

NFPA®

1081

**Standard for
Facility Fire Brigade Member
Professional Qualifications**

2018



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NFPA® 1081

Standard for

Facility Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications

2018 Edition

This edition of NFPA 1081, *Standard for Facility Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Industrial Fire Brigades Professional Qualifications and released by the Correlating Committee on Professional Qualifications. It was issued by the Standards Council on November 10, 2017, with an effective date of November 30, 2017, and supersedes all previous editions.

This edition of NFPA 1081 was approved as an American National Standard on November 30, 2017.

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 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 was added that addressed the limits and responsibilities of industrial fire brigade members in order to be consistent with NFPA 600, *Standard on Industrial Fire Brigades*. The committee also added a chapter to address the qualifications that support members would provide to the industrial fire brigade.

For the 2018 edition, the committee has changed the title of NFPA 1081 from *Standard for Industrial Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications* to *Standard for Facility Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications* to mirror a similar change to the title of NFPA 600, *Standard on Facility Fire Brigades*. The committee has reformatted the chapters of the document to align with the template as recommended by the Correlating Committee for Professional Qualifications. The committee has updated extracts and definitions, and has evaluated and revised as necessary the JPRs for the positions identified in the document.

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

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Standard for

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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 G. 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 G.

Chapter 1 Administration

1.1* Scope. This standard identifies the minimum job performance requirements (JPRs) for incipient facility fire brigade member, advanced exterior facility fire brigade member, interior structural facility fire brigade member, facility fire brigade leader, facility fire brigade training coordinator, and support member.

1.2 Purpose. The purpose of this standard is to specify the minimum JPRs as an incipient facility fire brigade member, advanced exterior facility fire brigade member, interior structural facility fire brigade member, facility fire brigade leader, facility fire brigade training coordinator, and support member.

1.2.1 This standard shall define incipient facility fire brigade member, advanced exterior facility fire brigade member, interior structural facility fire brigade member, facility fire brigade

leader, facility fire brigade training coordinator, and support member.

1.2.2 The intent of this standard shall be to ensure that personnel serving an incipient facility fire brigade member, advanced exterior facility fire brigade member, interior structural facility fire brigade member, facility fire brigade leader, facility fire brigade training coordinator, and support member 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* Incipient facility fire brigade member, advanced exterior facility fire brigade member, interior structural facility fire brigade member, facility fire brigade leader, facility fire brigade training coordinator, and support member shall remain current with the general knowledge and skills and JPRs addressed for each level or position of qualification.

1.3 Application. The application of this standard is to specify which requirements within the document shall apply to an incipient facility fire brigade member, advanced exterior facility fire brigade member, interior structural facility fire brigade member, facility fire brigade leader, facility fire brigade training coordinator, and support member.

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 the training program content to prepare personnel to meet the JPRs of this standard. The management of the facility fire brigade shall establish an ongoing process to ensure that members continue 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 Personnel assigned the duties of incipient facility fire brigade member shall meet all the requirements defined in Chapter 4 prior to being qualified. Personnel assigned the duties of advanced exterior facility fire brigade member shall meet all the requirements defined in Chapter 5 prior to being qualified. Personnel assigned the duties of interior structural facility fire brigade member shall meet all the requirements defined in Chapter 6 prior to being qualified. Personnel assigned the duties of facility fire brigade leader shall meet all the requirements defined in Chapter 7 prior to being qualified. Personnel assigned the duties of facility fire brigade training coordinator shall meet all the requirements defined in Chapter 8 prior to being qualified. Personnel assigned the duties of support member shall meet all the requirements defined in Chapter 9 prior to being qualified.

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

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

N 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) Medical requirements established by the AHJ
- (4) Job-related physical performance requirements established by the AHJ

N 1.3.9 Emergency Medical Care. The emergency medical care performance capabilities for facility fire brigade personnel shall be determined and validated by the management of the facility fire brigade.

N 1.3.10 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 facility fire brigade.

1.4* Limits of Actions and Responsibilities of the Facility Fire Brigade.

1.4.1 General. [600:1.4.1]

N 1.4.1.1 The potential exposure to a hazardous environment and the extent of training shall determine the limits of facility fire brigade actions and responsibilities. [600:4.1.4.1]

N 1.4.1.2 The written facility fire brigade organizational statement and standard operating procedures shall define these limits. [600:4.1.4.2]

N 1.4.2* At facilities where designated employees are trained to respond to incipient fires, the facility fire brigade shall assume command of the incident upon arrival. [600:4.1.2]

N 1.4.3 Incident Management System (IMS). An incident management system (IMS) shall be utilized during incidents beyond the incipient stage and in training operations. [600:4.4]

N 1.4.3.1* An incident management system shall be established with written procedures. [600:4.4.1]

N 1.4.3.1.1 Facility fire brigade members shall be familiar with the incident management system. [600:4.4.1.1]

N 1.4.3.1.2 The incident management system shall identify roles and responsibilities of leadership. [600:4.4.1.2]

N 1.4.3.1.2.1 There shall be an incident commander at each incident where the incident management system is used. [600:4.4.1.2.1]

N 1.4.3.1.2.2 Leadership shall be responsible for safety during facility fire brigade operations. [600:4.4.1.2.2]

N 1.4.3.2 Safety responsibilities shall be assigned to supervisory personnel at each level of the organization. [600:4.4.2]

N 1.4.3.3 The incident management system shall include the roles and responsibilities of any responding public fire department and other outside agencies. [600:4.4.3]

N 1.4.3.4* A standard system shall be used to identify and account for each facility fire brigade member present at the scene of the incident. [600:4.4.4]

N 1.4.3.5 The incident commander shall ensure that the risk to members is evaluated prior to taking action. [600:4.4.5]

N 1.4.3.5.1 In situations where the risk to facility fire brigade members is unacceptable, the incident response activities shall be limited to defensive fire fighting. [600:4.4.5.1]

N 1.4.3.5.2 Regardless of the risk, actions shall not exceed the scope of the organizational statement and standard operating procedures. [600:4.4.5.2]

1.4.4 Limits for Facility Fire Brigades Assigned Incipient Fire-Fighting Response Duties. [600:5.2]

N 1.4.4.1 Interior and exterior fires shall be considered incipient stage when facility fire brigade members function as follows:

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

[600:5.2]

N 1.4.4.2 Exterior fires shall be considered appropriate for defensive action outside of the hot and warm zones by facility fire brigade members who have been assigned incipient fire-fighting response duties when the following occur:

- (1) The organizational statement lists it as a response duty of the facility fire brigade, and it is covered by the standard operating procedures.
- (2) The facility fire brigade has received training for that activity.
- (3) SCBA and thermal protective clothing are not required.
- (4) Personal evasive action is not required.

The facility fire brigade is able to perform defensive action effectively using handlines flowing up to 473 L/min (125 gpm), master streams, or similar devices for the manual application of specialized agents. [600:6.2.2]

1.4.5 Limits for Facility Fire Brigades Assigned Only Advanced Exterior Fire-Fighting Response Duties.

N 1.4.5.1 Exterior fires shall be considered appropriate for offensive action within the hot zone by facility fire brigade members who have been assigned advanced exterior fire-fighting response duties when all of the following occur:

- (1) The organizational statement lists it as a response duty of the facility fire brigade, and it is covered by the standard operating procedures.
- (2) The facility fire brigade has received training for that activity.
- (3) SCBA and thermal protective clothing are provided.
- (4) The facility fire brigade is able to perform offensive action effectively, using handlines flowing up to 473 L/min (125 gpm), master streams, or similar devices for the manual application of specialized agents.

1.4.6 Limits for Facility Fire Brigade Assigned Only Interior Structural Fire-Fighting Response Duties.

N 1.4.6.1 Interior structural fires shall be considered appropriate for offensive action within the hot zone by facility fire brigade members who have been assigned interior fire-fighting response duties when the following occur:

- (1) The organizational statement lists it as a response duty of the facility fire brigade, and it is covered by the standard operating procedures.
- (2) The facility fire brigade has received training for that activity.
- (3) SCBA and protective clothing for structural fire fighting are provided.
- (4) The facility fire brigade is able to perform offensive actions effectively, using handlines flowing up to 473 L/min (125 gpm), master streams, or similar devices for the manual application of specialized agents.

N 1.4.7 Limits of Facility Fire Brigades Assigned Both Advanced Exterior and Interior Structural Fire-Fighting Response Duties. [600: 6.2]

N 1.4.7.1 Both exterior fires and interior structural fires shall be considered appropriate for offensive action within the hot zone for facility fire brigade members who have been assigned both advanced exterior and interior fire-fighting response duties when the following occur:

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

[600:6.2.1]

N 1.4.7.2 Protective clothing for proximity fire fighting shall not be worn for interior structural fire fighting. [600:6.2.3]

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	square foot	0.0929 m ² = 1 ft ²
	(m ²)	(ft ²)	
Volume	liters per minute	gallons per	3.78 L/min =
	(L/min)	minute (gpm)	1 gpm
Pressure	newtons/meter ²	pounds per	0.345 N/m ² =
	(N/m ²)	square inch	1 psi
		(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*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 600, *Standard on Facility Fire Brigades*, 2015 edition.

NFPA 1002, *Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications*, 2017 edition.

NFPA 1072, *Standard for Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications*, 2017 edition.

2.3 Other Publications.

2.3.1 U.S. Government Publications. U.S. Government Publishing Office, 732 North Capitol Street, NW, Washington, DC 20401-0001.

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*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 600, *Standard on Facility Fire Brigades*, 2015 edition.

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

NFPA 1001, *Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1006, *Standard for Technical Rescue Personnel Professional Qualifications*, 2017 edition.

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

NFPA 1072, *Standard for Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications*, 2017 edition.

NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1521, *Standard for Fire Department Safety Officer Professional Qualifications*, 2015 edition.

NFPA 1561, *Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System and Command Safety*, 2014 edition.

NFPA 1620, *Standard for Pre-Incident Planning*, 2015 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.

N 3.2.3 Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

N 3.2.4 Should. Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

3.2.5 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 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, 2017]

3.3.2* Control Zones. The areas at an incident that are designated based upon safety and the degree of hazard. [1500, 2018]

Δ 3.3.2.1 Cold Zone. The control zone of an incident that contains the command post and such other support functions as are deemed necessary to control the incident. [1500, 2018]

Δ 3.3.2.2 Hot Zone. The control zone immediately surrounding a hazardous area, which extends far enough to prevent adverse effects to personnel outside the zone. [1500, 2018]

Δ 3.3.2.3 Warm Zone. The control zone outside the hot zone where personnel and equipment decontamination and hot zone support takes place. [1500, 2018]

3.3.3 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, 2015]

3.3.4 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, 2015]

3.3.5 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, 2015]

3.3.6* Facility. Any location or structure including industrial, commercial, mercantile, warehouse, power plant (utility), areas of assembly, institutional or similar occupancy, public and private as well as for-profit, not-for-profit, and governmental facilities. [600, 2015]

3.3.7 Facility Fire Brigade. An organized group of employees at a facility 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, 2015]

3.3.8 Facility Fire Brigade Apparatus. A facility 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, 2015]

3.3.9 Facility Fire Brigade Leader. An individual responsible for overseeing the performance or activity of other members. [600, 2015]

3.3.10 Facility Fire Brigade Management. The individual designated by top management to be responsible for the organization, management, and functions of the facility fire brigade. [600, 2015]

3.3.11 Facility Fire Brigade Training Coordinator. The designated company representative with responsibility for coordinating effective, consistent, and quality training within the facility fire brigade training and education program. [600, 2015]

N 3.3.12 Field Reduction of Contaminants. A non-mechanical process or method of reducing contamination in the field for fire-fighter personal protective clothing and equipment. [1001, 2018]

3.3.13 Fire Fighting.

Δ 3.3.13.1* Advanced Exterior Fire Fighting. Offensive fire fighting performed outside of an enclosed structure when the fire is beyond the incipient stage. [600, 2015]

3.3.13.2 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, 2015]

3.3.13.3 Incipient Fire Fighting. Fire fighting performed inside or outside of an enclosed structure or building when the fire has not progressed beyond incipient stage. [600, 2015]

3.3.13.4* 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, 2015]

3.3.13.5 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, 2015]

Δ 3.3.13.6 Structural Fire Fighting. The activities of rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation in buildings or

other structures, vehicles, railcars, marine vessels, aircraft, or like properties. [1710, 2016]

3.3.14 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, 2014]

3.3.15* Incipient Stage Fire. 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) without the need for thermal protective clothing, plus a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and a personal alert safety system (PASS) device.

3.3.16 Job Performance Requirement (JPR). A written 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]

3.3.17 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.

3.3.18 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, 2015]

• **3.3.19 Rapid Intervention Crew/Company (RIC).** A minimum of two fully equipped personnel onsite, in a ready state, for immediate rescue of disoriented, injured, lost, or trapped rescue personnel [1006, 2017]

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

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

• **3.3.22 Safely.** To perform the assigned tasks without injury to self or others, to the environment, or to property.

3.3.23 Site-Specific Hazard. A hazard that is present at the specific facility for which the facility fire brigade has been organized. [600, 2015]

3.3.24 Standard Operating Procedure. 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, 2015]

3.3.25* Support Members. Personnel assigned to the facility 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, 2015]

• **3.3.26 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.

3.3.27* 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.

Chapter 4 Incipient Facility Fire Brigade Member

4.1 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 4.1.1 through 4.2.3.

• **4.1.1 Qualification or Certification.** For qualification or certification at the incipient facility fire brigade level, the facility fire brigade member shall meet the entrance requirements in Chapter 1 and Sections 4.1 and 4.2, the site-specific requirements in Section 4.3 as defined by the management of the facility fire brigade, and the requirements defined in Chapter 4 of NFPA 1072.

4.1.2 Basic Incipient Facility Fire Brigade Member JPRs. All basic incipient facility 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.

4.1.2.1 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.

4.1.2.2* 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.

4.1.2.3 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.

4.1.2.4* 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.

4.1.2.5* 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.

N 4.1.3 Activating an Emergency Call. Activate an emergency call for assistance, given vision-obscured conditions, personal protective equipment (PPE), and department standard operating procedures (SOPs), so that the fire fighter can be located and rescued.

N (A) Requisite Knowledge. Personnel accountability systems, emergency communication procedures, and emergency evacuation methods.

N (B) Requisite Skills. The ability to initiate an emergency call for assistance in accordance with the AHJ's procedures, the ability to use other methods of emergency calls for assistance. [1001:4.2.4(B)]

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

4.2.1* 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.

4.2.2* 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.

4.2.3 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.

4.3* Site-Specific Requirements. The management of the facility fire brigade shall determine the site-specific requirements that are applicable to the incipient facility 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 4.1 and 4.2.

4.3.1* 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.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Types of handlines used for attacking incipient fires, precautions to be followed when advancing handlines to a fire, observable results that a fire stream has been properly applied, dangerous building conditions created by fire, principles of exposure protection, and dangers such as exposure to products of combustion resulting from fire condition.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to recognize inherent hazards related to the material's configuration; operate handlines; prevent water hammers when shutting down nozzles; open, close, and adjust nozzle flow; advance charged and uncharged hose; extend handlines; operate handlines; evaluate and modify water application for maximum penetration; assess patterns for origin determination; and evaluate for complete extinguishment.

4.3.2* Activate a fixed fire protection system, given a fixed fire protection system, a procedure, and an assignment, so that the steps are followed and the system operates.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Types of extinguishing agents, hazards associated with system operation, how the system operates, sequence of operation, system overrides and manual intervention procedures, and shutdown procedures to prevent damage to the operated system or to those systems associated with the operated system.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to operate fixed fire protection systems via electrical or mechanical means.

4.3.3* Utilize master stream appliances, given an assignment, an extinguishing agent, and a master stream device, so that the agent is applied to the fire as assigned.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Safe operation of master stream appliances, uses for master stream appliances, tactics using fixed master stream appliances, and property conservation.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to put into service a fixed master stream appliance, and to evaluate and forecast a fire's growth and development.

4.3.4* Establish a water supply for fire-fighting operations, given an assignment, a water source, and tools, so that a water supply is established and maintained.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Water sources, operation of site water supply components, hydraulic principles, and the effect of mechanical damage and temperatures on the operability of the water supply source.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to operate the site water supply components and to identify damage or impairment.

4.3.5 Perform a fire safety survey in a facility, given an assignment, survey forms, and procedures, so that fire and life safety hazards are identified, recommendations for their correction are made, and unresolved issues are referred to the proper authority.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Organizational policy and procedures, common causes of fire and their prevention, the importance of fire safety, and referral procedures.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to complete forms, recognize hazards, match findings to preapproved recommendations, and effectively communicate findings to the proper authority.

Chapter 5 Advanced Exterior Facility Fire Brigade Member

5.1* General.

5.1.1 Qualification or Certification. For qualification or certification at the advanced exterior facility fire brigade member level, the facility fire brigade member shall meet the entrance requirements in Chapter 1 and Sections 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, and 5.2, the site-specific requirements in Sections 4.3 and 5.3 as defined by the management of the facility fire brigade, and the requirements defined in Chapter 5 of NFPA 1072.

5.1.2 Basic Advanced Exterior Facility Fire Brigade Member JPRs.

5.1.2.1* Utilize a pre-incident plan, given pre-incident plans and an assignment, so that the facility fire brigade member implements the responses detailed by the plan.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. The sources of water supply for fire protection or other fire-extinguishing agents, site-specific hazards, the fundamentals of fire suppression and detection systems including specialized agents, and common symbols used in diagramming construction features, utilities, hazards, and fire protection systems.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to identify the components of the pre-incident plan such as fire suppression and detection systems, structural features, site-specific hazards, and response considerations.

5.1.2.2* Interface with outside mutual aid organizations, given SOPs for mutual aid response and communication protocols, so that a unified command is established and maintained.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Mutual aid procedures and the structure of the mutual aid organization, site SOPs, and incident management systems.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to communicate with mutual aid organizations and to integrate operational personnel into teams under a unified command.

5.2 Manual Fire Suppression.

5.2.1 Use thermal protective clothing during exterior fire-fighting operations, given thermal protective clothing, so that the clothing is correctly donned within 2 minutes (120 seconds), worn, and doffed.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Conditions that require personal protection, uses and limitations of thermal protective clothing, components of thermal protective clothing ensemble, and donning and doffing procedures.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to correctly don and doff thermal protective clothing and to perform assignments while wearing thermal protective clothing.

Δ 5.2.2* Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) during emergency operations, given SCBA and other personal protective equipment (PPE), so that the SCBA is correctly donned, the SCBA is correctly worn, controlled breathing techniques are used, emergency procedures are enacted if the SCBA fails, all low-air warnings are recognized, respiratory protection is not intentionally compromised, and hazardous areas are exited prior to air depletion.

Δ (A) Requisite Knowledge. Conditions that require respiratory protection, uses and limitations of SCBA, components of SCBA, donning procedures, breathing techniques, indications for and emergency procedures used with SCBA, and physical requirements of the SCBA wearer.

Δ (B) Requisite Skills. The ability to control breathing, replace SCBA air cylinders, use SCBA to exit through restricted passages, initiate and complete emergency procedures in the event of SCBA failure or air depletion, and complete donning procedures.

5.2.3* Attack an exterior fire operating as a member of a team, given a water source, a handline, PPE, tools, and an assignment, so that team integrity is maintained, the attack line is correctly deployed for advancement, access is gained into the fire area, appropriate application practices are used, the fire is approached in a safe manner, attack techniques facilitate suppression given the level of the fire, hidden fires are located and controlled, the correct body posture is maintained, hazards are avoided or managed, and the fire is brought under control.

(A) Requisite Knowledge. Principles of fire streams; types, design, operation, nozzle pressure effects, and flow capabilities of nozzles; precautions to be followed when advancing handlines to a fire; observable results that a fire stream has been correctly applied; dangerous conditions created by fire; principles of exposure protection; potential long-term consequences of exposure to products of combustion; physical states of matter in which fuels are found; the application of each size and type of attack line; the role of the backup team in fire attack situations; attack and control techniques; and exposing hidden fires.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to prevent water hammers when shutting down nozzles; open, close, and adjust nozzle flow and patterns; apply water using direct, indirect, and combination attacks; advance charged and uncharged 38 mm (1½ in.) diameter or larger handlines; extend handlines; replace burst hose sections; operate charged handlines of 38 mm (1½ in.) diameter or larger; couple and uncouple