

Unit

Mop Up and
After Action Review

6



AFRICA FIRE MISSION

Mop Up

The Last Step In Fire Suppression

Dry mop consists of turning and/or relocating logs and materials.

Wet mop consists of the same, but includes the use of water or foam.

MOP UP ENTIRE PERIMETER

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General Guidelines

- On small fires: mop up entire burn
- On large fires: mop up within 100 feet of fire line depending on weather and fuel conditions
- Cover stumps, logs, and debris with dirt
- Dig out roots that might cross line by burning underground
- Turn logs parallel to slope
- Clear all flammable material down to the mineral soil
- Snags adjacent to control line should be extinguished or removed

General Guidelines

- Relocate control line if burning snags cannot be extinguished or removed at a distance $2.5 \times$ the height of the snag. (burn out that area)
- Concentrate on down wind hot spots near the control line and areas that may be affected by upcoming weather
- Burn out pockets within the control line
- Use hands to locate hot spot (cold trailing)

Standards For Declaring Fire Out (Controlled)

- Check outside the fire perimeter for spot fires.
- Inside the perimeter, check to see that no unburned patches of fuel are left, all fire is out of stumps and logs near the line, and the fire is mopped up.

It's a good idea to check the fire the next morning. Call us if you need help.

Important Questions to Consider

- Did we secure all cut fences? Gates? Livestock?
- Did we identify and notify the landowners?
- Do we have information for the fire report?



Incident Commander Will Declare Fire Contained and or Controlled



Mop Up Duration



Continue Mop Up Until Incident Commander
Says It's Safe! □

Respect

Keep your subordinates informed.

- Provide accurate and timely briefings.
- Give the reason (intent) for assignments and tasks.
- Make yourself available to answer questions at appropriate times.

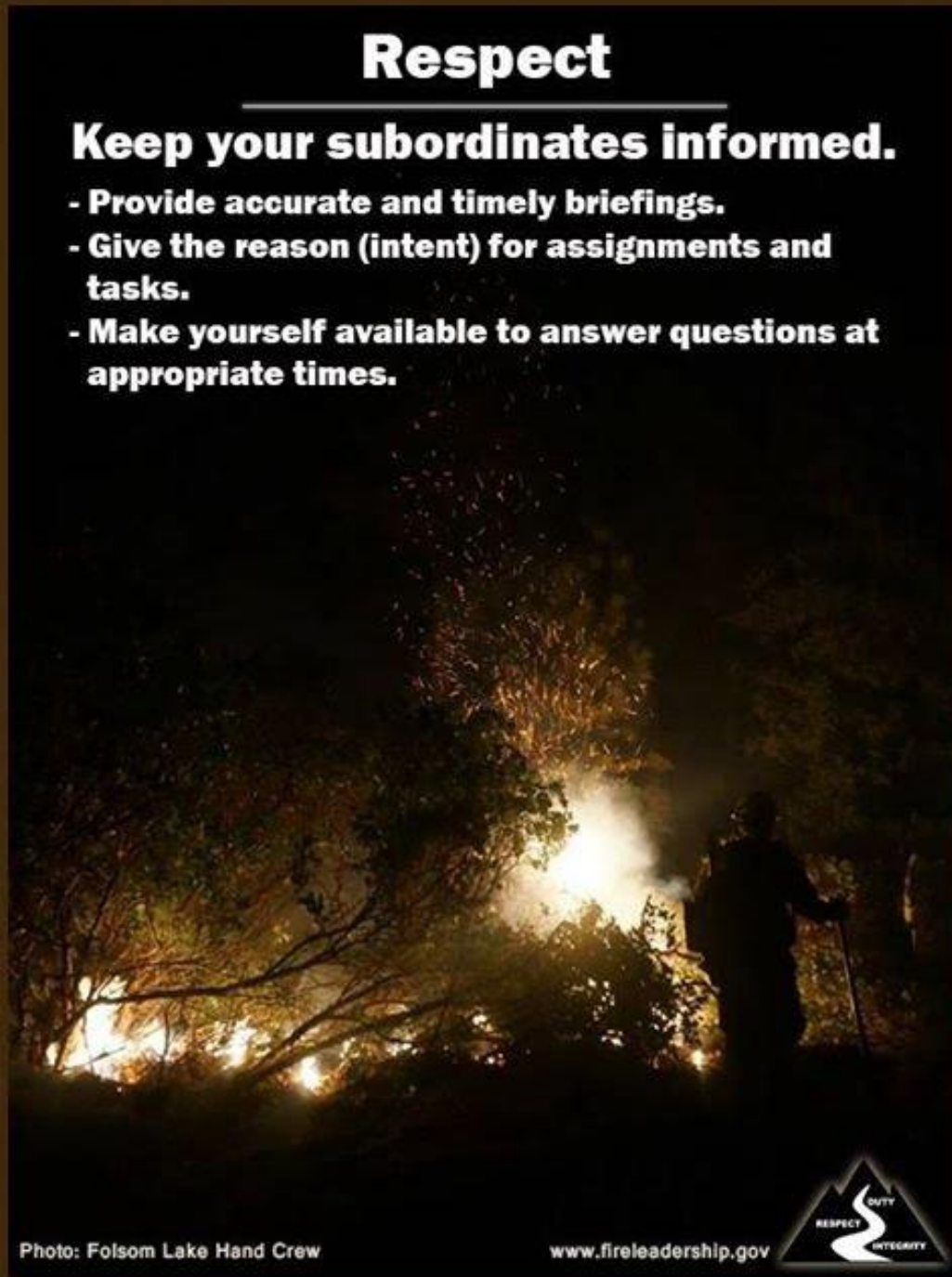


Photo: Folsom Lake Hand Crew

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After Action Review

The climate surrounding an AAR must be one in which the participants openly and honestly discuss what transpired, in sufficient detail and clarity, so everyone understands what did and did not occur.

Most importantly, participants should leave with a strong desire to improve their proficiency.

- An AAR is performed as immediately after the event as possible by the personnel involved.
- The leader's role is to ensure skilled facilitation of the AAR.
- Reinforce that respectful disagreement is OK. Keep focused on the WHAT not the WHO.
- End the AAR on a positive note.

AAR Factors

- What was planned?
- What actually happened?
- Why did it happen?
- What can we do next time?

(Correct weaknesses / sustain strengths)

“On small incidents, back of the tailgate AARs work just fine...”



Prevention

ASK YOURSELF

- What caused the fire?
- What could I or the department have done to prevent it? □



Size Up

ASK YOURSELF

- What did we do right?
- What did we do that can be improved upon? □



Suppression & Mop Up

ASK YOURSELF

- What did we do right?
- What could we improve on?

