



Public Input No. 6-NFPA 1081-2021 [Chapter 1]

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.

1.3.6

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

1.3.7

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

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

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.

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]****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]**

1.4.1.2

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

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]

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]

1.4.3.1*

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

1.4.3.1.1

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

1.4.3.1.2

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

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]

1.4.3.1.2.2

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

1.4.3.2

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

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]

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]

1.4.3.5

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

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]

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]

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]

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.**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.

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.

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

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]

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

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>SI Unit/Symbol</u>	<u>U.S. Unit/Symbol</u>	<u>Conversion Factor</u>
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
Volume	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

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

OSHA IS PRESENTLY REVISING THE FIRE BRIGADE STANDARD 1910.156. NFPA 1081 AND 600 SHOULD LOOK AT THE POTENTIAL NEW REQUIRES FOR FIRE BRIGADES AND INCORPORATE ANY CHANGES THAT ARE NECESSARY IN BOTH NFPA DOCUMENTS. A DRAFT IS AVAILALBE ON THE WEB OF THE PROPOSED NEW OSHA EMERGENCY RESPONSE STANDARD. AT A

MINIMUM, THE SECTION ON SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS WILL NEED TO BE UPDATED AND EXPANDED.

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Submittal Date: Thu Sep 30 13:40:45 EDT 2021
Committee: PQU-IFB

Committee Statement

Resolution: The submitter did not provide any specific changes for discussion. Additional information is needed from the submitter to address how the proposed OSHA standard should be incorporated in NFPA 1081. The task group on OSHA guidelines has been reconstituted to review OSHA's proposed emergency response standard 1910.156 and provide an analysis of and any recommendations on the relationship between the requirements in NFPA 1081 and OSHA 1910.156. This task group will address the recommendations in PI-6. Task group: Ed Hawthorne (chair), Jeff Kling, and Richard Philbrick.



Public Input No. 5-NFPA 1081-2021 [New Section after 1.2.5]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

Type your content here ... FIRE BRIGADE APPARATUS OPERATOR

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NFPA 600 CLEARLY RECOGNIZES THAT SOME FIRE BRIGADES WILL HAVE APPARATUS OPERATORS.

"Qualified apparatus operators shall have completed formal training using performance-based standards."

NFPA 1081 SHOULD CREATE JPR'S MODELED AFTER NFPA 1002 THAT CAN BE USED TO DESCRIBE THE NECESSARY TRAINING FOR FIRE BRIGADE MEMBERS WHO ARE APPARATUS OPERATORS.

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Committee: PQU-IFB

Committee Statement

Resolution: Requirements for a facility fire brigade operator/driver are important to ensuring overall safety and competency for personnel. The submitted public input lacked the level of detail required for a committee action and more time is needed for the committee to develop the idea. The technical committee chair appointed a task group to further review these proposed new driver/operator requirements and to develop any necessary JPRs for the position. Task group: Andy Brady (chair), Ed Hawthorne, and Rick Lewis.



Public Input No. 7-NFPA 1081-2021 [New Section after 1.3.4]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

Type your content here ... EXPOSURE AND CONTAMINATION CONTROL

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NFPA AND THE ENTIRE FIRE SERVICE HAS RECOGNIZED THAT CANCER IN THE FIRE SERVICE IS A INCREAING DEADLY KILLER. NFPA 1585 EXPOSURE AND CONTAMINATION CONTROL WILL BE ISSUED SHORTLY TO HELP THE FIRE SERVICE WITH THIS ISSUE. NFPA 1081 SHOULD INCORPORATE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM 1585 IN THEIR JPR'S TO REFLECT THIS NEED.

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Committee: PQU-IFB

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5-NFPA 1081-2022

Statement: Firefighting continues to be an extremely hazardous occupation with close to 100 occupational deaths each year. Physical and behavioral health are critical to the overall safety of facility fire brigade members. New JPRs have been added to the facility fire brigade leader position to strengthen the wellness and accident prevention programs for facility fire brigades. JPRs for field reduction of contaminants have also been added to address the health and safety of members.



Public Input No. 2-NFPA 1081-2021 [New Section after 1.5]

Addition of New Section 1.2.6* and Annex Information (NFPA 1081, 2022 Edition)

Section 1.2.6*

Facility Fire brigade Members who perform or support the duties and responsibilities relating to the provision and delivery of facility fire brigade services shall remain current with required knowledge, required skills, and individual JPR's addressed for each level or position of qualification in order to maintain proficiency and competency with the JPR's covered in this standard.

A.1.2.6 Remaining professionally competent is important for any practitioner in a field. In the rapidly changing and developing field of the fire service this is particularly important. The Authority having Jurisdiction may consider establishing a path by which members can demonstrate continued JPR compliance and competency through continuing education or practice within the field consistent with current duties. It is recommended that any such program give consideration to the following factors:

- (1) Demonstrated and documented knowledge and competence of additions and/or revisions to the latest edition of the standards.
- (2) Documented training and education (including online) related to the standards since the last certification.
- (3) Documented experience in the field (ie. emergency operational experience for Fire Fighters, Fire Officers, Instructors, etc.).
- (4) Demonstrated and documented successful performance of duties, which may include skills assessment.
- (5) Annual performance appraisals.
- (6) Documented teaching and instruction related to the field.
- (7) Commendations, award and/or recognition for the performance of related duties.

Other items for consideration may include:

- (1) Memberships in professional organizations, including any positions held or special activities involved in the organization membership.
- (2) Published articles in trade journals, web-based publications, and other information distribution avenues.
- (3) Research and development activities related to the field.
- (4) Documented attendance at relevant conferences and training events.

The above list is not all inclusive and other factors specific to the field be considered for inclusion.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation Statement for Public Input

The subject of a certified individual maintaining continuing professional development and competency with the requirements of an NFPA Professional Qualifications standard has been discussed for a number of years. A request was submitted to the NFPA Foundation by the Correlating Committee on Professional Qualifications to look at this specific issue and to develop recommendations for

implantation in the NFPA Professional Qualifications project.

As a result of that request, recommendations for maintaining proficiency and competency with all JPR's contained in an NFPA Professional qualifications standard were made by the NFPA Research Foundation as part of a recently published report entitled, Fire and Emergency Service Personnel Knowledge and Skills Proficiency (hereinafter referred to as "the Report"). Various representatives of the fire service were invited to attend a meeting that the NFPA held in October of 2019 to discuss the Report. The Report notes that in parallel professions like EMS, licensure renewal is common practice. The participants at the meeting recognized the importance of continuing education in ensuring that persons who are certified to an NFPA Professional qualifications standard are prepared to carry out their duties as safely and effectively as possible.

An Ad Hoc Committee of participants in the NFPA Workshop submitted a written recommendation to the Correlating Committee on Professional Qualifications to continue to pursue additional work in the NFPA Professional Qualifications standards relating to maintaining proficiency and competency for continuing professional development activities in each of the individual standards. The Correlating Committee on Professional Qualifications agreed that specifically Each Pro-Qual Committee should include a recommendation for continuing education and training requirements when their standard is revised in their next cycle. The material developed by each Technical Committee should be included in the Annex material. This action would provide a consistent path for certified individuals who wish to demonstrate that they have "remained current" as identified by the technical experts of each individual professional qualification standard.

The Correlating Committee thoroughly discussed the continuing proficiency and competency proposal in June of 2020 and identified a Task Group to develop a recommended template for each NFPA Professional qualifications Technical Committee to follow in the development of their next revision. The Task Group reported back to the Correlating Committee in September of 2020 with the results of their work on the assigned topic. The Correlating Committee, in September of 2020, received the recommendation from the Correlating Committee Task Group, thoroughly discussed their work, and accepted their recommendation to move forward to direct each Technical Committee to develop specific criteria, to be included in each NFPA Professional Qualifications standard, with clear guidance to states and AHJ's on how to implement continuing education, while maintaining as much flexibility as possible by those jurisdictions.

The submitted Public Input embraces the concept for the need of continuing education by all individuals certified to the requirements of each NFPA Professional Qualifications Standard, and of the NFPA 1000 Technical Committee that has previously reviewed this subject matter and recommended that this topic is best driven by requirements from the individual technical committee and any coordination of requirements for recertification, maintaining competency (or similar language) would fall under the Correlating Committee's direction to each of the Technical Committees. The Correlating Committee on Professional qualifications has therefore directed each Professional Qualifications Technical committee to have continued professional development and competency addressed in each of their assigned professional qualification standards.

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Committee:	PQU-IFB

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-2-NFPA 1081-2022](#)

Statement: New Sections 1.6 and A.1.6 were added at the recommendation of the Professional Qualifications Correlating Committee for consistency among NFPA's professional qualifications standards. This new material addresses the need for personnel to maintain competency in the requirements of the standard through continuing education and professional development.



Public Input No. 8-NFPA 1081-2021 [Section No. 4.3]

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.

4.3.6 Attack a fire involving combustible dust, given an assignment, approved PPE, an attack line, an extinguishing agent, so that the agent is applied to the combustible dust without contributing to it becoming airborne and resulting in a flash fire.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

The ability to recognize combustible dust, conditions that cause combustible dust to become dispersed in the air, selection of agents, methods for applying agent onto the combustible dust preventing a flash fire, and observable results that the agent has been properly applied.

(B) Requisite Skills.

The ability to recognize combustible dust, select an agent, and apply without contributing to a flash fire.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Suggested addition for site-specific option recognizing the presence of combustible dust in many facilities (agriculture, metals, wood, coal, and others); frequency of fires, flash fires, and explosions so that those affected facilities who have facility fire brigades may incorporate as site-specific option supporting their awareness and inclusion associated with the hazards of combustible dust. NFPA combustible dust standards call attention for the need for training to protect people from flash fires.

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Committee: PQU-IFB

Committee Statement

Resolution: The new JPR proposed by the submitter is already addressed in 4.3.1.





Public Input No. 3-NFPA 1081-2021 [Chapter 7]

Chapter 7 Facility Fire Brigade Leader

7.1 General.

7.1.1

This duty shall involve establishing command, using emergency response procedures, and overseeing the emergency response and other administrative duties as outlined in Chapter 4 of NFPA 600 depending on the site organizational statement.

7.1.2 Qualification or Certification.

For qualification or certification as a facility fire brigade leader, the member shall meet the JPRs of the level of the facility fire brigade in which they are leading in accordance with the requirements of Chapters 1, 5, or 6 and the JPRs as defined in Sections 7.1 and 7.2.

7.1.3 General Requisite Knowledge.

The organizational structure of the facility fire brigade; operating procedures for administration, emergency operations, and safety; information management and record keeping; incident management system; methods used by leaders to obtain cooperation within a group of subordinates; and policies and procedures regarding the operation of the facility fire brigade.

7.1.4 General Prerequisite Skills.

The ability to operate at all levels in the incident management system as defined by the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and NFPA 1561.

7.2 Supervisory Functions.

7.2.1

Assign tasks or responsibilities to members, given an assignment at an emergency situation, so that the instructions are complete, clear, and concise; safety considerations are addressed; and the desired outcomes are conveyed.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

Verbal communications during emergency situations, techniques used to make assignments under stressful situations, and methods of confirming understanding of assigned tasks.

(B) Requisite Skills.

The ability to condense instructions for frequently assigned unit tasks based upon training and SOPs.

7.2.2

Develop an initial action plan, given size-up information for an incident and assigned emergency response resources, so that resources are deployed to control the emergency.

(A)* Requisite Knowledge.

Elements of a size-up, SOPs for emergency operations, and fire behavior.

(B) Requisite Skills.

The ability to analyze emergency scene conditions, to allocate resources, and to communicate verbally.

7.2.3*

Implement an action plan at an emergency situation, given assigned resources, type of incident, preliminary plan, and facility fire brigade safety policies and procedures, so that resources are deployed to mitigate the situation and team safety is maintained.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

SOPs, resources available, basic fire control and emergency operation procedures, an incident management system, rapid intervention crew (RIC) procedures, personnel accountability system, common causes of personal injury during facility fire brigade activities, safety policies and procedures, and basic facility fire brigade member safety.

(B)* Requisite Skills.

The ability to implement an incident management system, to communicate verbally, to supervise and account for assigned personnel under emergency conditions, and to identify safety hazards.

7.2.4*

Coordinate multiple resources, such as in-house and mutual aid, during emergency situations, given an incident requiring multiple resources and a site incident management system, so that the site incident management system is implemented and the required resources, their assignments, and safety considerations for successful control of the incident are identified.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

SOPs and local resources available for the handling of the incident under emergency situations, basic fire control and emergency operation procedures, an incident management system, and a personnel accountability system.

(B) Requisite Skills.

The ability to implement the site incident management system, to communicate verbally, and to supervise and account for assigned personnel under emergency conditions.

7.2.5

Implement support operations at an incident, given an assignment and available resources, so that scene lighting is adequate for the tasks to be undertaken, personnel rehabilitation is facilitated, and the support operations facilitate the incident objectives.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

Resource management protocols, principles for establishing lighting, and rescuer rehabilitation practices and procedures.

(B) Requisite Skills.

The ability to manage resources, provide power, set up lights, use lighting, select rehab areas, and personnel rotations.

7.2.6

Direct members during a training evolution, given a training evolution and training policies and procedures, so that the evolution is performed in accordance with safety plans, and the stated objectives or learning outcomes are achieved as directed.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

Oral communication techniques to facilitate learning.

(B) Requisite Skills.

The ability to distribute issue-guided directions to members during training evolutions.

Add the following new JPR's to strengthen the Leader's Health and Safety responsibilities

4.7 * Health and Safety.

This duty involves integrating health and safety plans, policies, procedures, and standards into daily activities as well as the emergency scene, including determining appropriate levels of personal protective equipment to ensure a work environment that is in accordance with health and safety plans for all assigned members, according to the following job performance requirements.

4.7.1

Apply safety regulations at the unit level, given safety policies, procedures, and standards, so that required reports are completed, in-service training is conducted, and member responsibilities are conveyed.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

The most common causes of personal injury and accident to members; safety policies and procedures; basic workplace safety; the components of an infectious disease control program; and the selection, care, and maintenance of personal protective equipment in accordance with Chapter 7 of NFPA 1851 .

(B) Requisite Skills.

The ability to identify safety hazards and exposures, communicate, and complete documentation necessary for exposure reporting and tracking.

4.7.2

Conduct an initial accident investigation, given an incident and investigation process, so that the incident is documented and reports are processed in accordance with policies and procedures of the AHJ.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

Procedures for conducting an accident investigation and safety policies and procedures.

(B) Requisite Skills.

The ability to communicate and to conduct interviews.

4.7.3

Explain the benefits of being physically and medically capable of performing assigned duties and effectively functioning during peak physical demand activities, given current fire service trends and agency policies, so that the need to participate in wellness and fitness programs is explained to members.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

National death and injury statistics, suicide prevention initiatives, fire service safety and wellness initiatives, and agency policies.

(B) Requisite Skills.

The ability to communicate.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The Present Fire Brigade Leader JPR's needs strengthening in the Health and Safety area to better reflect the actual duties of that position and the importance of Health and Safety in the Overall Fire Brigade. An additional JPR should be developed to add the Cancer prevention JPR's coming from the New NFPA 1585 program as it is issued.

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Committee: PQU-IFB

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-5-NFPA 1081-2022](#)

Statement: Firefighting continues to be an extremely hazardous occupation with close to 100 occupational deaths each year. Physical and behavioral health are critical to the overall safety of facility fire brigade members. New JPRs have been added to the facility fire brigade leader position to strengthen the wellness and accident prevention programs for facility fire brigades. JPRs for field reduction of contaminants have also been added to address the health and safety of members.



Public Input No. 4-NFPA 1081-2021 [Chapter G]

Annex G Informational References

G.1 Referenced Publications.

The documents or portions thereof listed in this annex are referenced within the informational sections of this standard and are not part of the requirements of this document unless also listed in Chapter 2 for other reasons.

G.1.1 NFPA Publications.

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

NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*, 2018 edition.

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

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

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

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

NFPA 1403, *Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1404, *Standard for Fire Service Respiratory Protection Training*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1407, *Standard for Training Fire Service Rapid Intervention Crews*, 2015 edition.

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

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

NFPA 1582, *Standard on Comprehensive Occupational Medical Program for Fire Departments*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1961, *Standard on Fire Hose*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 1962, *Standard for the Care, Use, Inspection, Service Testing, and Replacement of Fire Hose, Couplings, Nozzles, and Fire Hose Appliances*, 2018 edition.

G.1.2 Other Publications.

G.1.2.1 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, "Hazardous Waste and Emergency Response."

Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.134, "Respiratory Protection Standard."

Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.156, Subpart L, "Fire Brigades."

G.2 Informational References.

The following documents or portions thereof are listed here as informational resources only. They are not a part of the requirements of this document.

Boyatzis, R. E. 1982. *The Competent Manager: A Model for Effective Performance*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Castle, D. K. 1989. "Management Design: A Competency Approach to Create Exemplar Performers." *Performance and Instruction* 28:42–48.

Cetron, M., and T. O'Toole. 1983. *Encounters with the Future: A Forecast into the 21st Century*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Elkin, G. 1990. "Competency-Based Human Resource Development: Making Sense of the Ideas." *Industrial & Commercial Training* 22:20–25.

Furnham, A. 1990. "The Question of Competency." *Personnel Management* 22:37.

Gilley, J. W., and S. A. Eggland. 1989. *Principles of Human Resource Development*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.

Hooton, J. 1990. *Job Performance = Tasks + Competency × Future Forces*. Unpublished manuscript, Vanderbilt University, Peabody College, Nashville, TN.

McLagan, P. A. 1989. "Models for HRD Practice." *Training & Development Journal*, Reprinted.

McLagan, P. A., and D. Suhadolnik. 1989. *The Research Report*. Alexandria, VA: American Society for Training and Development, 1989.

Nadler, L. 1983. "HRD on the Spaceship Earth." *Training and Development Journal*, October, 19–22.

Nadler, L. 1984. *The Handbook of Human Resource Development*. New York: Wiley-Interscience.

Naisbitt, J. 1984. *Megatrends*. Chicago: Nightingale-Conant.

Spellman, B. P. 1987. "Future Competencies of the Educational Public Relations Specialist" (Doctoral dissertation, University of Houston). *Dissertation Abstracts International* 49:02A.

Springer, J. 1980. *Job Performance Standards and Measures*. A series of research presentations and discussions for the ASTD Second Annual Invitational Research Seminar, Savannah, GA (November 5–8, 1979). Madison, WI: American Society for Training and Development.

Tracey W. R. 1984. *Designing Training and Development Systems*, New York: AMACOM.

G.3 References for Extracts in Informational Sections.

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

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The use of AFFF fire fighting foam presents major environmental and Health and Safety Issues to the fire brigade management and to its members. NFPA 1081 needs to focus more on this issue. I recommend that we add Annex E from NFPA 11 as a new annex to NFPA 1081 to highlight this issue to all fire brigade members.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Wed Sep 29 17:05:33 EDT 2021

Committee: PQU-IFB

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-6-NFPA 1081-2022](#)

Statement: Annex E, "Foam Environmental Issues," in NFPA 11 (2021 edition) is extracted to become a new Annex G in NFPA 1081. This material is added to provide important environmental, health, and safety information regarding the hazards of firefighting foams affecting facility fire brigade members.