



First Revision No. 5-NFPA 1081-2016 [Global Input]

At every instance of "industrial fire brigade support member", change it to "support member."

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Ed Conlin

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

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Submittal Date: Fri Jan 29 06:29:09 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: "Support member" is the term used in NFPA 600. Support members are assigned to work with the facility fire brigade but are not technically members of the facility fire brigade. See the definition and annex section from NFPA 600.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 26-NFPA 1081-2015 \[Global Input\]](#)



First Revision No. 6-NFPA 1081-2016 [Global Input]

At each mention of "industrial fire brigade" change to "facility fire brigade."

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Ed Conlin

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

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Submittal Date: Fri Jan 29 06:30:09 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: In the last edition of NFPA 600, the term was changed to "facility fire brigade" in recognition of fire brigades existing in facilities that were not strictly industrial occupancies.

Response

Message:

[Public Input No. 6-NFPA 1081-2015 \[Global Input\]](#)

**First Revision No. 3-NFPA 1081-2016 [Section No. 2.3.1]****2.3.1** U.S. Government Publications.

U.S. Government ~~Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.~~ Publishing Office, 732 North Capitol Street, NW, Washington, DC 20401-0001.

Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.120.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Ed Conlin

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

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Submittal Date: Thu Jan 21 14:26:42 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Corrects and updates the section with the current name and address.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 2-NFPA 1081-2015 [Section No. 2.3.1]

**First Revision No. 27-NFPA 1081-2016 [Section No. 2.4]****2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.**

NFPA 472, *Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents*, 2008 2013 edition.

NFPA 600, *Standard on Industrial Facility Fire Brigades*, 2010 2015 edition.

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

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

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

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

NFPA 1031, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner*, 2009 2014 edition.

NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*, 2007 2013 edition.

NFPA 1521, *Standard for Fire Department Safety Officer Professional Qualifications*, 2008 2015 edition.

NFPA 1561, *Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System and Command Safety*, 2008 2014 edition.

NFPA 1620, *Standard for Pre-Incident Planning*, 2010 2015 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.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Ed Conlin

Organization: National Fire Protection Assoc

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Submittal Date: Wed Mar 09 10:46:55 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The reference to 1001 was added because material was extracted from 1001. !001 had no previous extractions that were referenced in 1081.

Response Message:

**First Revision No. 1-NFPA 1081-2016 [Section No. 3.3.5]****3.3.6* Facility.**

~~A structure or building located on a site that serves a particular purpose. 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]~~

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
FR-1_A.3.3.5.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Ed Conlin
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Thu Jan 21 13:23:17 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This will align NFPA 1081 definition of Facility with the definition in NFPA 600 for Facility
Response Message:

Public Input No. 14-NFPA 1081-2015 [Section No. 3.3.5]

A.3.3.5 Facility.

The extent or limits for the location or facility at which a fire brigade operates might not coincide with property boundaries. The boundaries could be set by the authority having jurisdiction or in the organizational statement. The fire brigade can respond to fire incidents at locations that are familiar work places or have been pre-fire planned. At a facility or complex, there might be many different hazards or occupancy uses of structures. A fire brigade can respond at part of a site or at multiple structures at one location. Here are some examples:

(1) Nuclear Power Plant. The fire brigade at a nuclear power plant responds inside the protected area. Beyond these limits, to the site property lines, is a security area that might contain structures. Typically these structures in the security area would be protected by a fire department complying with [NFPA 1500](#).

(2) College or University Campus. A science laboratory might need a fire brigade dedicated to the special hazards of the laboratory. Other occupancy uses on campus, including large assembly spaces and dormitories, might have fire brigades separate from the one at the science laboratory.

(3) Recreational Areas. A recreational area such as a state or national park might have several lodge areas within the limits of the park. Due to distance, each lodging facility could have its own fire brigade.

(4) Industrial Park. There might be several structures at an industrial park that could be protected by a fire brigade.

[600, 2015]

**First Revision No. 2-NFPA 1081-2016 [Section No. 3.3.6.6]****3.3.12.6 Structural Fire Fighting.**

Rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation activities in buildings, enclosed structures, aircraft interiors, vehicles, vessels, aircraft, or like properties that are involved in a fire or emergency situation.
[1001, 2013]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Ed Conlin

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

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Submittal Date: Thu Jan 21 13:32:21 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Added that the definition was extracted directly from 1001

Response Message:

**First Revision No. 7-NFPA 1081-2016 [Section No. 3.3.8]****3.3.14*** Incipient Stage Fire .

~~Refers to the~~ 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 .

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
FR-7_A.3.3.8.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Ed Conlin
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
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Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Jan 29 06:32:38 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This definition clarifies the true intent of incipient stage fires and the tools to deal with them.

In the Annex, this definition was extracted from the Annex of NFPA 600 for consistency and to align the definitions in the two documents.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 18-NFPA 1081-2015 \[Section No. A.3.3.8\]](#)

[Public Input No. 17-NFPA 1081-2015 \[Section No. 3.3.8\]](#)

A.3.3.8 Incipient Stage Fire.

A fire is considered to be beyond the incipient stage when the use of thermal protective clothing or self-contained breathing apparatus (~~SCBA~~) is required or ~~an industrial~~ a facility fire brigade member is required to crawl on the ground or floor to stay below smoke and heat. [600, 2015]

**First Revision No. 9-NFPA 1081-2016 [Section No. 3.3.9]****3.3.7 Industrial Facility Fire Brigade.**

An organized group of employees ~~within an industrial occupancy 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. ~~[600,2010 2015]~~

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Ed Conlin

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

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Submittal Date: Fri Jan 29 06:43:09 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The changes were made to align the definition with NFPA 600 Facility Fire Brigade

Response Message:

Public Input No. 16-NFPA 1081-2015 [Section No. 3.3.9]

**First Revision No. 8-NFPA 1081-2016 [Section No. 3.3.11]****3.3.9 Industrial Facility Fire Brigade Leader.**

An individual responsible for overseeing the performance or activity of other members. [600, 2015]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Ed Conlin

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

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Submittal Date: Fri Jan 29 06:35:44 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The definition was extracted from NFPA 600 for consistency and the title of the section was changed from Industrial Fire Brigade Leader to Facility Fire Brigade Leader to make the changes submitted in Public Input-6

Response Message:

Public Input No. 19-NFPA 1081-2015 [Section No. 3.3.11]

**First Revision No. 11-NFPA 1081-2016 [Section No. 3.3.17]****3.3.17 Procedure.**

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

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Ed Conlin

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

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Submittal Date: Mon Feb 01 10:34:23 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Removing these terms from the glossary will simplify the document and shorten the glossary

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 20-NFPA 1081-2015 \[Section No. 3.3.17\]](#)

**First Revision No. 28-NFPA 1081-2016 [Section No. 3.3.18]****3.3.18** Rapid Intervention Crew/Company (RIC).

A minimum of two fully equipped members who are on-site and assigned specifically to initiate the immediate rescue of injured or trapped members. ~~[1500, -2007] personnel on-site, in a ready state, for immediate rescue of disoriented, injured, lost, or trapped rescue personnel [1006, 2013]~~

Submitter Information Verification**Submitter Full Name:** Ed Conlin**Organization:** National Fire Protection Assoc**Street Address:****City:****State:****Zip:****Submittal Date:** Mon Mar 21 12:16:36 EDT 2016**Committee Statement**

Committee Statement: The referenced extract material has changed. Also the extract referenced 1500 however 1006 appears to be the original document that the definition was extracted from not 1500. 1500 references extracted material from 1006 and 1006 has no indication of extracted material. The changes included here will align the definitions in all three documents, 1081,1006 and 1500.

Response Message:

**First Revision No. 12-NFPA 1081-2016 [Section No. 3.3.22]****3.3.22 Site.**

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

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Ed Conlin

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Feb 01 10:35:08 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Removing these terms from the glossary will simplify the document and shorten the glossary

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 21-NFPA 1081-2015 \[Section No. 3.3.22\]](#)

**First Revision No. 13-NFPA 1081-2016 [Section No. 3.3.26]****3.3.26** ~~Task.~~~~A specific job behavior or activity. [1002, 2009]~~**Submitter Information Verification****Submitter Full Name:** Ed Conlin**Organization:** [Not Specified]**Street Address:****City:****State:****Zip:****Submittal Date:** Mon Feb 01 10:35:35 EST 2016**Committee Statement****Committee Statement:** Removing these terms from the glossary will simplify the document and shorten the glossary**Response Message:**[Public Input No. 22-NFPA 1081-2015 \[Section No. 3.3.26\]](#)

**First Revision No. 14-NFPA 1081-2016 [Section No. 3.3.29]****3.3.2* Control Zones.**

The areas at an incident that are designated based upon safety and the degree of hazard. [1500 , 2013]

3.3.2.1 Cold Zone.

The area immediately outside the boundary of the established warm zone where personnel are safe from the adverse effects of a fire. [600 , 2010] 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 , 2013]

3.3.2.2 Hot Zone.

The area immediately surrounding the physical location of a fire having a boundary that extends far enough from the fire to protect industrial fire brigade members positioned outside the hot zone from being directly exposed to flames, dense smoke, or extreme temperatures. [600 , 2010] The control zone immediately surrounding a hazardous area, which extends far enough to prevent adverse effects to personnel outside the zone. [1500 , 2013]

3.3.2.3 Warm Zone.

The control area immediately outside the boundary of the established hot zone having a boundary that extends far enough from the hot zone to protect personnel outside the warm zone from the adverse effects of the fire. [600 , 2010] The control zone outside the hot zone where personnel and equipment decontamination and hot zone support takes place. [1500 , 2013]

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
FR-14_A.3.3.29.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Ed Conlin
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Feb 01 10:37:15 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The changes will align the following documents; 600, 1001, 1500 and 1081.

The definitions from NFPA 1500 were extracted to provide conformity at fire ground operations between the documents. It is foreseeable that a fire department operating under the NFPA 1500 standard would work alongside a facility fire brigade at a fire incident. For the safety of both groups, they should operate under the same assumptions in fire ground definitions.

Decontamination as used in the definitions of cold, hot, or warm zones should not contradict the non-applicability of this standard to hazardous material response activities. Decontamination as related to NFPA 600 requirements should apply to products of combustion.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 23-NFPA 1081-2015 \[Section No. 3.3.29\]](#)

A.3.3.29 Control Zones.

The definitions from NFPA 1500 were extracted to provide conformity at fire ground operations between the documents. It is foreseeable that a fire department operating under the NFPA 1500 standard would work alongside a facility fire brigade at a fire incident. For the safety of both groups, they should operate under the same assumptions in fire ground definitions.

Decontamination as used in the definitions of cold, hot, or warm zones should not contradict the non-applicability of this standard to hazardous material response activities. Decontamination as related to NFPA 600 requirements should apply to products of combustion. [**600**, 2015]



First Revision No. 18-NFPA 1081-2016 [New Section after 5.1.2]

5.1.3 Activating an Emergency Call.

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

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

Personnel accountability systems, emergency communication procedures, and emergency evacuation methods.

(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: 5.2.4]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Ed Conlin

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

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Submittal Date: Mon Feb 01 12:23:03 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This add the information necessary for activating an emergency call for assistance which mirrors the information listed in 1001 Section 5.2.4

Response Message:

Public Input No. 42-NFPA 1081-2016 [New Section after 5.1.2]



First Revision No. 19-NFPA 1081-2016 [New Section after 6.1]

6.1.3* Responding on Apparatus to an Emergency Scene.

Respond on apparatus to an emergency scene, given personal protective clothing and other necessary personal protective equipment, so that the apparatus is correctly mounted and dismounted, seat belts are used while the vehicle is in motion, and other personal protective equipment is correctly used.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

Mounting and dismounting procedures for riding fire apparatus, hazards and ways to avoid hazards associated with riding apparatus, prohibited practices, and types of department personal protective equipment and the means for usage.

(B) Requisite Skills.

The ability to use each piece of provided safety equipment.

[1001: :5.3.2]

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
FR-19_A.6.1.3.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Ed Conlin

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Mon Feb 01 12:59:42 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The addition of this information better aligns 1081 with 1001

Response Message:

Public Input No. 44-NFPA 1081-2016 [New Section after 6.1]

A.6.1.3

Other personal protective equipment might include hearing protection in cabs that have a noise level in excess of 90 dBa, eye protection for fire fighters riding in jump seats that are not fully enclosed, and SCBAs for those departments that require fire fighters to don SCBAs while en route to the emergency. [1001, 2013]



First Revision No. 20-NFPA 1081-2016 [New Section after 6.1]

6.1.4 Vehicle Fires.

Attack a vehicle fire operating as a member of a team, given personal protective equipment, attack line, and hand tools, so that hazards are avoided, leaking flammable liquids are identified and controlled, protection from flash fires is maintained, all vehicle compartments are overhauled, and the fire is extinguished.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

Principles of fire streams as they relate to fighting fires; precautions to be followed when advancing hose lines; observable results that a fire stream has been properly applied; identifying alternative fuels and the hazards associated with them; dangerous conditions created during a fire; common types of accidents or injuries related to fighting fires and how to avoid them; how to access locked passenger, trunk, and engine compartments; and methods for overhauling.

(B) Requisite Skills.

The ability to identify fuel type; assess and control fuel leaks; open, close, and adjust the flow and pattern on nozzles; apply water for maximum effectiveness while maintaining flash fire protection; advance 38 mm (1 1/2 in.) or larger diameter attack lines; and expose hidden fires by opening all compartments

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Ed Conlin

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Street Address:

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Submittal Date: Mon Feb 01 13:08:11 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This section was added in order to align 1081 with 1001 in regard to vehicle fires.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 45-NFPA 1081-2016 [New Section after 6.1]

**First Revision No. 25-NFPA 1081-2016 [Section No. 6.1.2.1]****6.1.2.1***

Utilize a pre-incident plan, given pre-incident plans and an assignment, so that the ~~industrial fire brigade~~ ~~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.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
Annex_Material_A.6.1.2.1.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Ed Conlin

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

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Submittal Date: Mon Feb 01 14:05:12 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Firefighters should understand that firefighting activities subject them and their PPE to many toxic substances. Proper field decontamination by washing of PPE is important to the health and safety of the wearer.

Response Message:

A.6.1.2.1

It is known that during overhaul, many fire fighters remove their respiratory protective equipment and as a result, expose themselves to probable contamination by carcinogens, toxic substances, etc.

Respiratory protective equipment should be worn during overhaul and all PPE should be washed down after any incident involving fire prior to leaving the scene.

**First Revision No. 21-NFPA 1081-2016 [Section No. 6.2.2]****6.2.2***

~~Use SCBA and a PASS device during exterior fire-fighting operations, given SCBA, PASS, thermal protective clothing, and other personal protective equipment, so that the SCBA and the PASS device are correctly donned and activated within 2 minutes (120 seconds), the equipment 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, hazardous areas are exited prior to air depletion, and the SCBA is correctly doffed. Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) during emergency operations, given SCBA and other personal protective equipment, 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 .~~

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

~~Conditions that require respiratory protection, uses and limitations of SCBA, components of SCBA, donning and doffing procedures, breathing techniques, indications for and emergency procedures used with SCBA, and physical requirements of the SCBA wearer. 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.~~

(B) Requisite Skills.

~~The ability to control breathing, use SCBA in limited-visibility conditions, 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 donning and doffing procedures. 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.~~

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
FR-21_A.6.2.2.docx	

Submitter Information Verification**Submitter Full Name:** Ed Conlin**Organization:** [Not Specified]**Street Address:****City:****State:****Zip:****Submittal Date:** Mon Feb 01 13:16:41 EST 2016**Committee Statement**

Committee Statement: This FR was created to align 1001/1081 requirements and to improve the safety of personnel using SCBA.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 43-NFPA 1081-2016 [Section No. 6.2.2 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

A.6.2.2

~~The physical and medical requirements associated with wearing SCBA are outlined in Section 4.5 of NFPA 600, *Standard on Industrial Fire Brigades*, and 29 CFR 1910.134(e). In an effort to provide all interior structural and advanced exterior firefighters an opportunity to demonstrate their ability to properly don fire fighter protective clothing and Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) consistent with current standards of care as per the manufacturers' recommendations, currently accepted best practice and their site-specific requirements as established by the local authority having jurisdiction, all personnel should be evaluated on their ability to accurately don the SCBA as quickly as possible within the scope of safe practices.~~

**First Revision No. 26-NFPA 1081-2016 [Section No. 7.1.2.1]****7.1.2.1***

Use thermal protective clothing during structural 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 perform assignments while wearing thermal protective clothing.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
Annex_Material_A.7.1.2.1.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Ed Conlin

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Feb 01 14:09:23 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Firefighters should understand that firefighting activities subject them and their PPE to many toxic substances. Proper field decontamination by washing of PPE is important to the health and safety of the wearer.

Response Message:

A.7.1.2.1

It is known that during overhaul, many fire fighters remove their respiratory protective equipment and as a result, expose themselves to probable contamination by carcinogens, toxic substances, etc.

Respiratory protective equipment should be worn during overhaul and all PPE should be washed down after any incident involving fire prior to leaving the scene.



First Revision No. 23-NFPA 1081-2016 [New Section after 8.2.6(B)]

Chapter 9 Facility Fire Brigade Training Coordinator

9.1 General.

This duty shall involve establishing a training and education program and maintaining training records for the facility fire brigade duties outlined in the organizational statement.

9.1.1 Qualification or Certification.

For qualification or certification as a facility fire brigade training coordinator, the member shall meet the JPRs of the level of the facility fire brigade in accordance with the requirements of Chapters 5 , 6 , or 7 and the JPRs as defined in Sections 9.1 and 9.2 .

9.1.2 General Requisite Knowledge.

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

9.1.3 General Prerequisite Skills.

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

9.2 Training Functions.

9.2.1

Lead training classes or verify the qualifications of instructors; impart information so it is complete, clear, and concise; address safety considerations; and convey the desired outcomes.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

Verbal communications and teaching methods.

(B) Requisite Skills.

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

9.2.2

Serve as the safety officer function during emergency operations.

(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.

9.2.3

Verify the skills and knowledge of facility fire brigade members.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

SOPs, basic fire control and emergency operation procedures, 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 communicate verbally, account for assigned personnel under emergency conditions, and identify safety hazards.

9.2.4

Maintain training and drill records for the facility fire brigade.

(A) Requisite Knowledge.

SOPs and local resources available to store records, organizational skills, and an accountability system.

(B) Requisite Skills.

The ability to implement procedures for timely and accurate filing of records.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Ed Conlin

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Submission Date: Mon Feb 01 13:44:39 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Technical Committee Chair will appoint a Task Group to address this First Revision and present it for consideration at the Second Draft Meeting

Response Message:

Public Input No. 34-NFPA 1081-2015 [New Section after 8.2.6(B)]

**First Revision No. 17-NFPA 1081-2016 [Section No. 9.1.3.4]****10.1.3.4***

The support ~~Support~~ members shall ~~have an understanding of~~ understand how to perform their duties without being engaged by emergency safely during fire suppression operations.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
Annex_Material_A.9.3.4.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Ed Conlin
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Feb 01 11:07:53 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The existing language does not directly articulate the intended meaning of the requirement or the function of support members. Support members are going to be engaged during emergency operations because that is when they are assigned to perform their task. The intent is to have the support members do their work safely and not enter the warm or hot zones.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 28-NFPA 1081-2015 [Section No. 9.1.3.4]

A.9.1.3.4

Support members should be trained to recognize the control zones

**First Revision No. 15-NFPA 1081-2016 [Section No. A.3.3.25]****A.3.3.24 Support Member Members .**

When organizing the ~~industrial fire brigade~~ facility fire brigade , management should take into consideration the need for specialized duties required in the event of a fire or related emergency and should assign personnel to the ~~industrial fire brigade~~ facility fire brigade to ensure that these duties are accomplished.

In most cases, personnel are not expected to perform manual fire suppression activities in the event of an emergency but are expected to perform only those specialized tasks for which they have been chosen.

~~(See B.2.1 through B.2.9 for a list of specialized tasks.)~~ Some of these specialized assignments include the following:

- (1) Building evacuation: Personnel are expected to perform specialized response duties to ensure that personnel are safely evacuated from an enclosed structure or the facility in the event of fire. They can be known as facility fire brigade wardens or by a variety of other titles.
- (2) Sprinkler system control: Personnel are assigned to perform specialized response duties to ensure that control of the automatic sprinkler protection system within the fire area or the facility is maintained by facility personnel in the event of fire. These personnel can be known as facility fire brigade sprinkler valve operators or a variety of other titles.
- (3) Electrical power control: Personnel are expected to perform specialized response duties to ensure that control of electrical power within the fire area or the facility is maintained by facility personnel in the event of fire. These personnel can be known as facility fire brigade electricians or by a variety of other titles.
- (4) Utility control: Personnel are expected to perform specialized response duties to ensure that control of plant utilities within the fire area or the facility — for example, steam, water, natural gas, and other liquid or vapor piping systems — is maintained by facility personnel in the event of fire. These personnel can be known as facility fire brigade utility control technicians or by a variety of other titles.
- (5) Fire pump operation: Personnel are expected to perform specialized response duties to ensure that stationary fire pumps are placed into operation or are operating properly in the event of fire. They can be known as facility fire brigade fire pump operators or by a variety of other titles.
- (6) Salvage: Personnel are expected to perform specialized response duties to ensure that actions are taken during and after manual fire suppression activities to minimize the resultant damage from the fire. These personnel can be known as facility fire brigade salvage personnel or by a variety of other titles.
- (7) Traffic control: Personnel are expected to perform specialized response duties to ensure that control of foot and vehicular traffic in and around the fire area or the facility is maintained in the event of fire and to ensure that any responding agency is directed to the fire area. These operations can be accomplished by facility security personnel who have been assigned to the facility fire brigade. ~~[600, 2015]~~ [**600:** A.3.3.26]
- (8) Support personnel are expected to escort ~~industrial fire brigade~~ facility fire brigade members or other emergency responders to the area of a fire without entering into the warm or hot zones.

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Submittal Date: Mon Feb 01 10:50:04 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Tying the annex material to the definition clarifies the definition and adding Escort Duties more accurately reflects actual practice.

See Public Input 25

Response Message:

**First Revision No. 16-NFPA 1081-2016 [Section No. A.9.1.5]****A.9.1.5**

~~Generally, industrial fire brigade members' duties do not require them to meet any special medical or job-related performance requirements to perform their duties.~~

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Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Annex material is being removed. Industrial Fire Brigade Members do require special medical or job-related performance requirements to perform their duties.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 33-NFPA 1081-2015 \[Section No. A.9.1.5\]](#)

**First Revision No. 4-NFPA 1081-2016 [Section No. E.1.2.1]****F.1.2.1 U.S. Government Publications.**

U.S. Government ~~Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.~~ 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."

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Submittal Date: Thu Jan 21 14:27:47 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Corrects and updates the section with the correct entity name and address.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 3-NFPA 1081-2015 [Section No. E.1.2.1]



First Revision No. 24-NFPA 1081-2016 [New Section after E.3]

Annex E National Fallen Firefighters Foundation

This annex is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

E.1 “16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives”

In 2004, the NFFF held an unprecedented gathering of the fire service leadership when more than 200 individuals assembled in Tampa, Florida to focus on the troubling question of how to prevent line-of-duty deaths and injuries. Every year approximately 100 fire fighters lose their lives in the line of duty in the United States; about one every 80 hours. Every identifiable segment of the fire service was represented and participated in the summit.

The first Firefighter Life Safety Summit marked a significant milestone, because it not only gathered all the segments of the fire service behind a common goal but it also developed the “16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives.” The summit attendees agreed that the “16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives” serve as a blueprint to reduce line-of-duty deaths and injuries. In 2014, a second Life Safety Summit was held and more than 300 fire service leaders gathered. At the second Firefighter Life Safety Summit, the “16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives” were reaffirmed as being relevant to reduce line-of-duty deaths and injuries.

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E.2 NFFF's "16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives".

- (1) Define and advocate the need for a cultural change within the fire service relating to safety; incorporating leadership, management, supervision, accountability and personal responsibility.
- (2) Enhance the personal and organizational accountability for health and safety throughout the fire service.
- (3) Focus greater attention on the integration of risk management with incident management at all levels, including strategic, tactical, and planning responsibilities.
- (4) All fire fighters must be empowered to stop unsafe practices.
- (5) Develop and implement national standards for training, qualifications, and certification (including regular recertification) that are equally applicable to all fire fighters based on the duties they are expected to perform.
- (6) Develop and implement national medical and physical fitness standards that are equally applicable to all fire fighters, based on the duties they are expected to perform.
- (7) Create a national research agenda and data collection system that relates to the initiatives.
- (8) Utilize available technology wherever it can produce higher levels of health and safety.
- (9) Thoroughly investigate all fire fighter fatalities, injuries, and near misses.
- (10) Grant programs should support the implementation of safe practices and/or mandate safe practices as an eligibility requirement.
- (11) National standards for emergency response policies and procedures should be developed and championed.
- (12) National protocols for response to violent incidents should be developed and championed.
- (13) Fire fighters and their families must have access to counseling and psychological support.
- (14) Public education must receive more resources and be championed as a critical fire and life safety program.
- (15) Advocacy must be strengthened for the enforcement of codes and the installation of home fire sprinklers.
- (16) Safety must be a primary consideration in the design of apparatus and equipment.

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Submittal Date: Mon Feb 01 13:54:10 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The National Fallen Firefighters Foundation at a national summit in Tampa, FL in March 2004 created the 16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives to give firefighters, fire departments and emergency responders assistance in creating a road map to responder safety. Thus reducing the line of duty deaths and injuries in our profession. After more than 10 years the initiative have not been greatly shared. By placing in the pro-qual standards they will gain more traction for firefighter safety.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 35-NFPA 1081-2016 [New Section after E.3]