

NFPA® 1081

Standard for Industrial Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications

2012 Edition



NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471
An International Codes and Standards Organization



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ISBN: 978-145590125-8 (Print)
ISBN: 978-145590162-3 (PDF)

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NFPA® 1081

Standard for

Industrial Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications

2012 Edition

This edition of NFPA 1081, *Standard for Industrial Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Industrial Fire Brigades Professional Qualifications and released by the Technical Correlating Committee on Professional Qualifications. It was issued by the Standards Council on May 31, 2011, with an effective date of June 20, 2011, and supersedes all previous editions.

This edition of NFPA 1081 was approved as an American National Standard on June 20, 2011.

Origin and Development of NFPA 1081

In 1996, the NFPA Standards Council, after receipt of a request for the development of a standard for the professional qualifications of industrial fire brigade members, approved the establishment of a Technical Committee on Industrial Fire Brigades Member Professional Qualifications under the Professional Qualifications project. The purpose of the document was to identify requirements for personnel who perform as members of organized industrial fire brigades at specific sites or facilities. An organizational meeting of the new committee was held in October 1997 in Tampa, FL. The technical committee met a total of eight times during the development of this document.

The development process was coordinated with other professional qualifications documents and with the Technical Committee on Loss Prevention Procedures and Practices, the committee responsible for NFPA 600, *Standard on Industrial Fire Brigades*. To accommodate the site-specific needs of industrial fire brigades at various locations, the committee developed a core set of job performance requirements, as well as site-specific requirements for each defined level in the document. The intent is that the management of a facility utilizing the requirements of NFPA 1081 would identify those site-specific requirements applicable to the facility and incorporate them into the requirements for their industrial fire brigade members. This departure from the traditional style of other professional qualifications documents was necessary in order to track with the NFPA 600 and OSHA requirements in 29 CFR 1910.156 for fire brigades.

The first edition of NFPA 1081, *Standard for Industrial Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications*, adopted at the May 2001 meeting of the National Fire Protection Association, established job performance requirements for the levels of industrial fire brigade operations defined in NFPA 600: Incipient, Advanced Exterior, and Interior Structural. Requirements for the position of Fire Brigade Leader were also provided in the document.

The 2007 edition of NFPA 1081 was a complete revision of the document and included editorial changes to JPRs, Requisite Knowledge and Requisite Skills statements, and their associated Annex A statements. New material was also added for “site-specific requirements.”

In the 2012 edition of NFPA 1081, the committee has added time requirements of 2 minutes (120 seconds) to Chapters 6 and 7 that relate to the donning and doffing of thermal protective clothing and donning and activation of SCBA and PASS devices. In addition, a section has been added that addresses the limits and responsibilities of industrial fire brigade members in order to be consistent with NFPA 600, *Standard on Industrial Fire Brigades*. The committee has also added a chapter to address the qualifications that support members would provide to the industrial fire brigade.

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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 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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Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the professional competence required for personnel who participate as members of industrial fire brigades.

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Changes other than editorial are indicated by a vertical rule beside the paragraph, table, or figure in which the change occurred. These rules are included as an aid to the user in identifying changes from the previous edition. Where one or more complete paragraphs have been deleted, the deletion is indicated by a bullet (•) between the paragraphs that remain.

A reference in brackets [] following a section or paragraph indicates material that has been extracted from another NFPA document. As an aid to the user, the complete title and edition of the source documents for extracts in mandatory sections of the document are given in Chapter 2 and those for extracts in informational sections are given in Annex E. Extracted text may be edited for consistency and style and may include the revision of internal paragraph references and other references as appropriate. Requests for interpretations or revisions of extracted text shall be sent to the technical committee responsible for the source document.

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) necessary to perform the duties as a member of an organized industrial fire brigade providing services at a specific facility or site.

1.2 Purpose. The purpose of this standard is to specify the minimum JPRs for industrial fire brigade members. It is not the intent of the standard to restrict any jurisdiction from exceeding these requirements.

1.3 Application.

1.3.1* The management of the industrial fire brigade shall establish instructional priority and the training program content to prepare individuals to meet the JPRs of this standard. The JPRs found in Chapters 5 through 8 are not required to be mastered in the order they appear.

1.3.1.1* The management of the industrial fire brigade shall establish an ongoing process to ensure that members continue to meet the JPRs of this standard.

1.3.2 Wherever in this standard the terms *rules*, *regulations*, *procedures*, *supplies*, *apparatus*, or *equipment* are referred to, it is implied that they are those of the management of the industrial fire brigade.

1.4* Limits of Actions and Responsibilities of the Industrial Fire Brigade. [600:A.1.4]**1.4.1 General.** [600:1.4.1]

1.4.1.1 The degree of potential exposure to a hazardous environment and the degree of training shall determine the limits of any industrial fire brigade action and responsibility. [600:1.4.1.1]

1.4.1.2 The written industrial fire brigade organizational statement and standard operating procedures shall define these limits. [600:1.4.1.2]

1.4.2* Incident Command. At facilities where designated employees are intended to function as the first responders to incipient fires, the industrial fire brigade shall assume command of the incident once the brigade arrives on the fire scene. [600:A.1.4.2]

1.4.3 Limits for Industrial Fire Brigades Assigned Incipient Fire-Fighting Response Duties. [600:1.4.3]

1.4.3.1 Interior and exterior fires shall be considered incipient stage when industrial fire brigade members function as follows: [600:1.4.3.1]

- (1) They are able to safely fight the fire in normal work clothing. [600:1.4.3.1(1)]
- (2) They are not required to crawl or take other evasive action to avoid smoke and heat. [600:1.4.3.1(2)]
- (3) They are not required to wear thermal protective clothing or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). [600:1.4.3.1(3)]
- (4) They are able to fight the fire effectively with portable extinguishers or handlines flowing up to 473 L/min (125 gpm). [600:1.4.3.1(4)]

1.4.3.2 Exterior fires shall be considered appropriate for defensive action outside of the hot and warm zones by industrial fire brigade members who have been assigned incipient fire-fighting response duties when the following occur: [600:1.4.3.2]

- (1) The organizational statement lists it as a response duty of the industrial fire brigade, and it is covered by the standard operating procedures. [600:1.4.3.2(1)]
- (2) The industrial fire brigade has received training for that activity. [600:1.4.3.2(2)]
- (3) SCBA and thermal protective clothing are not required. [600:1.4.3.2(3)]
- (4) Personal evasive action is not required. [600:1.4.3.2(4)]
- (5) The industrial fire brigade is able to perform defensive action effectively, using handlines flowing up to 1140 L/min (300 gpm), master streams, or similar devices for the manual application of specialized agents. [600:1.4.3.2(5)]

1.4.4 Limits for Industrial Fire Brigades Assigned Only Advanced Exterior Fire-Fighting Response Duties. [600:1.4.4]

1.4.4.1 Exterior fires shall be considered appropriate for offensive action within the hot zone by industrial fire brigade members who have been assigned advanced exterior fire-fighting response duties when all of the following occur: [600:1.4.4]

- (1) The organizational statement lists it as a response duty of the industrial fire brigade, and it is covered by the standard operating procedures. [600:1.4.4(1)]
- (2) The industrial fire brigade has received training for that activity. [600:1.4.4(2)]
- (3) SCBA and thermal protective clothing are provided. [600:1.4.4(3)]
- (4) The industrial fire brigade is able to perform offensive action effectively, using handlines flowing up to 1140 L/min (300 gpm), master streams, or similar devices for the manual application of specialized agents. [600:1.4.4(4)]

1.4.5 Limits for Industrial Fire Brigades Assigned Only Interior Structural Fire-Fighting Response Duties. [600:1.4.5]

1.4.5.1 Interior structural fires shall be considered appropriate for offensive action within the hot zone by industrial fire brigade members who have been assigned interior fire-fighting response duties when the following occur: [600:1.4.5]

- (1) The organizational statement lists it as a response duty of the industrial fire brigade, and it is covered by the standard operating procedures. [600:1.4.5(1)]
- (2) The industrial fire brigade has received training for that activity. [600:1.4.5(2)]
- (3) SCBA and protective clothing for structural fire fighting are provided. [600:1.4.5(3)]
- (4) The industrial fire brigade is able to perform offensive actions effectively, using handlines flowing up to 1140 L/min (300 gpm), master streams, or similar devices for the manual application of specialized agents. [600:1.4.5(4)]

1.4.6 Limits of Industrial Fire Brigades Assigned Both Advanced Exterior and Interior Structural Fire-Fighting Response Duties. [600:1.4.6]

1.4.6.1 Both exterior fires and interior structural fires shall be considered appropriate for offensive action within the hot zone for industrial fire brigade members who have been assigned both advanced exterior and interior fire-fighting response duties when the following occur: [600:1.4.6.1]

- (1) The organizational statement lists it as a response duty of the industrial fire brigade, and it is covered by the standard operating procedures. [600:1.4.6.1(1)]
- (2) The industrial fire brigade has received training for that activity. [600:1.4.6.1(2)]
- (3) SCBA and thermal protective clothing are provided. [600:1.4.6.1(3)]
- (4) The industrial fire brigade is able to perform offensive action effectively, using handlines flowing up to 1140 L/min (300 gpm), master streams, or similar devices for the manual application of specialized agents. [600:1.4.6.1(4)]

1.4.6.2 Protective clothing for proximity fire fighting shall not be worn for interior structural fire fighting. [600:1.4.6.2]

1.5 Units and Formulas. In this standard, values for measurement are followed by an equivalent in U.S. units, but only the first stated value shall be regarded as the requirement. Equivalent values are not considered as the requirement, as these values can be approximate. (See Table 1.5.)

Table 1.5 SI Conversions

Quantity	SI Unit/Symbol	U.S. Unit/Symbol	Conversion Factor
Length	millimeter (mm)	inch (in.)	25.4 mm = 1 in.
	meter (m)	foot (ft)	0.305 m = 1 ft
Area	square meter (m ²)	square foot (ft ²)	0.0929 m ² = 1 ft ²
	liters per minute (L/min)	gallons per minute (gpm)	3.78 L/min = 1 gpm
Pressure	newtons/meter ² (N/m ²)	pounds per square inch (psi)	0.345 N/m ² = 1 psi

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 472, *Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents*, 2008 edition.

NFPA 600, *Standard on Industrial Fire Brigades*, 2010 edition.

NFPA 1002, *Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications*, 2009 edition.

NFPA 1561, *Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System*, 2008 edition.

2.3 Other Publications.

2.3.1 U.S. Government Publications. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.120.

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

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.

NFPA 472, *Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents*, 2008 edition.

NFPA 600, *Standard on Industrial Fire Brigades*, 2010 edition.

NFPA 1000, *Standard for Fire Service Professional Qualifications Accreditation and Certification Systems*, 2011 edition.

NFPA 1002, *Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications*, 2009 edition.

NFPA 1021, *Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications*, 2009 edition.

NFPA 1031, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner*, 2009 edition.

NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*, 2007 edition.

NFPA 1521, *Standard for Fire Department Safety Officer*, 2008 edition.

NFPA 1561, *Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System*, 2008 edition.

NFPA 1620, *Standard for Pre-Incident Planning*, 2010 edition.

NFPA 1710, *Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments*, 2010 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* Listed. Equipment, materials, or services included in a list published by an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with evaluation of



products or services, that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials or periodic evaluation of services, and whose listing states that either the equipment, material, or service meets appropriate designated standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.

3.2.3 Standard. A document, the main text of which contains only mandatory provisions using the word “shall” to indicate requirements and which is in a form generally suitable for mandatory reference by another standard or code or for adoption into law. Nonmandatory provisions shall be located in an appendix or annex, footnote, or fine-print note and are not to be considered a part of the requirements of a standard.

3.3 General Definitions.

3.3.1 Certification. An authoritative attestation; specifically, the issuance of a document that states that an individual has demonstrated the knowledge and skills necessary to function in a particular fire service professional field. [1000, 2011]

3.3.2 Drill. An exercise involving a credible simulated emergency that requires personnel to perform emergency response operations for the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness of the training and education programs and the competence of personnel in performing required response duties and functions. [600, 2010]

3.3.3 Emergency Response Operations. Activities related to emergency incidents, including response to the scene of the incident and specific response duties performed at the scene. [600, 2010]

3.3.4 Enclosed Structure. A structure with a roof or ceiling and at least two walls that can present fire hazards to employees such as accumulations of smoke, toxic gases, and heat, similar to those found in buildings. [600, 2010]

3.3.5 Facility. A structure or building located on a site that serves a particular purpose.

3.3.6 Fire Fighting.

3.3.6.1* Advanced Exterior Fire Fighting. Offensive fire fighting performed outside of an enclosed structure when the fire is beyond the incipient stage. (See also 3.3.8, *Incipient Stage*.) [600, 2010]

3.3.6.2 Defensive Fire Fighting. The mode of manual fire control in which the only fire suppression activities taken are limited to those required to keep a fire from extending from one area to another. [600, 2010]

3.3.6.3 Incipient Fire Fighting. Fire fighting performed inside or outside of an enclosed structure or building when the fire has not progressed beyond incipient stage.

3.3.6.4* Interior Structural Fire Fighting. The physical activity of fire suppression, rescue, or both, inside of buildings or enclosed structures that are involved in a fire beyond the incipient stage. [600, 2010]

3.3.6.5 Offensive Fire Fighting. The mode of manual fire control in which manual fire suppression activities are concentrated on reducing the size of a fire to accomplish extinguishment. [600, 2010]

3.3.6.6 Structural Fire Fighting. Rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation activities in buildings, enclosed structures, aircraft interiors, vehicles, vessels, aircraft, or like properties that are involved in a fire or emergency situation.

3.3.7 Incident Management System (IMS). A system that defines the roles and responsibilities to be assumed by responders and the standard operating procedures to be used in the management and direction of emergency incidents and other functions. [1561, 2008]

3.3.8* Incipient Stage. Refers to the severity of a fire where the progression is in the early stage and has not developed beyond that which can be extinguished using portable fire extinguishers or handlines flowing up to 473 L/min (125 gpm).

3.3.9 Industrial Fire Brigade. An organized group of employees within an industrial occupancy who are knowledgeable, trained, and skilled in at least basic fire fighting operations, and whose full-time occupation might or might not be the provision of fire suppression and related activities for their employer. [600, 2010]

3.3.10 Industrial Fire Brigade Apparatus. An industrial fire brigade emergency response vehicle designed and intended primarily for fire suppression, rescue, or other specialized function that includes pumpers, foam apparatus, aerial ladders, rescue vehicles, and other such apparatus. [600, 2010]

3.3.11 Industrial Fire Brigade Leader. An individual responsible for overseeing the performance or activity of other members.

3.3.12 Industrial Fire Brigade Management. The individual designated by top management to be responsible for the organization, management, and functions of the industrial fire brigade. [600, 2010]

3.3.13 Industrial Fire Brigade Training Coordinator. The designated company representative with responsibility for coordinating effective, consistent, and quality training within the industrial fire brigade training and education program. [600, 2010]

3.3.14 Job Performance Requirement (JPR). 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, 2010]

3.3.15 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Consists of full thermal protective clothing, plus a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and a personal alert safety system (PASS) device.

3.3.16 Pre-Incident Plan. A document developed by gathering general and detailed data that is used by responding personnel in effectively managing emergencies for the protection of occupants, responding personnel, property, and the environment. [1620, 2010]

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

3.3.18 Rapid Intervention Crew/Company (RIC). A minimum of two fully equipped members who are on-site and assigned specifically to initiate the immediate rescue of injured or trapped members. [1500, 2007]

3.3.19 Requisite Knowledge. Fundamental knowledge one must have in order to perform a specific task. [1031, 2009]

3.3.20 Requisite Skills. The essential skills one must have in order to perform a specific task. [1031, 2009]

3.3.21 Safely. To perform the assigned tasks without injury to self or others, to the environment, or to property. [472, 2008]

3.3.22 Site. The entire premises within the governed property lines that contains one or more facilities.

3.3.23 Site-Specific Hazard. A hazard that is present at the specific facility for which the industrial fire brigade has been organized. [600, 2010]

3.3.24 Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). A written organizational directive that establishes or prescribes specific operational or administrative methods to be followed routinely for the performance of designated operations or actions. [1521, 2008]

3.3.25* Support Member. Personnel assigned to the industrial fire brigade to perform specific response duties, including those people who have specific technical knowledge or skills or who have been given specific assignments that indirectly support manual fire suppression efforts. [600, 2010]

3.3.26 Task. A specific job behavior or activity. [1002, 2009]

3.3.27 Team. Two or more individuals who have been assigned a common task and are in communication with each other, coordinate their activities as a work group, and support the safety of one another.

3.3.28* Thermal Protective Clothing. Protective clothing such as helmets, eye protection, footwear, gloves, hoods, trousers, and coats that are designed and manufactured to protect the fire brigade member from the adverse effects of fire.

3.3.29 Zone.

3.3.29.1 Cold Zone. The area immediately outside the boundary of the established warm zone where personnel are safe from the adverse effects of a fire. [600, 2010]

3.3.29.2 Hot Zone. The area immediately surrounding the physical location of a fire having a boundary that extends far enough from the fire to protect industrial fire brigade members positioned outside the hot zone from being directly exposed to flames, dense smoke, or extreme temperatures. [600, 2010]

3.3.29.3 Warm Zone. The control area immediately outside the boundary of the established hot zone having a boundary that extends far enough from the hot zone to protect personnel outside the warm zone from the adverse effects of the fire. [600, 2010]

Chapter 4 Entrance Requirements

4.1* General. Prior to entering training to meet the requirements of Chapters 5 through 8, the candidate shall meet the entrance and educational requirements established by the management of the industrial fire brigade and the medical- and job-related physical requirements established by NFPA 600, *Standard on Industrial Fire Brigades*.

4.2* Emergency Medical Care. The emergency medical care performance capabilities for industrial fire brigade personnel shall be determined and validated by the management of the industrial fire brigade.

4.3 Job Performance Requirements (JPRs). The JPRs shall be accomplished in accordance with the requirements of the management of the industrial fire brigade and NFPA 600, *Standard on Industrial Fire Brigades*.

4.3.1* In addition to the requirements defined in Chapters 5 through 8, the management of the industrial fire brigade shall

define the site-specific requirements for each level of industrial fire brigade membership that are applicable to its employees and shall include those requirements in the evaluation of the employee at the applicable level. The process used to identify the site-specific requirements for a site or facility shall be documented.

4.3.2* Performance of each requirement of this standard shall be evaluated by individuals approved by the management of the industrial fire brigade.

4.3.3 The entrance requirements of Chapter 4 shall be met prior to beginning training at the incipient level.

4.3.4* Prior to being qualified or certified at the incipient level, the candidate shall meet the JPRs defined in Sections 5.1 and 5.2 and the applicable site-specific requirements in Section 5.3 as defined by the management of the industrial fire brigade.

4.3.4.1 The incipient level shall be the first level of progression for the subsequent levels of progression in this standard.

4.3.5 Prior to being qualified or certified at the advanced exterior level, the industrial fire brigade member shall meet the JPRs of Sections 5.1, 5.2, 6.1, and 6.2 and the applicable site-specific requirements in Sections 5.3 and 6.3 as defined by the management of the industrial fire brigade.

4.3.6 Prior to being qualified or certified at the interior structural level, the industrial fire brigade member shall meet the JPRs of Sections 5.1, 5.2, 7.1, and 7.2 and the applicable site-specific requirements in Sections 5.3 and 7.3 as defined by the management of the industrial fire brigade.

4.3.7 Prior to being qualified or certified at the interior structural/advanced exterior level, the industrial fire brigade member shall meet the JPRs of Chapters 5, 6, and 7 and the applicable site-specific requirements as defined by the management of the industrial fire brigade.

4.3.8 Prior to being qualified or certified at the fire brigade leader level, the industrial fire brigade member shall meet the JPRs of Chapter 5, 6, 7, or 8 for the level of the industrial fire brigade he or she is leading and the applicable site-specific requirements as defined by the management of the industrial fire brigade.

4.3.9* Industrial fire brigade members who operate industrial fire brigade apparatus in the performance of their duties at any level of qualification defined by this document shall meet the applicable requirements as determined by the management of the industrial fire brigade in Chapters 4 through 10 of NFPA 1002, *Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications*.

4.3.9.1 Prior to operating industrial fire brigade apparatus, the fire apparatus operator/driver shall meet the entrance requirements of Chapter 4, Sections 5.1 through 5.3, and the applicable site-specific requirements as defined by the management of the industrial fire brigade.

4.3.10* Prior to responding to incidents such as civil unrest, use of weapons of mass destruction, or acts of terrorism, the management of the industrial fire brigade shall provide appropriate training to members that is consistent with their role.

4.3.11 Incident Command Training. The management of the industrial fire brigade shall provide incident management system training to industrial fire brigade members as defined by the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and NFPA 1561, *Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System*.



Chapter 5 Incipient Industrial Fire Brigade Member

5.1 General. This duty shall involve initiating communications, using facility communications equipment to effectively relay oral or written information, responding to alarms, returning equipment to service, and completing incident reports, according to the JPRs in 5.1.1 through 5.2.3.

5.1.1 Qualification or Certification. For qualification or certification at the incipient industrial fire brigade level, the industrial fire brigade member shall meet the entrance requirements in Chapter 4 and Sections 5.1 and 5.2; the site-specific requirements in Section 5.3 as defined by the management of the industrial fire brigade; and the requirements defined in Chapter 4 of NFPA 472, *Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents*.

5.1.2 Basic Incipient Industrial Fire Brigade Member JPRs. All industrial fire brigade members shall have a general knowledge of basic fire behavior, operation within an incident management system, operation within the emergency response operations plan for the site, the standard operating and safety procedures for the site, and site-specific hazards.

5.1.2.1 Initiate a response to a reported emergency, given the report of an emergency, facility standard operating procedures, and communications equipment, so that all necessary information is obtained and communications equipment is operated properly.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Procedures for reporting an emergency.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to operate facility communications equipment, relay information, and record information.

5.1.2.2* Transmit and receive messages via the facility communications system, given facility communications equipment and operating procedures, so that the information is promptly relayed and is accurate, complete, and clear.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Facility communications procedures and etiquette for routine traffic, emergency traffic, and emergency evacuation signals.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to operate facility communications equipment and discriminate between routine and emergency communications.

5.1.2.3 Respond to a facility emergency, given the necessary equipment and facility response procedures, so that the team member arrives in a safe manner.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Facility layout, special hazards, and emergency response procedures.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to recognize response hazards and to safely use each piece of response equipment provided.

5.1.2.4* Return equipment to service, given an assignment, policies, and procedures, so that the equipment is inspected, damage is noted, the equipment is cleaned, and the equipment is placed in a ready state for service or is reported otherwise.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Types of cleaning methods for various equipment, correct use of cleaning materials, and manufacturer's or facility guidelines for returning equipment to service.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to clean, inspect, and maintain equipment and to complete recording and reporting procedures.

5.1.2.5* Complete a basic incident report, given the report forms, guidelines, and incident information, so that all pertinent information is recorded, the information is accurate, and the report is complete.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Content requirements for basic incident reports, the purpose and usefulness of accurate reports, consequences of inaccurate reports, and how to obtain necessary information.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to collect necessary information, proof reports, and operate facility equipment necessary to complete reports.

5.2 Manual Fire Suppression. This duty shall involve tasks related to the manual control of fires and property conservation activities by the incipient industrial fire brigade member.

5.2.1* Extinguish incipient fires, given an incipient fire and a selection of portable fire extinguishers, so that the correct extinguisher is chosen, the fire is completely extinguished, proper extinguisher-handling techniques are followed, and the area of origin and fire cause evidence are preserved.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. The classifications of fire; risks associated with each class of fire; and the types, rating systems, operating methods, and limitations of portable fire extinguishers.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to select, carry, and operate portable fire extinguishers, using the appropriate extinguisher based on the size and type of fire.

5.2.2* Conserve property, given special tools and equipment and an assignment within the facility, so that the facility and its contents are protected from further damage.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. The purpose of property conservation and its value to the organization, methods used to protect property, methods to reduce damage to property, types of and uses for salvage covers, and operations at properties protected with automatic sprinklers or special protection systems.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to deploy covering materials, control extinguishing agents, and cover building openings, including doors, windows, floor openings, and roof openings.

5.2.3 Exit hazardous area, given that the fire has progressed beyond the incipient stage, so that a safe haven is found and the team members' safety is maintained.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Communication procedures, emergency evacuation methods, what constitutes a safe haven, and elements that create or indicate a hazard.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to follow facility evacuation routes, evaluate areas for hazards, and identify a safe haven.

5.3* Site-Specific Requirements. The management of the industrial fire brigade shall determine the site-specific requirements that are applicable to the incipient industrial fire brigade members operating on their site. The process used to determine the site-specific requirements shall be documented, and these additional JPRs added to those identified in Sections 5.1 and 5.2.

5.3.1* Attack an incipient stage fire, given a handline flowing up to 473 L/min (125 gpm), appropriate equipment, and a fire situation, so that the fire is approached safely, exposures are protected, the spread of fire is stopped, agent application is effective, the fire is extinguished, and the area of origin and fire cause evidence are preserved.