

NFPA® 1407

Standard for Training Fire Service Rapid Intervention Crews

2015 Edition



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An International Codes and Standards Organization

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NFPA® 1407

Standard for

Training Fire Service Rapid Intervention Crews

2015 Edition

This edition of NFPA 1407, *Standard for Training Fire Service Rapid Intervention Crews*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Fire Service Training. It was issued by the Standards Council on January 14, 2014, with an effective date of February 3, 2014, and supersedes all previous editions.

This edition of NFPA 1407 was approved as an American National Standard on February 3, 2014.

Origin and Development of NFPA 1407

Historically, this document began as the Technical Committee on Fire Service Training recognized an issue faced by many fire departments. In 2001, the first edition of NFPA 1710 was published. Included in it was the term *Initial Rapid Intervention Crew (IRIC)*. As departments struggled to adopt and comply with NFPA 1710, no guidance was provided as to training or performance requirements for these crews.

In a 2003 letter to the NFPA Standards Council requesting approval, the Technical Committee on Fire Service Training explained that although several NFPA standards refer to rapid intervention teams, none “outlines training programs for these teams.” The committee received approval for a recommended practice on fire fighter safety and survival. The committee drafted several versions of the document, addressing high angle rescue, confined space rescue, highway safety, and other situations in which a Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC) might find itself. In 2006, the committee recognized that the basic skills and performance requirements for rapid intervention rescue should remain constant regardless of the emergency situation and that the recommended practice should become a standard for all fire department training programs. The committee was also concerned that, in several instances, fire fighters on a scene had rushed to the aid of downed fire fighters without consideration of other ongoing fire operations, thus endangering more fire fighters. The committee then re-focused on the basic skills and training needed for the safe operation of fire department RICs.

The 2010 edition of the standard was based on the expertise of the committee members and other contributors with experience in RIC operations and training. Careful consideration was given to the requirements for IRICs and RICs in NFPA 1710 and NFPA 1720, as well as NFPA 1500. The committee stressed through the requirements in this document that the safety of all fire fighters was the key issue.

For the 2015 edition, the committee has updated the term *mayday* to correlate with NFPA 1500. Definitions and training requirements have also been included for the *emergency breathing safety system (EBSS)*, or buddy breather, that was approved for use by NIOSH for SCBAs per the 2013 edition of NFPA 1981. The committee has also updated the reason that a mayday should be called in the Annex material.

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Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for all fire service training techniques, operations, and procedures to develop maximum efficiency and proper utilization of available personnel. Such activities can include training guides for fire prevention, fire suppression, and other missions for which the fire service has responsibility.

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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 C. 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 C.

Chapter 1 Administration

1.1 Scope. This standard specifies the basic training procedures for fire service personnel to conduct fire fighter rapid intervention operations as specified in 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*, and NFPA 1720, *Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Volunteer Fire Departments*.

1.1.1 This standard specifies basic evolutions that can be adapted to local conditions and serves as a standard mechanism for the evaluation of minimum acceptable performance during training for rapid intervention activities.

1.2* Purpose. The purpose of this standard is to specify a training program that is designed to create a highly disciplined operational capability to rescue fire fighter(s) who become lost, injured, trapped, incapacitated, or disoriented at an emergency scene or in the course of a training operation.

1.3 Equivalency. Nothing herein is intended to restrict any jurisdiction from exceeding these minimum requirements.

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

NFPA 1021, *Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications*, 2014 edition.

NFPA 1404, *Standard for Fire Service Respiratory Protection Training*, 2013 edition.

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

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

NFPA 1720, *Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Volunteer Fire Departments*, 2014 edition.

NFPA 1981, *Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 1983, *Standard on Life Safety Rope and Equipment for Emergency Services*, 2012 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 1404, *Standard for Fire Service Respiratory Protection Training*, 2013 edition.

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

NFPA 1981, *Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services*, 2013 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 Labeled. Equipment or materials to which has been attached a label, symbol, or other identifying mark of an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with product evaluation, that maintains periodic inspection of production of labeled equipment or materials, and by whose labeling the manufacturer indicates com-

