



RISK ASSESSMENT/PRE-INCIDENT PLANNING

SCOPE

This guideline shall apply to all members of the Stoney Point Fire Department and shall be adhered to by all members tasked with risk assessment and pre-incident planning.

PURPOSE

To define the process of risk assessment and pre-incident planning, and its importance to Stoney Point Fire Department.

DEFINITIONS

Guideline - a general rule, principle, outline of a policy

Maximum Fire Risk - hazards that require the maximum amount of fire protection resources or which could result in the greatest loss of life or property

Member – any career, volunteer, staff, and auxiliary personnel affiliated with the department

Moderate Fire Risk - hazards that require additional fire protection resources, or which could result in the loss of life or property. These occupancies require inspection in accordance with the NC Fire Prevention Code every two years

Non-Fire Maximum Hazard Risk – non-fire related hazards requiring the maximum amount of manpower to control which could result in the greatest loss of life or property

Non-Fire Special Hazard Risk – non-fire related hazards that could pose a special fire department manpower requirement

Non-Fire Typical Hazard Risk – non-fire related hazards which generally are typical in nature for the management district planning area

Non-Fire Remote Hazard Risk – non-fire related hazards which present a unique problem with efforts towards rescue, hazardous material operations and EMS services

Pre-Incident Plan - provides information concerning occupancy and characteristics of a property. Additional information related to specific or general hazards, threats and protective features is also identified. Developed to ensure an efficient and effective operation can be conducted

Responsible Party - any person of legal age with sufficient legal authority to allow access into all areas of a residence for the purpose of conducting a fire investigation

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Shall - indicates a mandatory requirement

Typical Hazard Fire Risk - risks most common to the planning area. These occupancies require an inspection in accordance with the NC Fire Prevention Code once every three years

GUIDELINES

When conducting risk hazard analysis for fire response in conjunction with creating or updating pre-incident plans, the following categories shall be used:

- **Maximum Fire Risk structures include:** Malls, multi-story apartments, large stores, hotels, high-rises, theaters, entertainment centers, schools, large industrial or commercial properties and hazardous materials production facilities. Require an annual inspection in accordance with the NC Fire Prevention Code.
- **Moderate Fire Risk structures include** – Educational facilities, storage facilities, religious institutions, and industrial facilities that present hazards requiring additional fire protection resources, or which could result in the loss of life or property. Require an inspection in accordance with the NC Fire Prevention Code every two years.
- **Typical Hazard Fire Risk structures include** – Single family residences, small businesses, and two-story apartments most common to a planning area. Require an inspection in accordance with the NC Fire Prevention Code every three years.

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When conducting risk hazard analysis for non-fire response in conjunction with pre-incident plans, the following categories shall be used:

- **Non-Fire-Maximum Hazard Risk facilities include** – Water treatment plants, health care centers, power generation plants, chemical storage facilities and large businesses with non-fire hazards which would require a maximum Stoney Point Fire Department response to prevent the greatest loss of life or property.
- **Non-Fire-Special Hazard Risk facilities include** – Stadiums, auditoriums, movie theaters and large recreational facilities with non-fire hazards that require a special Stoney Point Fire Department response.
- **Non-Fire-Typical Hazard Risk facilities include**– Single family residences, apartments, motor vehicle accidents with typical non-fire hazards.
- **Non-Fire-Remote Hazard Risk facilities include**– Rail lines, canals, malls, block parties, lakes and civil disturbances with non-fire hazards which present a unique problem with efforts towards rescue, hazardous materials, or medical services.



All pre-incident plans for fire and non-fire risk analysis visits shall be entered into Firehouse by the Officer or senior member upon completion for entry into the database. New facility pre-incident plans shall be forwarded to Cumberland County Emergency Services for inclusion in the Cumberland County Geographic Information Systems (GIS) file. Non-fire pre-incident plans shall be identified, and appropriate response plans shall be developed in accordance with the Cumberland County Emergency Operations Plan.

Scheduling of Pre-Incident Plan Inspections

Scheduling of all hazard and risk assessments shall be the responsibility of the assigned Officer. The Operations Division Chief shall develop the schedule and assign Officers as needed to conduct the inspections. The Operations Division Chief shall also supervise the assigned Officers ensure that pre-incident plans are completed and entered into Firehouse in a timely manner and quality check each pre-incident plan.

Pre-incident planning shall be conducted biannually on all occupancies. One of these risk and hazard assessments may be a telephonic meeting to verify existing data, however, if significant changes have been made an on-site inspection shall be necessary. The assigned Officer shall contact the responsible party or building owner to schedule a convenient time to conduct the risk and hazard inspection.

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Report

All risk and hazard assessments shall be completed utilizing the Stoney Point Fire Department Pre-Incident Planning Form, for each on-site or telephonic visit. All relevant sections of the form shall be completed with accurate information by the assigned Officer and entered into Firehouse upon completion. Non-fire risk and hazard assessments shall be reported for each fire demand zone along with the appropriate hazard related response designated. The following resources should be consulted when developing non-fire pre-incident plans:

- County Emergency Operations Plan
- Cumberland County Flood Plain Mapping
- Historical Incidents
- Commodity flow surveys

REFERENCES

- CFAI Community Risk Analysis
- Cumberland County Emergency Operations Plan
- North Carolina Fire Prevention Code
- Stoney Point Fire Department Pre-Incident Planning Form