Second Revision No. 3-NFPA 1410-2019 [Sections 2.2, 2.3, 2.4]

2.2 NFPA Publications.

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

NFPA 1500™, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety ~~and~~, Health, and Wellness Program,* ~~2013~~ 2020 edition.

NFPA 1801, *Standard on Thermal Imagers for the Fire Service,* ~~2013~~ 2018 edition.

NFPA 1964, *Standard for Spray Nozzles and Appliances*, ~~2013~~ 2018 edition.

NFPA 1971, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting,* ~~2013~~ 2018 edition.

NFPA 1981, *Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services,* ~~2013~~ 2019 edition.

NFPA 1982, *Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS),* ~~2013~~ 2018 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 472, *Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents,* ~~2013~~ 2018 edition.

NFPA 1500™, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety ~~and~~, Health, and Wellness Program,* ~~2013~~ 2020 edition.

NFPA 1561, *Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System and Command Safety,* ~~2014~~ 2020 edition.

NFPA 1670, *Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents,* ~~2014~~ 2017 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~~ 2020 edition.

NFPA 1901, *Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus,* ~~2009~~ 2016 edition.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FIY-AAA
Submittal Date: Tue Feb 05 14:49:03 EST 2019

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Updating edition dates.
Response Message: SR-3-NFPA 1410-2019

Second Revision No. 1-NFPA 1410-2019 [Section No. 5.2.5]

5.2.5

A minimum of two fire fighters shall be ~~used on~~ assigned to each hose line to keep interior attack lines under control.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FIY-AAA

Submittal Date: Tue Feb 05 13:57:37 EST 2019

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The committee understands what the submitter is attempting to accomplish, but where this is a standard the word "shall" has to be used but the committee modified the text to meet what the submitter was trying to do.

Response Message: SR-1-NFPA 1410-2019

Public Comment No. 3-NFPA 1410-2018 [Section No. 5.2.5]

Second Revision No. 2-NFPA 1410-2019 [Sections 8.2.2, 8.2.3]

8.2.2

The initial attack line shall provide a minimum flow of 100 gpm (~~400~~ 379 L/min) from the nozzle.

8.2.3

The required flow from the backup line shall be a minimum of 200 gpm (~~750~~ 757 L/min).

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FIY-AAA
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Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This just corrects equivalent values.
Response Message: SR-2-NFPA 1410-2019

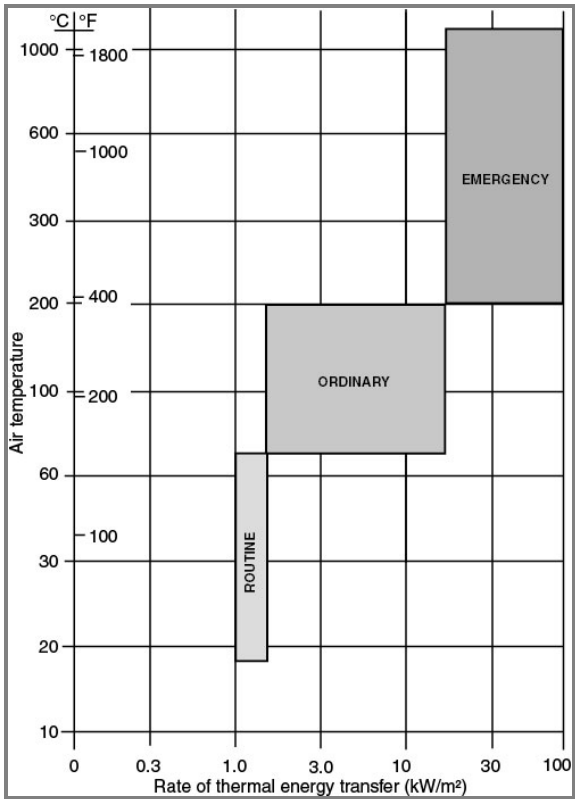
Second Revision No. 5-NFPA 1410-2019 [Section No. A.4.3.2]

A.4.3.2

Structural fire-fighting protective clothing absorbs energy and slows the heat transfer rate providing a limited safe operation time under given thermal conditions. Fire conditions in the fully developed stage can result in temperatures in excess of 1100°F (593°C) and heat fluxes in excess of 4.4 Btu/(s.ft^2) (50 kW/m^2) . Under these conditions the fire fighter would have the potential to receive second-degree burns within seconds. Limits of the protective clothing and equipment based on NFPA 1971, NFPA 1981, and NFPA 1982 should be discussed.

PPE has evolved to provide greater overall thermal protection. However, it can often make it difficult to detect deteriorating and unsafe conditions. This can result in members penetrating farther into and remaining longer in an area with thermal hazards. It is critical for members to conduct a proper size-up of the fire conditions prior to entering an IDLH environment. PPE was not designed for extended exposure under fire conditions; it was designed to protect members in the event that conditions quickly transitioned to an untenable situation. Units need to slow down, operate in a controlled manner, continually maintain situational awareness, assess conditions of the incident, and communicate within and between units. *(See Figure A.4.3.2.)*

Figure A.4.3.2 Fire Fighter Thermal Environments.



Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FIY-AAA
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Response Message: SR-5-NFPA 1410-2019

Second Revision No. 4-NFPA 1410-2019 [Section No. C.1.1]

C.1.1 NFPA Publications.

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

NFPA 1001, *Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*, ~~2013~~ 2019 edition.

NFPA 1407, *Standard for Training Fire Service Rapid Intervention Crews*, ~~2015~~ 2020 edition.

NFPA 1451, *Standard for a Fire and Emergency Service Vehicle Operations Training Program*, ~~2013~~ 2018 edition.

NFPA 1500™ , *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety ~~and~~ , Health, and Wellness Program*, ~~2013~~ 2020 edition.

NFPA 1561, *Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System and Command Safety*, ~~2014~~ 2020 edition.

NFPA 1971, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting*, ~~2013~~ 2018 edition.

NFPA 1981, *Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services*, ~~2013~~ 2019 edition.

NFPA 1982, *Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS)*, ~~2013~~ 2018 edition.

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