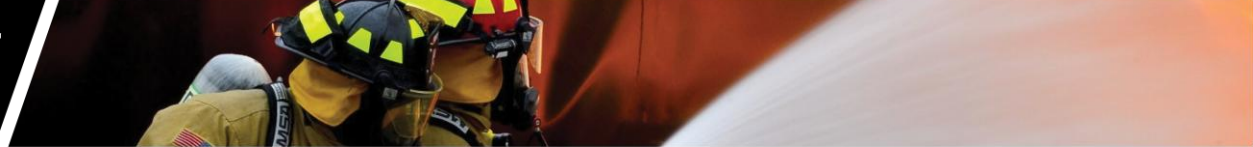
Contributing Factors

- Low frequency/high risk incident
- Incident management system
- Crew integrity
- Initial rapid intervention crew (IRIC)
- Professional development
- Corrugated stainless-steel tubing (CSST) system



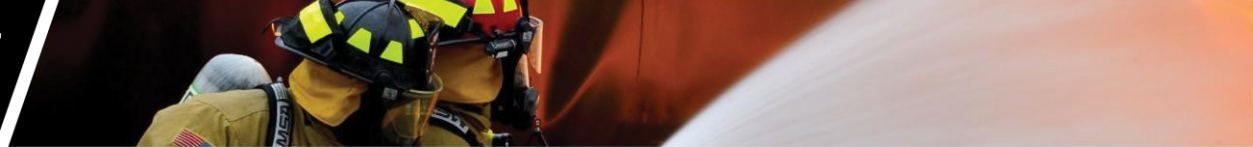
Recommendations

- For low-frequency, high-risk incidents, fire departments should ensure incident commanders (ICs) implement an incident management system that prioritizes personnel accountability and maintains effective incident communications. As a part of incident management system (IMS) oversight, the IC can:
 - Conduct a thorough scene size-up and risk assessment
 - Develop a strategy and incident action plan specific to large-area residential structures that includes the eight functions of command
 - Anticipate and forecast incident progression
 - Implement a functional personnel accountability system
 - Establish and maintain effective incident communications
 - Assign a staff aide or incident command technician (ICT) to support the IC



Recommendations

- For low-frequency, high-risk incidents, fire departments should ensure all companies operating on the fireground maintain crew integrity throughout the incident. Companies can:
 - Operate based on the assignment given by the IC
 - Communicate critical incident benchmarks to the IC
 - Deploy to rescue members during the initial stages of an incident
 - Use a thermal imager during the scene size-up and while operating in the hazard zone



Recommendations

- Fire department standard operating procedures (SOPs)/standard operating guidelines (SOGs) are consistently updated to ensure adequate staffing and professional development opportunities to support skills and competencies to manage Type V and Type IV incidents. Possible opportunities and activities:
 - Train all firefighters and fire officers in fireground survival procedures
 - Conduct training on rural water supply operations
 - Provide annual proficiency training and evaluation on fireground operations, including live fire training, to all members involved in emergency operations
 - Train all members and dispatchers on the safety features of portable radios including the emergency alert button (EAB)
 - Train on awareness of Corrugated Stainless Steel Tubing (CSST) and the hazards associated with it
- Governing municipalities (federal, state, regional, and local) should develop and implement legislation which prohibits the use of corrugated stainless-steel tubing in residential, commercial, and industrial structures.

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