

NFPA®

1002

Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications

2017



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NFPA® 1002

Standard for

Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications

2017 Edition

This edition of NFPA 1002, *Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications and released by the Correlating Committee on Professional Qualifications. It was issued by the Standards Council on November 11, 2016, with an effective date of December 1, 2016, and supersedes all previous editions.

This edition of NFPA 1002 was approved as an American National Standard on December 1, 2016.

Origin and Development of NFPA 1002

In 1972, the Joint Council of National Fire Service Organizations (JCNFSO) created the National Professional Qualifications Board (NPQB) for the fire service 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 Technical Committee on Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications met regularly after the adoption of NFPA 1001 to produce the first edition of this document, which was adopted by NFPA in 1976. NFPA 1002 was the second in the series of fire fighter professional qualifications standards.

Additional editions were adopted and issued by NFPA under the auspices of the NPQB in 1982 and 1988.

The original concept of the professional qualifications standards, as directed by the JCNFSO and the NPQB, was to develop an interrelated set of performance standards specifically for the uniformed fire service. The various levels of achievement in the standards were to build upon 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 (JPRs) for a given field. Accordingly, the strict career ladder concept was revised, except for the progression from fire fighter to fire officer, in order to allow civilian entry into many of the fields. These revisions 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 Standards Council appointed the Correlating Committee on Professional Qualifications to assume responsibility for coordinating the requirements of all professional qualifications documents.

The JPR format of this document is consistent with the other standards in the professional qualifications project. Each JPR consists of the task to be performed; the tools, equipment, or materials that must be provided to successfully complete the task; evaluation parameters and/or performance outcomes; and lists of requisite knowledge and skills one must have to be able to perform the task. The intent of the Technical Committee on Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications is to provide 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.

In the 2003 edition of the document, the technical committee made changes to bring it into conformance with the new *Manual of Style for NFPA Technical Committee Documents* and included several small additions.

In the 2009 edition, the technical committee made the following changes to meet the Technical Correlating Committee request to standardize the documents within the professional qualifications project. The Purpose and Scope statements were rewritten, the term *certification* was replaced with *qualifying*, and a skills maintenance requirement was added to Chapter 1. The committee also accepted alternative general requirements for meeting Fire Fighter I with various specific requirements of NFPA 1081, *Standard for Industrial Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications*, for fire brigade members for Chapters 5, 6, and 10.

The 2014 edition had two significant changes. The technical committee recognized that not every authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) has the roadway feature capabilities to accomplish the various job requirement tasks to address the various apparatus maneuvers. It is the intent of the committee, when possible, to encourage that all skills be accomplished. The technical committee also recognized the importance of donning passenger restraint devices to ensure crew safety as part of driver/operator responsibilities.

In the 2017 edition, the requirement that a Driver/Operator be certified to the Firefighter I level was removed. This was replaced by duties that the technical committee feel are needed to perform the duties required for the role outside the IDLH area. Information has been added to the annex to provide an overview of the JPRs to assist the user of the document with the implementation of the requirements and the development of training programs using the JPRs.

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Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for the management of the NFPA Professional Qualifications Project and documents related to professional qualifications for fire service, public safety, and related personnel.

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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.

Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on professional qualifications required of fire fighters.

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NFPA 1002

Standard for

**Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional
Qualifications**

2017 Edition

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Information on referenced publications can be found in Chapter 2 and Annex E.

Chapter 1 Administration

1.1 Scope. This standard identifies the minimum job performance requirements (JPRs) for emergency response personnel who drive and operate fire apparatus.

1.2* Purpose. The purpose of this standard is to specify the minimum JPRs for service as emergency response personnel who drive and operate fire apparatus are qualified.

1.2.1 This standard shall define emergency response personnel who drive and operate fire apparatus.

1.2.2 The intent of this standard shall be to ensure that individuals serving as emergency response personnel who drive and operate fire apparatus are qualified.

1.2.3* This standard shall not address organization or management responsibility.

1.2.4 It is not the intent of this standard to restrict any jurisdiction from exceeding or combining these minimum requirements.

1.2.5 JPRs for each level and position are the tasks personnel shall be able to perform to carry out the job duties.

1.2.6* Emergency response personnel who drive and operate fire apparatus shall remain current with the general knowledge, skills, and JPRs addressed for each level or position of qualification. Emergency response personnel who drive and operate fire apparatus shall remain current with practices and applicable standards and shall demonstrate competency on an annual basis.

1.2.7 Fire apparatus shall be driven and operated in accordance with the design criteria and manufacturer’s specifications.

1.3 Application. The application of this standard is to specify which requirements within the document shall apply to specific personnel who drive and operate fire apparatus.

1.3.1 The JPRs shall be accomplished in accordance with the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) and all applicable NFPA standards.

1.3.2 It shall not be required that the JPRs be mastered in the order in which they appear. The AHJ shall establish instructional priority and training program content to prepare personnel to meet the JPRs of this standard.

1.3.3 Performance of each requirement of this standard shall be evaluated by personnel approved by the AHJ.

1.3.4 The JPRs for each level or position shall be completed in accordance with recognized practices and procedures or as defined by law or by the AHJ.

1.3.5* Emergency response personnel who drive and operate fire apparatus shall meet the requirements of Chapter 4 for each type of apparatus. Personnel assigned the duties of Apparatus Equipped with a Fire Pump shall meet all the requirements defined in Chapter 5 prior to being qualified. Personnel assigned the duties of Apparatus Equipped with an Aerial Device shall meet all the requirements defined in Chapter 6 prior to being qualified. Personnel assigned the duties of Apparatus Equipped with a Tiller shall meet all the requirements defined in Chapter 7 prior to being qualified. Personnel assigned the duties of Wildland Fire Apparatus shall meet all the requirements defined in Chapter 8 prior to being qualified. Personnel assigned the duties of Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Apparatus shall meet all the requirements defined in Chapter 9 prior to being qualified. Personnel assigned the duties of Mobile Water Supply Apparatus shall meet all the requirements defined in Chapter 10 prior to being qualified.

1.3.6 The AHJ shall provide the necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) and clothing to conduct assignments.

1.3.7 JPRs involving exposure to products of combustion shall be performed in approved PPE.

Table 1.4 U.S-to-SI Conversions

Quantity	U.S. 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	square foot (ft ²)	square meter (m ²)	1 ft ² = 0.0929 m ²

1.3.8 Prior to training to meet the requirements of this standard, personnel shall meet the following requirements:

- (1) Educational requirements established by the AHJ
- (2) Age requirements established by the AHJ
- (3) Emergency response personnel who drive and operate fire apparatus shall be subject to periodic medical evaluation, as required by 10.1.1, 10.1.2, 10.1.3, and 10.1.5 of NFPA 1500
- (4) Job-related physical performance requirements established by the AHJ

1.3.9 Wherever in this standard the terms *rules, regulations, policies, procedures, supplies, apparatus, or equipment* are referred to, it is implied that they are those of the AHJ.

1.4 Units. In this standard, equivalent values in SI units shall not be considered as the requirement, as these values can be approximate. (See Table 1.4.)

1.5 General.

1.5.1 Emergency response personnel who drive and operate fire apparatus shall be licensed to drive all vehicles they are expected to drive and operate.

1.5.2 The job performance requirements of Chapters 4 through 10 shall be performed utilizing vehicles of similar weight, wheelbase, and function as those expected to be driven and operated in the performance of their duties.

Chapter 2 Referenced Publications

2.1 General. The documents or portions thereof listed in this chapter are referenced within this standard and shall be considered part of the requirements of this document.

2.2 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, 2016 edition.

NFPA 13D, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes*, 2016 edition.

NFPA 13E, *Recommended Practice for Fire Department Operations in Properties Protected by Sprinkler and Standpipe Systems*, 2015 edition.

NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies*, 2016 edition.

NFPA 14, *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems*, 2016 edition.

NFPA 1001, *Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 1003, *Standard for Airport Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*, 2015 edition.

NFPA 1081, *Standard for Industrial Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 1901, *Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus*, 2016 edition.

2.3 Other Publications.

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th edition, Merriam-Webster, Inc., Springfield, MA, 2003.

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.

NFPA 1000, *Standard for Fire Service Professional Qualifications Accreditation and Certification Systems*, 2017 edition.

NFPA 1001, *Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 1031, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner*, 2014 edition.

NFPA 1901, *Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus*, 2016 edition.

NFPA 1906, *Standard for Wildland Fire Apparatus*, 2016 edition.

NFPA 1911, *Standard for the Inspection, Maintenance, Testing, and Retirement of In-Service Automotive Fire Apparatus*, 2017 edition.

Chapter 3 Definitions

3.1 General. The definitions contained in this chapter shall apply to the terms used in this standard. Where terms are not defined in this chapter or within another chapter, they shall be defined using their ordinarily accepted meanings within the context in which they are used. *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, 11th edition, shall be the source for the ordinarily accepted meaning.

3.2 NFPA Official Definitions.

3.2.1* Approved. Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

3.2.2* Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). An organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of a code or standard, or for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure.

3.2.3 Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

3.2.4 Standard. An NFPA Standard, the main text of which contains only mandatory provisions using the word "shall" to indicate requirements and that is in a form generally suitable for mandatory reference by another standard or code or for adoption into law. Nonmandatory provisions are not to be considered a part of the requirements of a standard and shall be located in an appendix, annex, footnote, informational note, or other means as permitted in the NFPA Manuals of Style. When used in a generic sense, such as in the phrase "standards development process" or "standards development

activities,” the term “standards” includes all NFPA Standards, including Codes, Standards, Recommended Practices, and Guides.

3.3 General Definitions.

3.3.1 Aerial Apparatus. A piece of fire apparatus with a permanently mounted, power-operated elevating device, including aerial ladders, aerial ladder platforms, telescoping aerial platforms, articulating aerial platforms, and elevating water delivery systems.

3.3.2 Aerial Device. An aerial ladder, elevating platform, aerial ladder platform, or water tower that is designed to position personnel, handle materials, provide egress, and discharge water.

3.3.3 Aerial Operator. The fire apparatus driver who has met the requirements of Chapter 6 for the operation of apparatus equipped with aerial devices.

3.3.4 Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting (ARFF) Vehicle. A vehicle intended to carry rescue and fire-fighting equipment for rescuing occupants and combating fires in aircraft at, or in the vicinity of, an airport.

3.3.5 Angle of Approach. The smallest angle made between the road surface and a line drawn from the front point of ground contact of the front tire to any projection of the apparatus in front of the front axle.

3.3.6 Angle of Departure. The smallest angle made between the road surface and the line drawn from the rear point of ground contact of the rear tire to any projection of the apparatus behind the rear axle.

3.3.7 Fire Apparatus. A vehicle designed to be used under emergency conditions to transport personnel and equipment, or to support the suppression of fires and mitigation of other hazardous situations. [1901, 2016]

3.3.8 Fire Apparatus Driver. The fire fighter who has met the requirements defined in Chapter 4.

3.3.9 Fire Department. An organization providing rescue, fire suppression, and related activities, including any public, governmental, private, industrial, or military organization engaging in this type of activity.

3.3.10 Fire Department Pumper. A piece of fire apparatus with a permanently mounted fire pump that has a rated discharge capacity of 750 gpm (2850 L/min) or greater as defined in NFPA 1901.

3.3.11 Fire Department Vehicle. Any vehicle, including fire apparatus, operated by a fire department.

3.3.12 Fire Pump. A water pump with a rated capacity of at least 250 gpm (1000 L/min) but less than 3000 gpm (12,000 L/min) at 150 psi (1000 kPa) net pump pressure, or a water pump with rated capacity over 3000 gpm (12,000 L/min) or greater at 100 psi (700 kPa) net pump pressure, that is mounted on a fire apparatus and intended for fire fighting. [1901, 2016]

3.3.13 Foam System. A system provided on fire apparatus for the delivery of a proportioned foam and water mixture for use in fire extinguishment. The system includes a concentrate tank, a method for removing the concentrate from the tank, a foam-liquid proportioning system, and a method (e.g., hand lines or fixed turret nozzles) of delivering the proportioned foam to the fire.

3.3.14 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. [1000, 2017]

3.3.15 Liquid Surge. The force imposed upon a fire apparatus by the contents of a partially filled water or foam concentrate tank when the vehicle is accelerated, decelerated, or turned.

3.3.16 Mobile Water Supply Apparatus (Tanker, Tender). A vehicle designed primarily for transporting (pickup, transporting, and delivering) water to fire emergency scenes to be applied by other vehicles or pumping equipment. [1901, 2016]

3.3.17 Off-Road Use. Use of fire department vehicles in areas where there is a need to traverse off of a public way.

3.3.18 Operational Check. To determine the operational readiness of a component on a fire apparatus by observing the actual operation of the component. [1911, 2017]

3.3.19 Pump Operator. The fire apparatus driver/operator who has met the requirements of Chapter 5 for the operation of apparatus equipped with an attack or fire pump.

3.3.20 Pumping System. A pump, the piping, and associated devices permanently mounted on a piece of fire apparatus for the purpose of delivering a fire stream.

3.3.21 Requisite Knowledge. Fundamental knowledge one must have in order to perform a specific task. [1031, 2014]

3.3.22 Requisite Skills. The essential skills one must have in order to perform a specific task. [1031, 2014]

3.3.23 Task. A specific job behavior or activity.

3.3.24 Tiller Aerial Apparatus. A tractor-trailer aerial apparatus with a steering wheel connected to the rear axle for maneuvering the rear portion of the apparatus.

3.3.25 Tiller Operator. The fire apparatus driver/operator who has met the requirements of Chapter 7.

3.3.26 Visual Check. Inspection by the eye without recourse to any optical devices, except prescription eyeglasses.

3.3.27* Wildland Suppression Fire Apparatus. A fire apparatus designed for fighting wildland fires that is equipped with a pump, a water tank, limited hose and equipment, and pump-and-roll capability. [1906, 2016]