

STRUCTURE TRIAGE CATAGORIES 2010

1. Defensible – Prep and Hold

- **Determining factor:** *Safety Zone present.*
- **Size up:** Structure has some tactical challenges.
- **Tactics:** Firefighters needed onsite to implement structure protection tactics during fire front contact.

2. Defensible – Standalone

- **Determining factor:** *Safety Zone present.*
- **Size up:** Structure has very few tactical challenges.
- **Tactics:** Firefighters may not need to be directly assigned to protect structure as it is not likely to ignite during initial fire front contact. However, no structure in the path of a wildfire is completely without need of protection. Patrol following the passage of the fire front will be needed to protect the structure.

3. Non-Defensible – Prep and Leave

- **Determining Factor:** *NO Safety Zone present.*
- **Size up:** Structure has some tactical challenges.
- **Tactics:** Firefighters not able to commit to stay and protect structure. If time allows, rapid mitigation measures may be preformed. Set trigger points for safe retreat. *Remember, pre-incident preparation is the responsibility of the homeowner.* Patrol following the passage of the fire front will be needed to protect the structure.

4. Non-Defensible – Rescue Drive-by

- **Determining factor:** *NO Safety Zone present.*
- **Size up:** Structure has significant tactical challenges.
- **Tactics:** Firefighters not able to commit to stay and protect structure. If time allows, ensure people are not present in the threatened structure (especially children, elderly, and invalid). Set trigger point for safe retreat. Patrol following the passage of the fire front will be needed to protect the structure.