

NFPA 1001 Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications 1992 Edition



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Policy Adopted by NFPA Board of Directors on December 3, 1982

The Board of Directors reaffirms that the National Fire Protection Association recognizes that the toxicity of the products of combustion is an important factor in the loss of life from fire. NFPA has dealt with that subject in its technical committee documents for many years.

There is a concern that the growing use of synthetic materials may produce more or additional toxic products of combustion in a fire environment. The Board has, therefore, asked all NFPA technical committees to review the documents for which they are responsible to be sure that the documents respond to this current concern. To assist the committees in meeting this request, the Board has appointed an advisory committee to provide specific guidance to the technical committees on questions relating to assessing the hazards of the products of combustion.

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Errata

NFPA 1001

Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications

1992 Edition

Reference: 3-21 and 4-21

The Committee on Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications notes the following errors in the 1992 edition of NFPA 1001, *Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*.

1. In 3-21, change the reference from Section 2-2 to Chapter 2.
2. In 4-21, change the reference from Section 2-3 to Chapter 3.

Issue Date: October 14, 1992

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NFPA 1001
Standard for
Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications
1992 Edition

This edition of NFPA 1001, *Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications, released by the Correlating Committee on Professional Qualifications, and acted on by the National Fire Protection Association, Inc. at its Annual Meeting held May 18-21, 1992 in New Orleans, LA. It was issued by the Standards Council on July 17, 1992, with an effective date of August 14, 1992, and supersedes all previous editions.

The 1992 edition of this document has been approved by the American National Standards Institute.

Origin and Development of NFPA 1001

In 1971, the Joint Council of National Fire Service Organizations (JCNFSO) created the National Professional Qualifications Board for the Fire Service (NPQB) to facilitate the development of nationally applicable performance standards for uniformed fire service personnel. On December 14, 1972, the Board established four technical committees to develop those standards using the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards-making system. The initial committees addressed the following career areas: fire fighter, fire officer, fire service instructor, and fire inspector and investigator.

The Committee on Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications met through 1973 and 1974 producing the first edition of this document. The first edition of NFPA 1001 was adopted by the Association in November of 1974.

Subsequent to the adoption of the initial edition, the committee has met regularly to revise and update the standard. Additional editions were adopted and issued by the NFPA under the auspices of the NPQB in 1981 and 1987.

The original concept of the professional qualification standards as directed by the JCNFSO and the NPQB was to develop an interrelated set of performance standards specifically for the fire service. The various levels of achievement in the standards were to build on each other within a strictly defined career ladder. In the late 1980s, revisions of the standards recognized that the documents should stand on their own merit in terms of job performance requirements for a given field. Accordingly, the strict career ladder concept was abandoned, except for the progression from fire fighter to fire officer. The later revisions, therefore, facilitated the use of the documents by other than the uniformed fire services.

In 1990, responsibility for the appointment of professional qualifications committees and the development of the professional qualifications standards were assumed by the NFPA.

The Correlating Committee on Professional Qualifications was appointed by the NFPA Standards Council in 1990 and assumed the responsibility for coordinating the requirements of all of the Professional Qualifications documents.

The intent of the technical committee was to develop clear and concise job performance requirements that can be used to determine that an individual, when measured to the standard, possesses the skills and knowledge to perform as a fire fighter. The committee further contends that these job performance requirements can be used in any fire department in any city, town, or private organization throughout North America.

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This list represents the membership at the time the Committee was balloted on the text of this edition. Since that time, changes in the membership may have occurred.

NOTE: Membership on a Committee shall not in and of itself constitute an endorsement of the Association or any document developed by the Committee on which the member serves.

Contents

Chapter 1 Administration	1001- 5
1-1 Scope	1001- 5
1-2 Purpose	1001- 5
1-3 General	1001- 5
1-4 Definitions	1001- 5
1-5 Units	1001- 6
Chapter 2 Entrance Requirements	1001- 6
2-1 General	1001- 6
Chapter 3 Fire Fighter I	1001- 6
3-1 General	1001- 6
3-2 Fire Department Organization	1001- 6
3-3 Safety	1001- 6
3-4 Fire Alarm and Communications	1001- 7
3-5 Fire Behavior	1001- 7
3-6 Portable Extinguishers	1001- 7
3-7 Personal Protective Equipment	1001- 7
3-8 Forcible Entry	1001- 8
3-9 Ventilation	1001- 8
3-10 Ropes	1001- 9
3-11 Ladders	1001- 9
3-12 Fire Hose, Appliances, and Streams	1001- 9
3-13 Foam Fire Streams	1001-10
3-14 Fire Control	1001-10
3-15 Salvage	1001-10
3-16 Overhaul	1001-10
3-17 Emergency Medical Care	1001-10
3-18 Rescue	1001-11
3-19 Water Supplies	1001-11
3-20 Sprinklers	1001-11
3-21 Response to Hazardous Materials Incidents	1001-11
3-22 Fire Prevention, Public Fire Education, and Fire Cause Determination	1001-11
3-23 Building Construction	1001-11
Chapter 4 Fire Fighter II	1001-11
4-1 General	1001-11
4-2 Fire Department Organization	1001-11
4-3 Safety	1001-12
4-4 Fire Alarm and Communications	1001-12
4-5 Fire Behavior	1001-12
4-6 Portable Extinguishers	1001-12
4-7 Personal Protective Equipment	1001-12
4-8 Forcible Entry	1001-12
4-9 Ventilation	1001-12
4-10 Ropes	1001-12
4-11 Ladders	1001-12
4-12 Fire Hose, Appliances, and Streams	1001-12
4-13 Foam Fire Streams	1001-13

4-14 Fire Control 1001-13
4-15 Salvage 1001-13
4-16 Overhaul 1001-13
4-17 Emergency Medical Care 1001-13
4-18 Rescue 1001-13
4-19 Water Supplies 1001-13
4-20 Sprinklers 1001-14

Chapter 5 Referenced Publications 1001-15

Appendix A 1001-16

Appendix B Referenced Publications 1001-17

Index 1001-17

NFPA 1001**Standard for****Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications****1992 Edition**

NOTICE: An asterisk (*) following the number or letter designating a paragraph indicates explanatory material on that paragraph in Appendix A.

Information on referenced publications can be found in Chapter 5 and Appendix B.

Chapter 1 Administration

1-1 Scope. This standard identifies the performance requirements necessary to perform the duties of a fire fighter. It specifically identifies the minimum requirements for fire fighter candidates and for the two levels of performance thereafter.

1-2 Purpose. The purpose of this standard is to specify the minimum job performance requirements for a fire fighter. It is not the intent of the standard to restrict any jurisdiction from exceeding these requirements.

1-3 General.

1-3.1 Each performance objective shall be performed safely, competently, and in its entirety.

1-3.2 It is not required for the objectives to be mastered in the order they appear. The authority having jurisdiction shall establish the instructional priority and the training program content to prepare individuals to meet the performance objectives of this standard.

1-3.3 Performance of each requirement shall be evaluated by individuals approved by the authority having jurisdiction. Evaluators shall be individuals who were not involved as instructors for the objective being evaluated.

1-3.4 The entrance requirements of Chapter 2 of this standard shall be met prior to beginning training at the Fire Fighter I level.

1-3.5 The fire fighter shall meet all of the objectives for Fire Fighter I before being certified at that level.

1-3.6 The fire fighter shall meet all of the objectives for Fire Fighter I and II before being certified at the Fire Fighter II level.

1-3.7 Wherever in this standard the terms "rules, regulations, procedures, supplies, apparatus, and equipment" are referred to, it is implied that they are those of the authority having jurisdiction.

1-3.8 Performance of each requirement shall be in accordance with applicable NFPA standards and occupational health and safety regulations.

1-4* Definitions.

Approved. Acceptable to the "authority having jurisdiction."

NOTE: The National Fire Protection Association does not approve, inspect or certify any installations, procedures, equipment, or materials nor does it approve or evaluate testing laboratories. In determining the acceptability of installations or procedures, equipment or materials, the authority having jurisdiction may base acceptance on compliance with NFPA or other appropriate standards. In the absence of such standards, said authority may require evidence of proper installation, procedure or use. The authority having jurisdiction may also refer to the listings or labeling practices of an organization concerned with product evaluations which is in a position to determine compliance with appropriate standards for the current production of listed items.

Authority Having Jurisdiction. The "authority having jurisdiction" is the organization, office or individual responsible for "approving" equipment, an installation or a procedure.

NOTE: The phrase "authority having jurisdiction" is used in NFPA documents in a broad manner since jurisdictions and "approval" agencies vary as do their responsibilities. Where public safety is primary, the "authority having jurisdiction" may be a federal, state, local or other regional department or individual such as a fire chief, fire marshal, chief of a fire prevention bureau, labor department, health department, building official, electrical inspector, or others having statutory authority. For insurance purposes, an insurance inspection department, rating bureau, or other insurance company representative may be the "authority having jurisdiction." In many circumstances the property owner or his designated agent assumes the role of the "authority having jurisdiction"; at government installations, the commanding officer or departmental official may be the "authority having jurisdiction."

Fire Department. The agency that provides both fire suppression and fire prevention services to a state, county, municipality, or organized fire district.

Fire Fighter Candidate. The person who has fulfilled the entrance requirements of Chapter 2 of this standard, but has not met the objectives for Fire Fighter I.

Fire Fighter I. The person, at the first level of progression as defined in Chapter 3, who has demonstrated the knowledge and skills necessary to function safely and effectively as an integral member of a fire fighting team. When engaged in hazardous activities, the Fire Fighter I works under direct supervision.

Fire Fighter II. The person, at the second level of progression as defined in Chapter 4, who has demonstrated the skills and depth of knowledge necessary to function under general supervision. This person will function safely and effectively as an integral member of a team of equally or less experienced fire fighters to accomplish a series of tasks. When engaged in hazardous activities, the Fire Fighter II maintains direct communication with a supervisor.

Job Performance Requirement. A statement that describes a specific job task, lists the items necessary to complete the task, and defines measurable or observable outcomes and evaluation areas for the specific task.

Listed. Equipment or materials included in a list published by an organization acceptable to the “authority having jurisdiction” and concerned with product evaluation, that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials and whose listing states either that the equipment or material meets appropriate standards or has been tested and found suitable for use in a specified manner.

NOTE: The means for identifying listed equipment may vary for each organization concerned with product evaluation, some of which do not recognize equipment as listed unless it is also labeled. The “authority having jurisdiction” should utilize the system employed by the listing organization to identify a listed product.

May. This term is used to state a permissive use or an alternative method to a specified requirement.

Objective. Outcome achieved through the application of skill or knowledge or both.

Procedure. The series of actions, conducted in an approved manner and sequence, designed to achieve the intended outcome.

Safely. To perform the objective without risk of injury to self or to others.

Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

Structural Fire Fighting. The activities of rescuing, fire suppression, and property conservation involving buildings, enclosed structures, vehicles, vessels, or like properties that are involved in a fire or emergency situation.

Team. Two or more individuals who are in communication with each other through visual, audible, physical, safety guide rope, electronic, or other means to coordinate their activities and who are in close proximity to each other to provide assistance in case of emergency.

1-5 Units. In this standard, values for measurement are followed by an equivalent in SI units, but only the first stated value shall be regarded as the requirement. Equivalent values in SI units shall not be considered as the requirement as these values may be approximate.

Table 1-5 SI Conversions

Quantity	SI Unit/ Symbol	SI Unit/ Symbol	Conversion Factor
Length	inch/in.	millimeter/mm	1 in. = 25.4 mm
	foot/ft	meter/m	1 ft = 0.305 m
Area	sq. foot/ft ²	sq. meter/m ²	1 ft ² = 0.0929 m ²

Chapter 2 Entrance Requirements

2-1 General. Prior to entering training to meet the requirements of Chapters 3 and 4 of this standard, the candidate shall:

2-1.1 Meet the minimum educational requirements established by the authority having jurisdiction.

2-1.2 Meet the age requirements established by the authority having jurisdiction.

2-1.3* Meet the medical requirements of NFPA 1582, *Standard on Medical Requirements for Fire Fighters*.

2-1.4 Physical fitness requirements for entry level personnel shall be developed and validated by the authority having jurisdiction. Physical fitness requirements shall be in compliance with applicable Equal Employment Opportunity regulations and other legal requirements.

Chapter 3 Fire Fighter I

3-1 General. For certification at Level I, the fire fighter shall meet the job performance requirements defined in Sections 3-2 through 3-23 of this standard.

3-2 Fire Department Organization.

3-2.1 Describe the organization of the fire department.

3-2.2 Explain the Fire Fighter I's role as a member of the organization.

3-2.3 Explain the mission of the fire service and of the local fire department.

3-2.4 Explain the function of a standard operating procedure.

3-2.5 Explain fire department rules and regulations that apply to the position of fire fighter.

3-2.6* Explain the basic components of incident management and the fire fighter's role within the local incident management system.

3-2.7 Explain the role of other agencies that may respond to emergencies.

3-2.8 Describe the components of a member assistance program.

3-3* Safety.

3-3.1 Describe the responsibilities of a fire fighter as required by NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*, and adopted by the authority having jurisdiction.

3-3.2 Describe the elements of a personnel accountability system and demonstrate the application of the system at an incident.

3-3.3 Identify dangerous building conditions created by fire.

3-3.4 Demonstrate techniques for action when trapped or disoriented in a fire situation or in a hostile environment.

3-3.5 Explain hazards related to electrical emergencies.

3-3.6 Demonstrate safety procedures when using fire service lighting equipment, given the following:

- (a) Power supply (portable or mounted)
- (b) Lights
- (c) Cords
- (d) Connectors
- (e) Ground-fault interrupter (GFI).

3-3.7 Demonstrate the use of seat belts, noise barriers, and other safety equipment provided for protection while riding on apparatus.

3-3.8 Demonstrate safety procedures when mounting, dismounting, and operating around fire apparatus.

3-3.9 Shut off the utility services to a building.

3-3.10* Identify a minimum of three common types of accidents or injuries, and their causes, that occur in the following locations:

- (a) Fire ground
- (b) Responding and returning
- (c) Training
- (d) Nonfire emergencies
- (e) Other on-duty locations.

3-3.11* Identify safety procedures for ensuring a safe station/facility environment.

3-3.12 Identify potential long-term consequences of exposure to products of combustion.

3-4 Fire Alarm and Communications.

3-4.1 Explain the procedures for a citizen to report a fire or other emergency.

3-4.2 Explain the procedures for receiving an alarm from dispatch or a report of an emergency from the public and demonstrate appropriate action.

3-4.3 Define the purpose and function of all alarm-receiving instruments and personnel-alerting equipment provided to the department and its members.

3-4.4 Identify procedures required for receipt and processing of business and personal calls.

3-4.5 Define and demonstrate prescribed fire department radio procedures, including:

- (a) Routine traffic
- (b) Emergency traffic
- (c) Emergency evacuation signals.

3-5 Fire Behavior.

3-5.1 Define fire.

3-5.2 Define the fire triangle and tetrahedron.

3-5.3 Recognize the following conditions and explain their associated hazards and appropriate actions:

- (a) Incipient fire
- (b) Roll over
- (c) Hot smoldering fire
- (d) Flash over
- (e) Steady state burning
- (f) Backdraft.

3-5.4 Identify three products of combustion commonly found in structural fires that create a life hazard.

3-5.5 Define the three methods of heat transfer.

3-5.6 Define the three physical stages of matter in which fuels are commonly found.

3-5.7 Define the relationship of the concentration of oxygen to combustibility and life safety.

3-5.8* Describe the process of thermal layering that occurs in structural fires and how to avoid disturbing the normal layering of heat.

3-6 Portable Extinguishers.

3-6.1 Identify the classification of types of fire as they relate to the use of portable extinguishers.

3-6.2 Define the portable extinguisher rating system.

3-6.3 Identify the appropriate extinguishers and the application procedures for the various classes of fire, given a group of differing extinguishers.

3-6.4 Extinguish Class A and B fires using the appropriate portable fire extinguishers.

3-7 Personal Protective Equipment.

3-7.1* Identify the function of the following articles of protective equipment:

- (a) Helmet (with eye shield)
- (b) Hood
- (c) Boots
- (d) Gloves
- (e) Protective coat
- (f) Protective trousers
- (g) Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)
- (h) Personal alert safety system (PASS)
- (i) Eye protection.

3-7.2 Identify and demonstrate the care, use, inspection, maintenance, and limitations of the protective clothing and equipment assigned or available for use.

3-7.3 Demonstrate the donning and doffing of the protective equipment specified in 3-7.1.

3-7.4 Identify the hazardous environments requiring the use of respiratory protection.

3-7.5 Identify the physical requirements of an SCBA wearer.

3-7.6 Describe the uses and limitations of SCBA.

3-7.7 Identify each component and safety feature of the SCBA.

3-7.8 Describe the function of each component of the SCBA.

3-7.9 Demonstrate donning and doffing the SCBA while wearing protective clothing.

3-7.10 Demonstrate that the SCBA is in a safe condition for immediate use.

3-7.11* Demonstrate the use of SCBA in conditions of obscured visibility.

3-7.12 Demonstrate the use of SCBA in conditions of restricted passage.

3-7.13* Demonstrate the following emergency procedures to be used in the event of SCBA failure:

- (a) Use of the emergency by-pass or purge valve
- (b) Conservation of air
- (c) Breathing from the breathing tube or regulator in the event of a face piece failure.

3-7.14 Demonstrate techniques for maximizing the air capacity of an SCBA under work conditions.

3-7.15 Demonstrate replacement of an expended cylinder on an SCBA assembly with a full cylinder.

3-7.16 Demonstrate and document routine maintenance for SCBA, including inspection, cleaning, sanitizing, and cylinder recharging.

3-7.17* Demonstrate rescue procedures for the following, without compromising the rescuer's respiratory protection:

- (a) A fire fighter with functioning respiratory protection
- (b) A fire fighter without functioning respiratory protection
- (c) A civilian without respiratory protection.

3-8 Forcible Entry.

3-8.1 Identify materials and construction features of doors, windows, and walls and the dangers associated with forcing entry through each.

3-8.2 Force entry through at least 3 different types each of doors, windows, and walls.

3-8.3 Identify materials and construction features of door and window locking devices.

3-8.4 Identify the method and demonstrate procedures of through-the-lock entry for doors and windows.

3-8.5 Identify methods and procedures for cleaning, maintaining, and inspecting hand tools used for forcible entry.

3-8.6 Identify and safely carry at least 1 of the following:

- (a) Cutting tool
- (b) Prying tool
- (c) Pulling tool
- (d) Striking tool.

3-9 Ventilation.

3-9.1 Define the principles of ventilation, and identify the advantages and effects of proper ventilation.

3-9.2 Identify the safety considerations and precautions to be taken while ventilating a structure.

3-9.3 Describe the advantages and disadvantages of the following types of ventilation:

- (a) Vertical
- (b) Horizontal
- (c) Trench/strip
- (d) Mechanical
- (e) Mechanical pressurization
- (f) Hydraulic.

3-9.4 Identify the signs, causes, and effects of backdraft explosions.

3-9.5 Identify methods of preventing a backdraft explosion.

3-9.6 Identify the types of tools used during ventilation.

3-9.7 Recognize the characteristics of and list necessary precautions when ventilating at least the following roof types:

- (a) Flat
- (b) Shed
- (c) Pitched
- (d) Arched.

3-9.8 Demonstrate determining the integrity of a roof system by sounding.

3-9.9 Describe how the following factors are used to determine the integrity of a roof system:

- (a) Construction
- (b) Visual observation
- (c) Elapsed time of fire.

3-9.10 Define procedures for the types of ventilation referred to in 3-9.3.

3-9.11 Demonstrate opening various types of windows from inside and outside, with and without the use of tools.

3-9.12 Demonstrate breaking window or door glass and removing obstructions.

3-9.13 Using both hand and power tools, demonstrate the ventilation of both pitched and flat roofs.

3-10 Ropes.

3-10.1* Explain the uses of and tie a bowline knot, a clove hitch, figure of eight on the bight, a becket or sheet bend, overhand safety knot, and half hitch, given the proper size and amount of rope.

3-10.2 Tie an approved knot and hoist any selected forcible entry tool, pike pole/hook, ground ladder, hose line, extinguisher, or appliance to a height of at least 12 ft (3.7 m), given the proper rope.

3-10.3 Demonstrate the procedures of inspecting, maintaining, and storing rope.

3-10.4 Use a rope to tie ladders, hose, and other objects to secure them.

3-10.5 Identify the reasons for placing a rope out of service.

3-10.6 Distinguish between life safety and utility ropes.

3-11 Ladders.

3-11.1 Identify and describe the use of the following types of ladders:

- (a) Folding/attic
- (b) Roof
- (c) Extension
- (d) Straight/wall
- (e) Aerial devices.

3-11.2* Carry, position, raise, and lower the following ground ladders:

- (a) 14-ft (4.3-m) single or wall ladder
- (b) 24-ft (7.3-m) extension ladder
- (c) 35-ft (10.7-m) extension ladder
- (d) Folding/attic ladder

3-11.3 Demonstrate the procedures of working from ground or aerial ladders with tools and appliances, with and without a safety harness.

3-11.4 Climb the full length of each type of ground and aerial ladder available to the authority having jurisdiction and demonstrate:

- (a) Carrying fire fighting tools or equipment while ascending and descending
- (b) Bringing an injured person down the ladders.

3-11.5 Demonstrate the deployment of a roof ladder on a pitched roof.

3-12 Fire Hose, Appliances, and Streams.

3-12.1 Describe the application of each size and type of hose on a pumper as required to be carried by 7-1.2 and Section 7-2 of NFPA 1901, *Standard for Pumper Fire Apparatus*.

3-12.2 Demonstrate the use of nozzles, adapters, and hose appliances and tools on a pumper as required to be carried by Section 7-2 of NFPA 1901, *Standard for Pumper Fire Apparatus*.

3-12.3 Advance uncharged and charged attack lines of two different sizes, 1½ inch (38 mm) or larger, from a pumper, given the necessary equipment and operating as a member of a team for the following evolutions:

- (a) Into a structure
- (b) Up a ladder to a second floor landing
- (c) Up an inside stairway to an upper floor
- (d) Up an outside stairway to an upper floor
- (e) Down an inside stairway to a lower floor
- (f) Down an outside stairway to a lower floor
- (g) To an upper floor by hoisting.

3-12.4 Demonstrate the following, given fire hose used for fire attack [minimum of 1½ in. (38 mm)] and water supply [minimum of 2½ in. (65 mm)]:

- (a) Three types of hose loads and finishes
- (b) Three types of hose rolls
- (c) Coupling and uncoupling two lengths
- (d) Two hose carries
- (e) Extending hose lines
- (f) Replacing burst sections of hose.

3-12.5 Demonstrate operation of a charged attack line 1½ in. (38 mm) or larger from a ground ladder.

3-12.6 Demonstrate carrying a 100 ft (30 m) attack line 1½ in. (38 mm) or larger into a building, connecting it to a standpipe, and advancing the line from the standpipe.

3-12.7 Demonstrate a hand lay of 300 ft (90 m) of supply line 2½ in. (65 mm) or larger from a pumper to a water source.

3-12.8 Define a fire stream.

3-12.9 Define water hammer and at least one method for its prevention.

3-12.10 Demonstrate how to open and close a nozzle and how to adjust its stream pattern and flow setting, when applicable.

3-12.11 Identify the type, design, operation, required nozzle pressure, and flow of a given selection of nozzles and tips.

3-12.12* Define the following methods of water application:

- (a) Direct
- (b) Indirect
- (c) Combination.

3-12.13 Identify precautions to be followed while advancing hose lines to a fire.

3-12.14 Identify 3 observable results that are obtained when the proper application of a fire stream is accomplished.

3-13 Foam Fire Streams.

3-13.1 Assemble and operate a foam fire stream arrangement given the appropriate equipment.

3-13.2 Demonstrate the methods for applying a foam stream.

3-14* Fire Control.

3-14.1* Extinguish or control the following live fires working as a member of a team and using appropriate protective equipment, fire fighting tools, and extinguishing agents:

- (a) Piles/stacks of Class A combustible materials (exterior)
- (b) Open pans of combustible liquids (exterior)
- (c) Vehicle fires
- (d) Storage containers (exterior dumpster/trash bin)
- (e) Class A combustible materials within a structure (interior attack).

3-14.2 Explain the procedures for extinguishing ground cover fires.

3-15 Salvage.

3-15.1 Identify the purpose of salvage and its value to the public and the fire department.

3-15.2 Demonstrate 2 folds and rolls for salvage covers.

3-15.3 Demonstrate 2 methods of deploying salvage covers to cover property.

3-15.4 Demonstrate the construction and use of a water chute.

3-15.5 Demonstrate the construction and use of a water catch-all.

3-15.6 Demonstrate the covering or closing of building openings, including doors, windows, floors, and roofs.

3-15.7 Demonstrate the removal of debris and the removal and routing of water from a structure.

3-15.8 Demonstrate the procedures of inspection, cleaning, and maintaining salvage equipment.

3-16 Overhaul.

3-16.1 Identify the purpose of overhaul.

3-16.2 Recognize at least 4 indicators of hidden fires.

3-16.3 Expose hidden fires by opening ceilings, walls, and floors and by pulling apart burned materials.

3-16.4 Separate, remove, and relocate charred material to a safe location while protecting the area of origin for determination of cause.

3-16.5 Define duties of fire fighters left at the fire scene for fire and security surveillance.

3-17 Emergency Medical Care.

3-17.1 Define the principles of infection control and universal blood and body fluid precautions as prescribed for public safety workers by the Centers for Disease Control in *Guidelines for Prevention of Transmission of Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Hepatitis B Virus to Health-Care and Public-Safety Workers*.

3-17.2 Demonstrate the use, decontamination, disinfection, and disposal of personal protective equipment used for protection from infection.

3-17.3* Perform the following procedures as defined in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, "Standards and Guidelines for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and Emergency Cardiac Care (ECC)":

- (a) Single-rescuer CPR
 - 1. Adult
 - 2. Child
 - 3. Infant
- (b) Two-rescuer CPR on an adult
- (c) Management of an obstructed airway
 - 1. Conscious and unconscious adult
 - 2. Conscious and unconscious child
 - 3. Conscious and unconscious infant.

3-17.4 Demonstrate the use of a resuscitation mask in the performance of single- and two-rescuer CPR.

3-17.5 Demonstrate a primary survey for life-threatening injuries.

3-17.6 Identify 3 types of external bleeding and the characteristics of each type.

3-17.7 Demonstrate 3 procedures for controlling external bleeding.

3-17.8 Identify characteristics and emergency medical care of thermal burns according to degree and severity.

3-17.9 Identify the emergency medical care for chemical burns, including chemical burns of the eyes.

3-17.10 Identify the symptoms and demonstrate emergency medical care of traumatic shock.

3-17.11 Identify the symptoms and demonstrate emergency medical care for ingested poisons and drug overdoses.

3-17.12 Identify the method of contacting the poison control center that serves the local jurisdiction.

3-18 Rescue.

3-18.1 Define and demonstrate primary and secondary search procedures under fire conditions:

- (a) With a rope or hose line
- (b) Without a rope or hose line.

3-18.2 Don a life safety harness that meets the requirements of NFPA 1983, *Standard on Fire Service Life Safety Rope, Harnesses, and Hardware*.

3-18.3 Inspect a life safety harness and identify the conditions that would require its removal from service.

3-18.4 Demonstrate the removal of injured persons from an immediate hazard by the use of carries, drags, and stretchers.

3-19 Water Supplies.

3-19.1 Connect a supply hose to a hydrant and fully open and close the hydrant.

3-19.2 Demonstrate hydrant-to-pumper hose connections for forward and reverse hose lays.

3-19.3 Assemble and connect the equipment necessary for drafting from a static water supply source.

3-19.4 Describe the deployment of a portable water tank.

3-19.5 Describe the assembling of equipment necessary for the transfer of water between portable water tanks.

3-19.6 Describe loading and off-loading of tanks on mobile water supply apparatus.

3-20 Sprinklers.

3-20.1 Define the value of automatic sprinklers in providing safety to the occupants of a structure.

3-20.2 Identify a fire department sprinkler connection and water motor alarm.

3-20.3 Connect hose line(s) to a fire department connection of a sprinkler or standpipe system.

3-20.4 Explain how the automatic sprinkler head activates and releases water.

3-20.5 Stop the flow of water from a sprinkler head using a wedge or stopper.

3-20.6 Identify the main control valve on an automatic sprinkler system.

3-20.7 Operate a main control valve on an automatic sprinkler system from "open" to "closed" and then back to "open."

3-21 Response to Hazardous Materials Incidents. Meet the requirements defined in NFPA 472, *Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents*, Chapter 2, First Responder Awareness Level.

3-22 Fire Prevention, Public Fire Education, and Fire Cause Determination.

3-22.1 Identify 5 common causes of fires and their prevention.

3-22.2 Define the importance of inspection and public fire education programs to fire department public relations and the community.

3-22.3 Demonstrate inspection procedures for private dwellings.

3-22.4* Present a prepared program to an identified audience, given a lesson plan, time allotment, and instructional materials for the following topics:

- (a) Stop, drop and roll
- (b) Crawl low in smoke
- (c) Escape planning
- (d) Alerting others
- (e) Calling the fire department
- (f) Fire station tour
- (g) Residential smoke detector placement and maintenance.

3-22.5 Document the presentation of a program covered in 3-22.4, given a reporting form that includes:

- (a) Program title
- (b) Number of participants
- (c) Evaluations.

3-23 Building Construction. No job performance requirements in Fire Fighter I.

Chapter 4 Fire Fighter II

4-1 General. For certification at Level II, the Fire Fighter I shall meet the job performance requirements defined in Sections 4-2 through 4-23 of this standard.

4-2 Fire Department Organization.

4-2.1 Explain the Fire Fighter II's role as a member of the organization.

4-2.2 Explain the responsibilities of the fire fighter in assuming and transferring command within an incident management system.

4-3 Safety.

4-3.1 Identify applicable local, state/provincial, and federal laws and regulations related to occupational health and safety.

4-3.2 Demonstrate the service and maintenance of portable power plants and lighting equipment.

4-3.3 Safely operate a total of 12 types of hand and power tools used for forcible entry, rescue, and ventilation.

4-4 Fire Alarm and Communications.

4-4.1 Define the policy and demonstrate the procedures concerning the ordering and transmitting of multiple alarms of fire and calls for special assistance from the emergency scene.

4-4.2 Identify supervisory alarm equipment provided in the fire station and the prescribed action to be taken upon receipt of designated signals.

4-4.3 Identify fire location indicators provided to direct fire fighters to specific locations in protected public or private properties.

4-5 Fire Behavior.

4-5.1 Define the following units of heat measurement:

- (a) British thermal unit (Btu)
- (b) Fahrenheit (°F)
- (c) Celsius (°C)
- (d) Calorie (C).

4-5.2 Define the hazard of finely divided fuels as they relate to the combustion process.

4-5.3 Define flash point, fire point, and ignition temperature.

4-5.4 Identify 2 chemical, mechanical, and electrical energy heat sources.

4-6 Portable Extinguishers. No job performance requirements in Fire Fighter II.

4-7 Personal Protective Equipment. No job performance requirements in Fire Fighter II.

4-8 Forcible Entry. No job performance requirements in Fire Fighter II.

4-9 Ventilation.

4-9.1* Identify the manual and automatic venting devices found within structures.

4-9.2 Describe the operations and considerations necessary to control the spread of smoke and fire through duct systems, including:

- (a) Determining location and routing of ducts

(b) Shutting down systems to prevent spread of heat and smoke

(c) Examining duct system after thorough ventilation

(d) Checking false ceilings or framing enclosing duct systems

(e) Checking duct system outlets

(f) Determining if duct system has openings, smoke dampers, or smoke detectors.

4-9.3 Identify considerations that must be made when determining the location and size of a ventilation opening, including:

(a) Availability of natural openings

(b) Location of the fire

(c) Direction in which the fire will be drawn

(d) Type of building construction

(e) Wind direction

(f) Progress of the fire

(g) Condition of the building

(h) Obstructions

(i) Relative efficiency of large vs. small openings.

4-9.4 Identify the location of the opening, the method to be used, and the precautions to be taken when ventilating a basement.

4-9.5* Identify fire ground situations where forced ventilation procedures may be required.

4-10 Ropes.

4-10.1 Select the appropriate size, strength, type, and length of rope to accomplish a fire fighting or rescue task requiring the use of rope.

4-10.2 Select an appropriate knot, given a fire fighting or rescue task requiring the use of rope.

4-11 Ladders.

4-11.1 Identify the materials used in ladder construction.

4-11.2 Identify the load capacities established by NFPA 1931, *Standard on Design of and Design Verification Tests for Fire Department Ground Ladders*, and NFPA 1904, *Standard for Aerial Ladder and Elevating Platform Fire Apparatus*, for ground and aerial ladders.

4-11.3 Demonstrate the procedures for cleaning ladders.

4-11.4 Demonstrate inspection and maintenance procedures for different types of ground and aerial ladders.

4-11.5 Describe the annual service test for ground ladders.

4-12 Fire Hose, Appliances, and Streams.

4-12.1 Select the proper nozzle and hose for fire attack, given 3 different fire situations.

4-12.2 Select adapters and appliances to be used in 3 specific fire ground situations.

4-12.3 Demonstrate the procedures for cleaning and maintaining fire hose, couplings, and nozzles and inspecting for damage.

4-12.4 Demonstrate an annual service test for fire hose.

4-12.5 Describe and demonstrate the operation of fog and solid stream nozzles.

4-12.6 Identify the rate of water flow necessary to control fire in a room of specified volume.

4-12.7 Describe the advantages and disadvantages of solid and fog streams.

4-13 Foam Fire Streams.

4-13.1 Define the 4 methods by which foam prevents or controls a hazard.

4-13.2 Define the principle by which foam is generated.

4-13.3 Define common causes for the poor generation of foam and identify the procedures for correcting each.

4-13.4 Define the difference between hydrocarbon and polar solvent fuels and identify the type of foam concentrate required for each fuel.

4-13.5 Define the advantages, characteristics, and precautions for use of the following types of foam:

- (a) Protein
- (b) Fluoroprotein
- (c) Film forming fluoroprotein (FFFP)
- (d) Aqueous film forming foam (AFFF)
- (e) Hazardous materials vapor mitigating foam
- (f) Medium- and high-expansion foam
- (g) Class A foams.

4-13.6 Define the precautions that must be taken when using high expansion foam to attack structural fires.

4-14* Fire Control.

4-14.1* Extinguish or control the following live fires working as a member of a team and using appropriate protective equipment, fire fighting tools, extinguishing agents:

- (a) An exterior combustible liquids fire of at least 100 sq ft (9 m²), using a foam fire stream
- (b) A fire in an elevated location within a structure (e.g., upper level floor, attic)
- (c) A hidden fire within a structure (e.g., within walls, crawl spaces)
- (d) A fire involving energized electrical components
- (e) A fire involving a flammable gas cylinder (exterior)

(f) A fire in a below-grade area or other location requiring initial attack from above.

4-15 Salvage. No job performance requirements in Fire Fighter II.

4-16 Overhaul.

4-16.1 Identify the procedures and safety precautions to follow during overhaul.

4-16.2 List 5 indicators of structural instability.

4-16.3 Identify and preserve evidence of fire cause and origin.

4-16.4 Identify the procedures for restoration of the premises after a fire.

4-17 Emergency Medical Care. No job performance requirements for Fire Fighter II.

4-18 Rescue.

4-18.1* Describe the techniques and safety procedures as they apply to the following rescue activities:

- (a) Structural collapses
- (b) Trench collapses
- (c) Caves and tunnels
- (d) Water and ice emergencies
- (e) Elevators and escalators
- (f) Emergencies involving energized electrical lines
- (g) Industrial accidents
- (h) Other hazards particular to the local jurisdiction.

4-18.2 Demonstrate the use of the following rescue tools:

- (a) Cribbing and shoring material
- (b) Block and tackle
- (c) Hydraulic devices
- (d) Pneumatic devices
- (e) Ratchet device.

4-18.3 Demonstrate the following evolutions, which may be required to extricate an entrapped victim of a motor vehicle accident by displacing:

- (a) Vehicle roof
- (b) Vehicle door
- (c) Vehicle windshield
- (d) Steering wheel
- (e) Steering column and dashboard.

4-18.4 Raise and lower a person a maximum of 20 vertical ft (6 m) with a rope rescue system.

4-19 Water Supplies.

4-19.1 Identify the water distribution system and other water sources in the local community.

4-19.2 Identify the following parts of a water distribution system:

- (a) Distributors
- (b) Primary feeders
- (c) Secondary feeders.

4-19.3 Explain the operation of a:

- (a) Dry-barrel hydrant
- (b) Wet-barrel hydrant.

4-19.4 Define the following terms as they relate to water supply:

- (a) Static pressure
- (b) Normal operating pressure
- (c) Residual pressure
- (d) Flow pressure.

4-19.5 Identify the following types of water main valves:

- (a) Indicating
- (b) Nonindicating.

4-19.6 Describe how the following conditions reduce hydrant effectiveness:

- (a) Obstructions to use of hydrant
- (b) Direction of hydrant outlets to suitability of use
- (c) Mechanical damage
- (d) Rust and corrosion
- (e) Failure to open the hydrant fully
- (f) Susceptibility to freezing.

4-19.7 Identify the apparatus, equipment, and appliances required to provide water at rural locations by relay pumping or a mobile water supply apparatus shuttle.

4-19.8 Identify and explain the 4 fundamental components of a modern water system.

4-19.9 Given a Pitot tube and gauge, read and record flow pressures from three different-sized orifices.

4-19.10 Identify the pipe sizes used in water distribution systems for residential, business, and industrial districts.

4-19.11 Identify 2 causes of increased resistance or friction loss in water mains.

4-20 Sprinklers.

4-20.1 Identify the sources of water supply for sprinkler systems, including:

- (a) Public water systems
- (b) Gravity tank
- (c) Pressure tanks
- (d) Pumps
- (e) Fire department connections.

4-20.2 Describe how the direction of water flow through a fire department connection check valve can be determined, including:

- (a) Arrows
- (b) Pivot casting.

4-20.3 Identify the location and appearance of the control and operating valves of a sprinkler system, including:

- (a) Outside screw and yoke (OS&Y)
- (b) Post indicator
- (c) Wall post indicator.

4-20.4 Identify the main drain valve on an automatic sprinkler system.

4-20.5 Open and close a main drain valve on an automatic sprinkler system.

4-20.6 Identify and define the dangers of the premature closure of a sprinkler main control valve and of using hydrants to supply hose streams when the same water system is supplying the automatic sprinkler system.

4-20.7 Identify the difference between an automatic sprinkler system that affords complete coverage and a partial sprinkler system.

4-20.8 Describe the following types of sprinkler systems:

- (a) Wet pipe
- (b) Dry pipe
- (c) Deluge
- (d) Residential.

4-20.9 Read and record the indicated pressures on all gauges provided on a standard wet pipe automatic sprinkler system and identify each gauge.

4-20.10 Read and record the indicated pressures on all gauges provided on a standard dry pipe automatic sprinkler system and identify each gauge.

4-20.11 Define the reliability of automatic sprinkler systems and give 8 reasons for unsatisfactory performance.

4-21 Response to Hazardous Materials Incidents. Meet the requirements defined in NFPA 472, *Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents*, Chapter 3, First Responder Operational Level.

4-22 Fire Prevention, Public Fire Education, and Fire Cause Determination.

4-22.1 Prepare a prefire plan that includes diagrams or sketches of a building to record the location of items of concern.

4-22.2* Complete a basic fire incident report and describe the importance of this information.

4-22.3 Conduct a building fire safety survey and prepare a written report summarizing the results.

4-22.4 Identify school exit drill procedures.

4-22.5 Identify life safety programs for the home.

4-22.6 Identify common fire hazards and make recommendations for their correction.

4-22.7 Identify responsibilities of the fire fighter in determining the point of origin, cause, and protection of evidence in fires.

4-22.8 Inspect fire protection standpipe systems for readiness, including visual inspection of hose (where provided), nozzles, hose outlet threads, and fire department connections.

4-22.9 Identify smoke, flame, and heat-detection alarm systems.

4-22.10 Identify the fire hazards commonly found in manufacturing, commercial, residential, and public assembly occupancies.

4-22.11 Identify standard types of chimneys and flues and recognize deficiencies likely to cause fires.

4-23 Building Construction.

4-23.1 Describe the basic structural characteristics of the following types of building construction:

- (a) Wood frame
- (b) Ordinary
- (c) Heavy timber
- (d) Noncombustible
- (e) Fire resistant.

4-23.2 Identify the general fire behavior expected with each type of building construction, including the spread of fire and the safety of the building, occupants, and fire fighters.

4-23.3 Describe at least 3 hazards associated with truss and lightweight construction.

4-23.4 Identify dangerous building conditions created by fire and fire suppression activities.

4-23.5 Identify 5 indicators of building collapse.

4-23.6 Describe the effects of fire and fire suppression activities on the following building materials:

- (a) Wood
- (b) Masonry (brick, block, stone)
- (c) Cast iron
- (d) Steel
- (e) Reinforced concrete
- (f) Gypsum wall board

(g) Glass

(h) Plaster on lath.

4-23.7 Define the following terms as they relate to building construction:

- (a) Veneer wall (exterior)
- (b) Party wall
- (c) Fire wall
- (d) Partition wall
- (e) Cantilever or unsupported wall
- (f) Load bearing.

Chapter 5 Referenced Publications

5-1 The following documents or portions thereof are referenced within this standard and shall be considered part of the requirements of this document. The edition indicated for each reference is the current edition as of the date of the NFPA issuance of this document.

5-1.1 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

NFPA 472, *Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents*, 1992 edition

NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*, 1992 edition

NFPA 1582, *Standard on Medical Requirements for Fire Fighters*, 1992 edition

NFPA 1901, *Standard for Pumper Fire Apparatus*, 1991 edition

NFPA 1904, *Standard for Aerial Ladder and Elevating Platform Fire Apparatus*, 1991 edition

NFPA 1931, *Standard on Design of and Design Verification Tests for Fire Department Ground Ladders*, 1989 edition

NFPA 1983, *Standard on Fire Service Life Safety Rope, Harnesses, and Hardware*, 1990 edition.

5-1.2 Other Publications.

Guidelines for Prevention of Transmission of Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Hepatitis B Virus to Health-Care and Public-Safety Workers, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, GA., February, 1989.

"Standards and Guidelines for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and Emergency Cardiac Care (ECC)," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Volume 255, Number 21, pp. 2841 - 3044, 1986, American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60610.

Appendix A

This Appendix is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document, but is included for information purposes only.

A-1-4 Definitions of action verbs used in the job performance requirements in this document are based on the first definition of the word found in *Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language*.

A-2-1.3 The candidate should meet the requirements of NFPA 1582, *Standard on Medical Requirements for Fire Fighters*, within a reasonable period of time prior to entering into training or testing for Fire Fighter I to ensure his or her ability to safely perform the required tasks.

A-3-2.6 An incident management system is an organized plan of roles, responsibilities, and standard operating procedures used to direct and control an emergency incident. An incident management system identifies the roles and responsibilities of all members involved in emergency operations. (See NFPA 1561, *Standard on Fire Department Incident Management System*.)

A-3-3 NFPA fire fighter death and injury statistics confirm fire fighter accidents and injuries are excessive. It is important to increase the awareness of the hazards associated with fire fighting. The locations listed in this section are those used by NFPA to identify where injuries to fire fighters occur.

A-3-3.10 Item (b), Responding and returning, applies to both riding on fire apparatus and responding and returning in personal vehicles. Members who respond in personal vehicles that by state/provincial/local statutes are considered "emergency vehicles" should consult NFPA 1002, *Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications*.

A-3-3.11 Due to the large number of injuries that occur in the fire station, personnel need to be aware of methods for eliminating accidents and injuries. The following is a partial list of safety concerns relating to the provision of a safe work facility.

(a) Back injuries are a frequent cause of lost work time. Whenever possible, personnel should redesign tasks to eliminate lifting and lowering and should use lifting devices. Demonstration of proper lifting procedures should be included as routine safety training.

(b) Personnel should be aware of unsafe conditions that could lead to falls, such as unguarded pole holes; to tripping, such as tools and equipment not put away after use and in the main paths of travel; and to slipping, such as wet floors.

(c) The importance of eliminating "horseplay" should be stressed, as it can cause needless injuries.

(d) Personnel should be encouraged to request assistance in performing tasks or duties that can be more safely performed with additional personnel.

(e) Good physical fitness should be encouraged, as it will enable personnel to perform job tasks and functions with less chance of injury.

(f) All personnel should be aware of proper methods of disinfecting themselves and equipment after use.

A-3-5.8 Thermal layering is the process by which heat will accumulate during fires in a confined space. The hottest air and gases will accumulate at the highest (typically ceiling) level. The levels of heat will decrease down toward the floor level, where heat should be at the minimum. It is important for fire fighters to understand this concept because it reinforces their need to stay low during interior fire fighting operations. It is also important for fire fighters to realize that they must avoid disturbing this normal layering of heat by improper ventilation or hose stream techniques. Upsetting the normal layering process could result in driving the harmful heat levels down to the floor level, thus seriously endangering the fire fighters or victims in the area.

A-3-7.1 Fire fighters should understand the importance of the type of clothing worn under personal protective equipment. See NFPA 1975, *Standard on Station/Work Uniforms for Fire Fighters*, for additional information.

A-3-7.11 When training exercises are intended to simulate emergency conditions, smoke generating devices that do not create a hazard are required. Several accidents have occurred when smoke bombs or other smoke generating devices that produce a toxic atmosphere have been used for training exercises. All exercises should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 1404, *Standard for a Fire Department Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus Program*.

A-3-7.13 Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for specific procedures.

A-3-7.17 SCBA emergency procedures should be an integral part of any SCBA program, with written policies for the removal of victims, both civilian and fire service, from hazardous atmospheres without compromising the rescuer's SCBA for any reason.

NFPA and most SCBA manufacturers do not recommend "buddy breathing" since it compromises one or more SCBA and may result in the needless impairment or death of either the rescuer or the victim or both. Only NIOSH/MSHA approved air transfer devices should be used in these situations.

A-3-10.1 The recommendations of the rope manufacturer for the proper knots to be used with their product should be followed.

A-3-11.2 Comparable lengths of ladders of each type, as specified by the authority having jurisdiction, may be substituted for the stated lengths.

A-3-12.12 When applying water to interior fires, the fire fighter must be aware of the effects each type of stream may have on the hot gas layer within the space. The term "thermal balance" has been used to describe the stratification of temperatures within the space. The improper application of the fire stream may disrupt this stratification and cause the hot gases and products of combustion to move to a lower level in the space (thermal imbalance).

A-3-14 Live fire evolutions should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 1403, *Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions in Structures*. It is further recommended that prior to involvement in interior live fire evolutions, the fire fighter demonstrate the use of SCBA in smoke and elevated temperature conditions.

A-3-14.1 In areas where environmental or other concerns restrict the use of fuels required in this section, properly installed and monitored gas-fueled fire simulators or other modifications to the requirement may be substituted.

A-3-17.3 This requirement may be met with courses such as provided by the American Red Cross in its Basic Life Support for the Professional Rescuer course and comparable courses offered by the American Heart Association. Certification by either organization at the appropriate skill level would constitute meeting this requirement.

A-3-22.4 Home escape plans, as described in "Operation EDITH" (Exit Drills In The Home) or in NFPA's *Learn Not to Burn Curriculum*, should be used to meet this requirement.

A-4-9.1 The following classes are examples:

- (a) Curtain boards
- (b) Roof monitors
- (c) Continuous gravity vents
- (d) Unit type vents
- (e) Automatic heat and smoke vents
- (f) Sawtooth roof skylights
- (g) Exterior wall openings.

A-4-9.5 Forced ventilation in this requirement includes both positive and negative pressure methods.

A-4-14 Live fire evolutions should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 1403, *Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions in Structures*.

A-4-14.1 In areas where environmental or other concerns restrict the use of fuels required in this section, properly installed and monitored gas-fueled fire simulators or other modifications to the requirement may be substituted.

A-4-18.1 Each of the activities listed in this requirement constitutes a major component of the rescue field. The committee's intent is that this requirement develop an awareness of the procedures and safety requirements involved.

A-4-22.2 A basic fire report should contain information as recommended by NFPA 902M, *Fire Reporting Field Incident Manual*.

Appendix B Referenced Publications

B-1 The following documents or portions thereof are referenced within this standard for informational purposes only and thus are not considered part of the requirements of this document. The edition indicated for each reference is the current edition as of the date of the NFPA issuance of this document.

B-1.1 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

NFPA 902M, *Fire Reporting Field Incident Manual*, 1990 edition

NFPA 1002, *Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications*, 1988 edition

NFPA 1403, *Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions in Structures*, 1992 edition

NFPA 1404, *Standard for a Fire Department Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus Program*, 1989 edition

NFPA 1561, *Standard on Fire Department Incident Management System*, 1990 edition

NFPA 1582, *Standard on Medical Requirements for Fire Fighters*, 1992 edition

NFPA 1975, *Standard on Station/Work Uniforms for Fire Fighters*, 1990 edition

NFPA *Learn Not to Burn Curriculum*, 3rd edition.

B-1.2 Other Publication.

Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged, G. & C. Merriam Company.

Index

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-B-

Building construction
 Fire Fighter I 3-2.3
 Fire Fighter II 4-2.3

-E-

Emergency medical care, Fire Fighter 13-17, A-3-17.3
Entrance requirementsChap. 2, A-2
Extinguishers, portable fire, Fire Fighter 13-3.6

-F-

Fire alarm and communications
 Fire Fighter I 3-4
 Fire Fighter II 4-4
Fire behavior
 Fire Fighter I 3-5, A-3-5.8
 Fire Fighter II 4-5
Fire cause determination
 Fire Fighter I 3-22, A-3-22.4
 Fire Fighter II 4-22, A-4-22.2
Fire control
 Fire Fighter I 3-14
 Fire Fighter II 4-14, A-4-14

Fire department		
Definition	1-4	
Fire Fighter I	3-2, A-3-2.6	
Fire Fighter II	4-2	
Fire Fighter Candidate		
Definition	1-4	
Fire Fighter I	Chap. 3, A-3	
Building construction	3-2.3	
Definition	1-4	
Emergency medical care	3-17, A-3-17.3	
Fire alarm and communications	3-4	
Fire behavior	3-5, A-3-5.8	
Fire control	3-14, A-3-14	
Fire department organization	3-2, A-3-2.6	
Fire hose, appliances, and streams	3-12, A-3-12.12	
Fire prevention, public fire education and fire cause determination	3-22, A-3-22.4	
Foam fire streams	3-13	
Forcible entry	3-8	
Hazardous materials incidents, response to	3-21	
Ladders	3-11, A-3-11.2	
Overhaul	3-16	
Personal protective equipment	3-7, A-3-7	
Portable fire extinguishers	3-6	
Rescue	3-18	
Ropes	3-10, A-3-10.1	
Safety	3-3, A-3-3	
Salvage	3-15	
Sprinklers	3-20	
Ventilation	3-9	
Water supplies	3-19	
Fire Fighter II	1-3.6, Chap. 4	
Building construction	4-2.3	
Definition	1-4	
Fire alarm and communications	4-4	
Fire behavior	4-5	
Fire control	4-14, A-4-14	
Fire department organization	4-2	
Fire hose, appliances, and streams	4-12	
Fire prevention, public fire education, and fire cause determination	4-22, A-4-22.2	
Hazardous materials incidents, response to	4-21	
Ladders	4-11	
Overhaul	4-16	
Rescue	4-18, A-4-18.1	
Ropes	4-10	
Safety	4-3	
Sprinklers	4-20	
Ventilation	4-9, A-4-9	
Water supplies	4-19	
Fire fighting, structural		
Definition	1-4	
Fire hose, appliances, and streams		
Fire Fighter I	3-12, A-3-12.12	
Fire Fighter II	4-12	
Fire prevention		
Fire Fighter I	3-22, A-3-22.4	
Fire Fighter II	4-22, A-4-22.2	
Fire streams		
Fire Fighter I	3-12, 3-13, A-3-12.12	
Fire Fighter II	4-12, 4-13	
Foam fire streams	see Fire streams	
Forcible entry, Fire Fighter I	3-8	
		-H-
Hazardous materials incidents, response to		
Fire Fighter I	3-21	
Fire Fighter II	4-21	
		-I-
Incident management system	A-3-2.6	
Injuries	A-3-3	
		-J-
Job performance requirements		
Definition	1-4	
		-L-
Ladders		
Fire Fighter I	3-11, A-3-11.2	
Fire Fighter II	4-11	
Live fire evolution	A-3-14, A-4-14	
		-M-
Measurement, units of	1-5	
Medical requirements	2-1.3, A-2-1.3	
		-O-
Objective		
Definition	1-4	
Overhaul		
Fire Fighter I	3-16	
Fire Fighter II	4-16	
		-P-
Performance of objectives	1-3	
Personal protective equipment	see Protective equipment	
Physical fitness requirements	2-1.4	
Procedure		
Definition	1-4	
Protective equipment, personal, Fire Fighter I	3-7, A-3-7	
Public fire education		
Fire Fighter I	3-22, A-3-22.4	
Fire Fighter II	4-22, A-4-22.2	
Purpose of standard	1-2	
		-R-
Rescue		
Fire Fighter I	3-18	
Fire Fighter II	4-18, 4-18.1	
Ropes		
Fire Fighter I	3-10, A-3-10.1	
Fire Fighter II	4-10	
		-S-
Safely		
Definition	1-4	
Safety		
Fire Fighter I	3-3, A-3-3	
Fire Fighter II	4-3	

Salvage, Fire Fighter I 3-15
Scope of standard 1-1
Self-contained breathing apparatus A-3-7.17
Sprinklers
 Fire Fighter I 3-20
 Fire Fighter II 4-20

-T-

Team
 Definition 1-4
Thermal layering A-3-5.8
Training exercises A-3-7.11

-V-

Ventilation
 Fire Fighter I 3-9
 Fire Fighter II 4-9, A-4-9

-W-

Water supplies
 Fire Fighter I 3-19
 Fire Fighter II 4-19

The NFPA Codes and Standards Development Process

Since 1896, one of the primary purposes of the NFPA has been to develop and update the standards covering all areas of fire safety.

Calls for Proposals

The code adoption process takes place twice each year and begins with a call for proposals from the public to amend existing codes and standards or to develop the content of new fire safety documents.

Report on Proposals

Upon receipt of public proposals, the technical committee members meet to review, consider, and act on the proposals. The public proposals – together with the committee action on each proposal and committee-generated proposals – are published in the NFPA's Report on Proposals (ROP). The ROP is then subject to public review and comment.

Report on Comments

These public comments are considered and acted upon by the appropriate technical committees. All public comments – together with the committee action on each comment – are published as the Committee's supplementary report in the NFPA's Report on Comments (ROC).

The committee's report and supplementary report are then presented for adoption and open debate at either of NFPA's semi-annual meetings held throughout the United States and Canada.

Association Action

The Association meeting may, subject to review and issuance by the NFPA Standards Council, (a) adopt a report as published, (b) adopt a report as amended, contingent upon subsequent approval by the committee, (c) return a report to committee for further study, and (d) return a portion of a report to committee.

Standards Council Action

The Standards Council will make a judgement on whether or not to issue an NFPA document based upon the entire record before the Council, including the vote taken at the Association meeting on the technical committee's report.

Voting Procedures

Voting at an NFPA Annual or Fall Meeting is restricted to members of record for 180 days prior to the opening of the first general session of the meeting, except that individuals who join the Association at an Annual or Fall Meeting are entitled to vote at the next Fall or Annual Meeting.

"Members" are defined by Article 3.2 of the Bylaws as individuals, firms, corporations, trade or professional associations, institutes, fire departments, fire brigades, and other public or private agencies desiring to advance the purposes of the Association. Each member shall have one vote in the affairs of the Association. Under Article 4.5 of the Bylaws, the vote of such a member shall be cast by that member individually or by an employee designated in writing by the member of record who has registered for the meeting. Such a designated person shall not be eligible to represent more than one voting privilege on each issue, nor cast more than one vote on each issue.

Any member who wishes to designate an employee to cast that member's vote at an Association meeting in place of that member must provide that employee with written authorization to represent the member at the meeting. The authorization must be on company letterhead signed by the member of record, with the membership number indicated, and the authorization must be recorded with the President of NFPA or his designee before the start of the opening general session of the Meeting. That employee, irrespective of his or her own personal membership status, shall be privileged to cast only one vote on each issue before the Association.

Sequence of Events Leading to Publication of an NFPA Committee Document

Call for proposals to amend existing document or for recommendations on new document.



Committee meets to act on proposals, to develop its own proposals, and to prepare its report.



Committee votes on proposals by letter ballot. If two-thirds approve, report goes forward.
Lacking two-thirds approval, report returns to committee.



Report is published for public review and comment. (Report on Proposals - ROP)



Committee meets to act on each public comment received.



Committee votes on comments by letter ballot. If two-thirds approve, supplementary report goes forward. Lacking two-thirds approval, supplementary report returns to committee.



Supplementary report is published for public review. (Report on Comments - ROC).



NFPA membership meets (Annual or Fall Meeting) and acts on committee report (ROP and ROC).



Committee votes on any amendments to report approved at NFPA Annual or Fall Meeting.



Complaints to Standards Council on Association action must be filed within 20 days of the NFPA Annual or Fall Meeting.



Standards Council decides, based on all evidence, whether or not to issue standard or to take other action, including hearing any complaints.



Appeals to Board of Directors on Standards Council action must be filed within 20 days of Council action.