



NFPA Technical Committee on Fire Service Training

MEETING AGENDA Charlotte, NC February 25-27, 2014

- Chair Richard's calls meeting to order on February 25, 2014 at 8:00 am.
- Invocation.
- Welcome and Opening Remarks.
- Introduction of attendees.
- Approval of the minutes of the February 26-28, 2013, San Diego, CA meeting. (Attachment A).
- Review purpose of meeting and document schedules (Attachment B).
- Act on public comments/develop second revisions on 13E, 1408, 1410 and 1452 (Attachment C).
- Act on public inputs/develop first revision on 1405 (Attachment D).
- Old business.
 - 1402
 - Gas props
 - Letter to 1981 and 1500
 - Communication training standard
- New business.
 - Reorganization
- Date and location of next meeting.
- Adjournment.

ATTACHMENT A



**Technical Committee Fire Service Training
San Diego, CA
February 26-28, 2013**

MINUTES

The meeting was called to order by Chair Richards at 8:00 am.

Invocation by John Best.

Introduction of Attendees

Members Present:

Kenneth Richards, Chair, Old Mystic Fire Department, CT
Steven Sawyer, NFPA Staff
Wesley Barbour, Crossbar International LLC, NY
Roger Basset, RW Bassett & Associates, IL
John Best, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, MD
W. Edward Buchanan, Hanover Fire & EMS, VA
James Cannell, Columbus Ohio Division of Fire, OH
Rick Egelin, Fireblast 451 Inc, CA
William Glover, High Temperature Linings, VA
Larry Hughes, North Carolina Department of Insurance, NC
Roger LeBoeuf, Elliott, LeBoeuf & McElwain, VA
Gordon Lohmeyer, TEEEX, TX
Lavern Lucas, Hilton Head Island Fire & Rescue, SC
Daniel Madrzykowski, US National Institute of Standards & Technology, MD
F. Patrick Mariatt, Maryland Fire and Rescue Institute, MD
Kevin Munson, West Hartford Fire Department, CT
Brent Norwine, CAL-FIRE/Riverside County FD, CA
Ryan O'Donnell, Bullex Inc., NY
William Peterson, IFMA, TX
Robert Raheb, FAAC, Inc., NY
Daniel Rossos, Portland Fire & Rescue, OR
Daniel Shaw, Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department, MD
Gary Simpson, E.D. Bullard Company, KY
Richard Verlinda, Seattle Fire Department, WA
Phil Welch, Gastonia Fire Department, NC
Steven Williamson, UTC/Kidde Fire Trainers, Inc., NJ
Michael Young, Volunteer Firemen's Insurance Services, Inc., PA
Derrick Clouston, Alternate, North Carolina Department of Insurance, NC
Roland Fredrickson, Alternate, City of Corona FD, CA
Chris Hubbard, Alternate, Hanover Fire Ems Department, WA
Mark Rutherford, Alternate, Gastonia FD, NC
Corey Wilson, Alternate, Portland Fire & Rescue, OR

Guests Present:

Tonya Hoover, CA Fire Office of the State Fire Marshal, CA
Mike Richwine, CA Fire Office of the State Fire Marshal, CA

Ryan Rossing, Portland Fire Rescue, OR
Scott Schaffner, CSA International,
Bruce Varner, BN Varner & Assoc., AZ
Steven Weinstein, Honeywell Safety Products

Members not present:

John Brown, Nassau County Fire Services Academy, NY
Cortez Lawrence, US Department of Homeland Security, MD
James Podolske, US Department of the Air Force, FL
Frederick Stowell, Fire Protection Publications, OK
Adam Barowy, Alternate, NIST, MD
John Blackburn, Alternate, BullEx Inc., NY
Glenn Corbett, Alternate, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, NJ
William Jenaway, Alternate, VFIS, Inc., PA
Jeremy Jones, Alternate, Elliott, Leboeuf & McElwain, PA
Steven Luftig, Alternate, UTC/Kidde Fire Trainers, Inc., NJ
Douglas Mitchell, Alternate, Fire Department City of New York, NY
Denis Onieal, Alternate, US Department of Homeland Security, MD
Ron Peddy, Alternate, Texas Engineering Extension Service, TX
Michael Wieder, Alternate, Fire Protection Publications, OK
Michael Yacovino, Alternate, Canton Fire Marshal Office, CT

Motion made, seconded and accepted to approval of the minutes of the March 27-28, 2012 San Antonio, TX meeting.

Tonya Hoover, CA State Fire Marshal welcomed everyone and made opening remarks.

The purpose of meeting and document schedule was reviewed.

First revisions were developed for 13E, 1407, 1408, 1410 and 1452, see First Drafts.

Old business.

Task Group Reports

- 1402 – Roger gave an update on the task group progress.
- Motion made, seconded, and approved to ask the Standards Council for permission to develop a new standard on props and keep 1402 as a Guide.

New business.

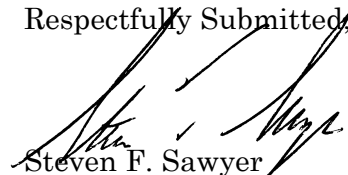
- Motion made, seconded and approved to have all committee documents have English units first.
- Bruce Varner gave an update on the new NFPA handheld radio standard being developed by the TC on Electronic Safety. Eddie discussed the need for a training standard related to communications. The TC agrees to wait until the next meeting to discuss further. A task group will be formed to keep us advised.
- Dan gave an update on an IAB White Paper on overhaul hazards.
- Discussion was held on the need for a TIA to 1404 on buddy breathing and 1500 issues.

- Motion made, seconded, and approved to send a letter to the 1981 and 1500 technical committee on the difficulty of developing a training document do to different provisions between the two.

The next meeting will be held on February 25-27, 2014 (half day on the 27th) in Charlotte, NC.

The meeting adjourned on February 28, 2013 at 10:00 am.

Respectfully Submitted,



Steven F. Sawyer
Staff Liaison

ATTACHMENT B

2014 FALL REVISION CYCLE

*Public Input Dates may vary according to standards and schedules for Revision Cycles may change. Please check the NFPA Website for the most up-to-date information on Public Input Closing Dates and schedules at www.nfpa.org/document# (i.e. www.nfpa.org/101) and click on the Next Edition tab.

Process Stage	Process Step	Dates for TC	Dates for TC with CC
Public Input Stage (First Draft)	Public Input Closing Date*	1/4/2013	1/4/2013
	Final Date for TC First Draft Meeting	6/14/2013	3/15/2013
	Posting of First Draft and TC Ballot	8/2/2013	4/26/2013
	Final date for Receipt of TC First Draft ballot	8/23/2013	5/17/2013
	Final date for Receipt of TC First Draft ballot - recirc	8/30/2013	5/24/2013
	Posting of First Draft for CC Meeting		5/31/2013
	Final date for CC First Draft Meeting		7/21/2013
	Posting of First Draft and CC Ballot		8/2/2013
	Final date for Receipt of CC First Draft ballot		8/23/2013
	Final date for Receipt of CC First Draft ballot - recirc		8/30/2013
	Post First Draft Report for Public Comment	9/6/2013	9/6/2013

Comment Stage (Second Draft)	Public Comment Closing Date for Paper Submittal*	10/11/2013	10/11/2013
	Public Comment Closing Date for Online Submittal (e-PC)*	11/15/2013	11/15/2013
	Final Date to Publish Notice of Consent Standards (Standards that received no Comments)	11/29/2013	11/29/2013
	Appeal Closing Date for Consent Standards (Standards that received no Comments)	12/13/2013	12/13/2013
	Final date for TC Second Draft Meeting	5/2/2014	1/24/2014
	Posting of Second Draft and TC Ballot	6/13/2014	3/7/2014
	Final date for Receipt of TC Second Draft ballot	7/7/2014	3/28/2014
	Final date for receipt of TC Second Draft ballot - recirc	7/14/2014	4/4/2014
	Posting of Second Draft for CC Meeting		4/11/2014
	Final date for CC Second Draft Meeting		5/23/2014
	Posting of Second Draft for CC Ballot		6/13/2014
	Final date for Receipt of CC Second Draft ballot		7/3/2014
	Final date for Receipt of CC Second Draft ballot - recirc		7/11/2014
	Post Second Draft Report for NITMAM Review	7/18/2014	7/18/2014

Tech Session Preparation (& Issuance)	Notice of Intent to Make a Motion (NITMAM) Closing Date	8/22/2014	8/22/2014
	Posting of Certified Amending Motions (CAMs) and Consent Standards	10/17/2014	10/17/2014
	Appeal Closing Date for Consent Standards	11/1/2014	11/1/2014
	SC Issuance Date for Consent Standards	11/11/2014	11/11/2014

Tech Session	Association Meeting for Standards with CAMs	6/22-25/2015	6/22-25/2015
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Appeals and Issuance	Appeal Closing Date for Standards with CAMs	7/15/2015	7/15/2015
	SC Issuance Date for Standards with CAMs	8/20/2015	8/20/2015

Approved _____ October 18, 2011 _____

Revised _____ March 7, 2013 _____

2015 FALL REVISION CYCLE

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Process Stage	Process Step	Dates for TC	Dates for TC with CC
Public Input Stage (First Draft)	Public Input Closing Date for Paper Submittal*	11/29/2013	11/29/2013
	Public Input Closing Date for Online Submittal (e-PI)*	1/3/2014	1/3/2014
	Final Date for TC First Draft Meeting	6/13/2014	3/14/2014
	Posting of First Draft and TC Ballot	8/1/2014	4/25/2014
	Final date for Receipt of TC First Draft ballot	8/22/2014	5/16/2014
	Final date for Receipt of TC First Draft ballot - recirc	8/29/2014	5/23/2014
	Posting of First Draft for CC Meeting		5/30/2014
	Final date for CC First Draft Meeting		7/11/2014
	Posting of First Draft and CC Ballot		8/1/2014
	Final date for Receipt of CC First Draft ballot		8/22/2014
	Final date for Receipt of CC First Draft ballot - recirc		8/29/2014
	Post First Draft Report for Public Comment	9/5/2014	9/5/2014

Comment Stage (Second Draft)	Public Comment Closing Date for Paper Submittal*	10/10/2014	10/10/2014
	Public Comment Closing Date for Online Submittal (e-PC)*	11/14/2014	11/14/2014
	Final Date to Publish Notice of Consent Standards (Standards that received no Comments)	11/28/2014	11/28/2014
	Appeal Closing Date for Consent Standards (Standards that received no Comments)	12/12/2014	12/12/2014
	Final date for TC Second Draft Meeting	5/1/2015	1/23/2015
	Posting of Second Draft and TC Ballot	6/12/2015	3/6/2015
	Final date for Receipt of TC Second Draft ballot	7/3/2015	3/27/2015
	Final date for receipt of TC Second Draft ballot - recirc	7/10/2015	4/3/2015
	Posting of Second Draft for CC Meeting		4/10/2015
	Final date for CC Second Draft Meeting		5/22/2015
	Posting of Second Draft for CC Ballot		6/12/2015
	Final date for Receipt of CC Second Draft ballot		7/3/2015
	Final date for Receipt of CC Second Draft ballot - recirc		7/10/2015
	Post Second Draft Report for NITMAM Review	7/17/2015	7/17/2015

Tech Session Preparation (& Issuance)	Notice of Intent to Make a Motion (NITMAM) Closing Date	8/21/2015	8/21/2015
	Posting of Certified Amending Motions (CAMs) and Consent Standards	10/16/2015	10/16/2015
	Appeal Closing Date for Consent Standards (15 days)	10/31/2015	10/31/2015
	SC Issuance Date for Consent Standards (10 days)	11/10/2015	11/10/2015

Tech Session	Association Meeting for Standards with CAMs	6/6-9/2016	6/6-9/2016
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Appeals and Issuance	Appeal Closing Date for Standards with CAMs	6/29/2016	6/29/2016
	SC Issuance Date for Standards with CAMs	8/4/2016	8/4/2016

Approved October 30, 2012

Revised March 7, 2013

ATTACHMENT C

13E

**Public Comment No. 4-NFPA 13E-2013 [Section No. 4.1.3]**4.1.3

Whenever automatic sprinklers are installed within the jurisdiction, the fire department training program should include a course on the fundamentals of automatic sprinkler systems. The fire department should recognize the following:

- (1) When properly designed, installed, maintained, and supported by the fire department, a sprinkler system can apply water directly to the fire in a more effective manner than can the fire department using manual fire suppression methods.
- (2) Not all sprinkler systems are equally effective in their performance. Systems might not have been properly maintained or might not be effective for the current occupancy.
- (3) Changing conditions, including the following, might have reduced the required water supply calculated for sprinklers by the system designer:
 - (a) Installation of a backflow preventor
 - (b) Increased demand in area
 - (c) Partially closed valves
 - (d) Use of hose streams in larger volumes than anticipated
 - (e) Deterioration of the ~~grid system~~ water supply
 - (f) Degradation of the sprinkler pipe caused by corrosion
- (4) Changes in occupancies and commodity storage packaging and configuration methods might necessitate increased fire department support for the sprinkler system. Knowledge of sprinklered buildings within the response area will enable fire companies to be alert for the types of changes described in 4.1.3 (3), which should be referred to the authority having jurisdiction so it can determine the need for sprinkler system modification.
- (5) Sprinkler systems are installed in single-family and multiple-family dwellings as well as other types of residential occupancies. Some of these systems might not have the traditional fire department connection and other traditional exterior building fittings or dedicated separate water supplies.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

As originally stated in item (e) "Deterioration of the grid system", not all water supplies are connected to a grid system therefore changing it to reflect "water supplies" clarifies the potential deterioration to the entire public/private water supply system. Adding (f) "Degradation of the sprinkler pipe caused by corrosion" identifies the loss of pressure associated with internal pipe obstructions and restrictions caused by corrosion and MIC.

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Public Comment No. 6-NFPA 13E-2013 [Section No. 4.2.3]

4.2.3

During periodic inspections, fire personnel should ascertain the location and accessibility of fire department connections and connections to the water source, as well as the availability of an adequate water supply. In addition, fire personnel should verify the ease of removing FDC inlet caps or plugs, inlet swivel operation and the absence of foreign material within the FDC inlets.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Adding sentence will ensure personnel take the opportunity to verify components of the FDC are operational and ready for service. Furthermore, FDC inlets have become a receptacle for trash, debris and contraband, inspecting the inlets prevents foreign material from entering the sprinkler/standpipe system.

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Public Comment No. 5-NFPA 13E-2013 [Section No. 4.3.4]

4.3.4 * _

When arriving at a property protected by an automatic sprinkler system, fire companies should take prompt action to supply the system. [See [Figure 4.3.4\(a\)](#) and [Figure 4.3.4\(b\)](#).] A minimum of one sprinkler supply line should be connected to the fire department connection and should be supplemented according to fire conditions. The ~~Where only one~~ supply line is connected to an FDC having multiple inlets, a straight gate valve should be connected to a secondary inlet prior to charging the supply line. The supply line should be pumped and the line charged to a pressure of 150 psi (10.3 bar) unless the system is posted for a different pressure. Additional hose lines should be stretched to the fire area as directed by the incident commander in charge. [See [Figure 4.3.4\(c\)](#).]

Figure 4.3.4(a) Public Water Supply to the Sprinkler System.

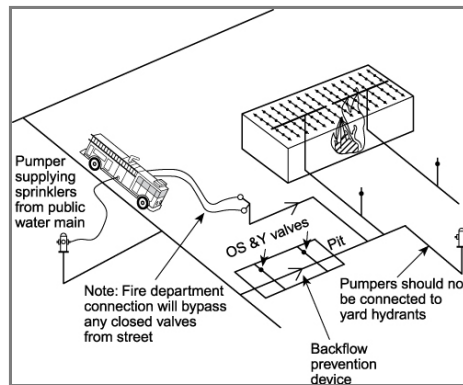


Figure 4.3.4(b) Water Supply to the Fire Department Connection.

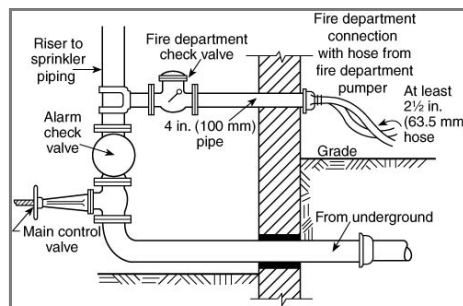
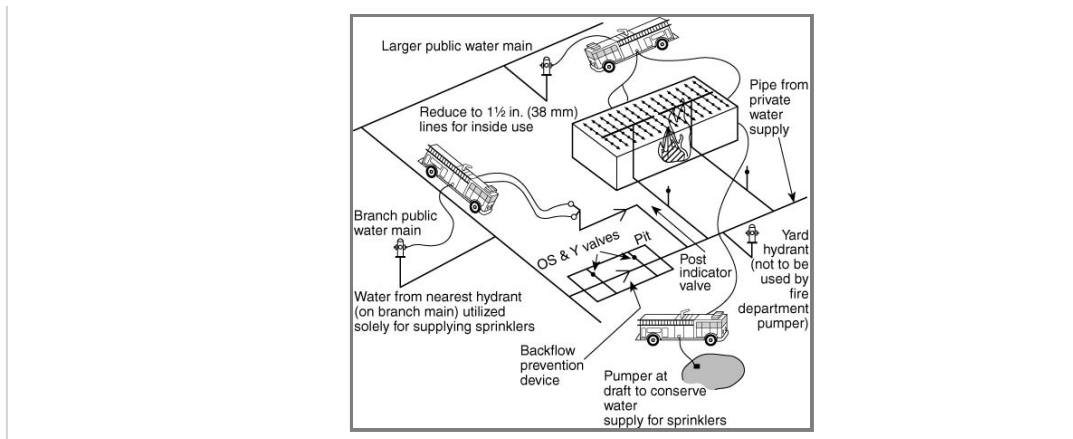


Figure 4.3.4(c) Pumper Supply Options That Should Be Considered.



Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Where the internal FDC inlet clapper is seized open or failed to seat, charging the primary supply line prior to removing the secondary cap may cause injuries to personnel attempting to connect the additional supply line. Providing a straight gate valve to the secondary inlet prior to charging the primary supply line will provide a safer and controlled operation by eliminating the hazards associated with removing plugs from a pressurized FDC.

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**Public Comment No. 7-NFPA 13E-2013 [Section No. 4.3.10]**4.3.10

Fire personnel should be aware that residential sprinkler piping is not tested to the same level as commercial sprinkler piping. Therefore, a residential sprinkler system should not be pressurized to more than water main pressure if this system has a fire department connection. Delete Section - All sprinkler systems having an FDC regardless of the piping material used are required to meet a minimum hydrostatic test of 200 PSI for 2 hours.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Incorrect statement, NFPA 13 , 13D and 13R require hydrostatic testing of all sprinkler systems having a fire department connection, regardless of the type of material used for pipe, fittings and components.

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Public Comment No. 8-NFPA 13E-2013 [Section No. 4.4.4]

4.4.4 *

Where appropriate, the fire department should assist in restoring the sprinkler system. Because actions to restore a sprinkler system can present potential consequences for improper or negligent actions, each fire department should review its policy on this matter. ~~Sprinklers~~ Where fire departments are tasked with restoring sprinkler systems post-fire conditions or after accidental sprinkler activations, departments should consider using 1/2-inch or 3/4-inch pipe nipples with caps when spare sprinklers are not available. This will facilitate reoccupying all areas not effected by fire/smoke/water damage having complete sprinkler protection. Sprinklers that were exposed to high heat conditions during a fire should be examined by a qualified sprinkler installer and replaced as needed.

A.4.4.4

Adding 1/2-inch and 3/4-inch pipe nipples having a length of 6-inches with pipe caps installed on one end to the standard engine company inventory will allow sprinkler systems a prompt return to service where no spare sprinklers are on site. In addition, a brightly painted and identified pipe nipple installed can assist fire inspectors and code enforcement officials with identifying areas of activation whereas the absence of pipe nipples signifies sprinkler system was restored to service.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Revising the statement and adding an Annex section provides fire departments an option to leaving sprinkler systems out of service where no spare sprinklers are available on site and when tasked to restore systems after an activation. Restoring systems to service is imperative post-fire condition to provide protection in the event of a re-ignite or accidental activation within an occupied building. Furthermore, utilizing pipe nipples are a cost effective option to installing sprinklers and ensures the correct type and temperature of sprinkler is installed by a licensed fire sprinkler contractor. Pipe nipples can be brightly painted for rapid identification and labeled with the fire unit identification and tagged with instructions to the contractor indicating requirements for restoring the system to service.

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Public Comment No. 1-NFPA 13E-2013 [Section No. 4.4.5.1]

4.4.5.1

If the sprinkler system cannot be restored to operating condition by the time the fire department leaves the premises, the code enforcement and/or fire prevention authorities ~~should be~~ as well as the building owner/representative shall be promptly notified of the structure's ~~noncompliance- noncompliant~~ status. ~~The fire-~~ Depending on post fire conditions the fire department or code enforcement should consider requiring a fire watch ~~depending on conditions. The building owner or representative should also be notified~~ be implemented .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Removing the last sentence and adding the building owner/representative to the first sentence cleans up the section.
 Changing "should be notified" to "shall be notified" aligns this section with other NFPA requirements when fire suppression sprinkler systems are shut down.
 The rest is language clean-up.

Submitter Information Verification

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Public Comment No. 2-NFPA 13E-2013 [Section No. 5.1.1]

5.1.1 * _

Fire department personnel should be aware that many buildings or properties that have a severe exposure ~~problem are equipped~~ problem may be equipped with exterior sprinkler systems designed to provide a water curtain capable of shielding the property from fires in other buildings or in storage areas.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Language clean-up, use of "are equipped" is misleading; "may be equipped" is most accurate.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: JOHN PATTERSON

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Affiliation: NFPA Western Regional Code Development Committee

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Submittal Date: Sun Sep 22 12:42:34 EDT 2013

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**Public Comment No. 13-NFPA 13E-2013 [New Section after 6.3.4.2]****Below grade and subterranean structures**

Type your content here ...

Caution should be exercised when filling dry standpipes protecting underground structures or subterranean subway tunnels and platforms. Filling systems quickly may cause damage to standpipe fittings and components as a result of excessive transient water surges (water hammers) from a rapidly filling free falling water column. Fire department connections supplying below grade dry standpipes should be filled slowly until full, at which time pump discharge valves should be fully opened and pressures increased to the recommended operating pressure i.e. 150 PSI – Elevation.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Fire department personnel should be made aware of the hazards associated with filling dry standpipes protecting underground structures and the precautions that can be taken to ensure a safe operation.

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CHRISTOPHER CONROY

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Submittal Date: Thu Oct 03 16:56:02 EDT 2013

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Public Comment No. 10-NFPA 13E-2013 [Section No. 6.3.9]

6.3.9

Fire departments should operate hose lines from standpipe hose valves on the intermediate stair landing or floor below the fire ~~in high rise floor in multi-story~~ buildings and in areas remote from the emergency in other standpipe-equipped structures. Fire fighters should connect and deploy hose lines from standpipe hose valves outside of any immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH) environment to ensure the safety and operational effectiveness of all fire department personnel whenever it is possible to do so.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Adding intermediate stair landing matches changes within NPFA 14 and IBC requiring fire hose valves to be located on intermediate stair landing. Changing high rise to multi-story clarifies to fire personnel that standpipes can be found in buildings less than 7 stories, where typically a high rise is defined as 7 or more stories above the lowest level of fire department access.

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Public Comment No. 9-NFPA 13E-2013 [Section No. 6.3.10]

6.3.10

Fire departments operating in standpipe-equipped buildings should utilize appropriate sized hose lines based on their required pre-incident planning for those structures. Fire fighters should base this decision upon necessary fire flows for the hazard of the building, conditions at the time of the incident, and operational capabilities of the system. Fire departments should be cognizant of the possibility of low operating pressures that can warrant the choosing of larger hose lines of 2 1/2 in. (63.5 mm)- ~~for~~ low flow and/or smooth bore nozzles for initial fire department operations from a standpipe system. The authority having jurisdiction should have the ultimate decision in regards to the fire department hose line selection for use when operating from standpipes.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Increasing hose diameters while utilizing automatic nozzles requiring the same working pressure as smaller handlines does not solve the problem of ineffective hose streams when encountering low pressures at the standpipe. Adding low-flow and smooth-bore nozzles that require lower operating pressures will allow effective hose streams when encountering older standpipes designed to the 65 PSI requirement or below the minimum required nozzle pressure.

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Public Comment No. 3-NFPA 13E-2013 [Section No. 7.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

When a sprinkler system or ~~wet hose standpipe~~ or standpipe system is found to be impaired, fire department procedures should be followed as covered in Chapter 11 of NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*. Each building owner should appoint an impairment coordinator for the purpose of authorizing planned impairments and dealing with emergency impairments.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

It should not matter what type of standpipe system is included they all should be. NFPA 14 does not define a wet hose system.

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Public Comment No. 11-NFPA 13E-2013 [Section No. A.6.3.3]

A.6.3.3

~~Manual~~ Automatic and semiautomatic dry standpipes can be combined with automatic sprinkler systems when the residual pressure from the municipal water mains provides adequate pressure and flow to the sprinkler systems. ~~The manual dry standpipe now becomes a manual wet standpipe with automatic sprinklers~~ automatic dry standpipe automatically fills with water when a loss of air pressure is detected allowing operation of the dry pipe valve whereas the semiautomatic dry standpipe fills with water upon activation of a remote control device . Fire departments will still need to charge the standpipe to the pressure required to give the desired working pressure at the standpipe outlets being used for hose line operations.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

The original statement was factually incorrect, revise statement as suggested or clarify that a manual dry standpipe can share an FDC with an automatic sprinkler system only when a check valve is installed preventing sprinkler system water from entering the standpipe system.

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Public Comment No. 12-NFPA 13E-2013 [Section No. A.6.3.4]

A.6.3.4

Fire department standpipe outlets are required by NFPA 14, *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems*, to be located in the stair towers, adjacent to the horizontal exits, and near entrances to exit access corridors. However, in some cases, the standpipe might be located on the exterior of the building, frequently adjacent to outside stairs or a fire escape. Accepted practice in standpipe operations is to connect the fire department hose to an outlet located at least the intermediate stair landing or one floor below the fire and to advance the line up the flight of stairs. The purpose of this practice is to prevent an intense fire on the fire floor from driving fire fighters away from the standpipe connection. Where additional lines are needed, connections can be made to lower outlets.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Adding intermediate stair landing matches changes within NPFA 14 and IBC requiring fire hose valves to be located on intermediate stair landings.

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1408



Public Comment No. 3-NFPA 1408-2013 [Global Input]

Type your content here ...

NFPA 1408®, Standard for Training Fire Service Personnel in the Operation, Care, Use and

Maintenance of Thermal Imagers

Revise Document Title to read

NFPA 1408®, Standard for Training Fire Service Personnel in the Operation, and Use

of Thermal Imagers

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

The current title of the document is not consistent with the Scope of the Committee on Fire Service Training and clearly infringes upon the Committee Scope of Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment and Electronic Safety Equipment. The following is the NFPA Committee Scope Statements for the 3 committees;

Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment (FAE-AAC)
Committee Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the design, performance, testing, and certification of protective clothing and protective equipment manufactured for fire and emergency services organizations and personnel, to protect against exposures encountered during emergency incident operations. This Committee shall also have the primary responsibility for documents on the selection, care, and maintenance of such protective clothing and protective equipment by fire and emergency services organizations and personnel.

Electronic Safety Equipment (FAE-ELS)
Committee Scope

This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the design, performance, testing, and certification of electronic safety equipment used by fire and emergency services personnel during emergency incident operations, and shall also have primary responsibility for documents on the selection, care, and maintenance of electronic safety equipment.

Fire Service Training (FIY-AAA)
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.

In addition to not being within the Committee Scope there is not any content relating to the Care and Maintenance of Thermal Imagers other than appropriate contextual references in 4.2.3 and 5.1 (that language should remain in the document)

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**Public Comment No. 4-NFPA 1408-2013 [Section No. 7.1]**7.1 Use and Limitations.* _

All participants using TI shall understand their use and limitations.

7.1.1

All participants using TIs shall be able to interpret the colors displayed and the temperatures or temperature ranges associated with the colors that are specific to the TI being used.

7.1.2

All participants using TI shall understand how the temperature gauge measures temperature specific to the TI being used.

7.1.3

All participants shall understand the functions, modes and use of accessories specific to the TI being used.

7.1.4

All participants shall understand how to operate advanced features specific to the TI being used.

7.1.5

All participants shall understand how to continue operations in the event of a TI failure.

7.1.6 * _

All participants shall understand Image Interpretation and misinterpretation including:

- (1) Distance to view and recognize an object is dependent upon the environment you're operating in.
- (2) Image clarity is dependent upon the environment and conditions such as rain, snow, heat.
- (3) Image will be compromised due to depth perception.
- (4) Mirrors and shiny objects all cause reflectivity thus not providing accurate information to the participant.
- (5) The ability to "see" thermal energy through a window is dependent on the type of IR sensor, the type of glass and the thermal conditions.
- (6) False readings.
- (7) Understand the emissivity values of materials as they pertain to two or more different materials in the imager's field of vision.
- (8) Water will give a reflective image thus not providing accurate information to the participant.

7.1.7 * _

The participant shall have knowledge of how to use a TI for the following applications:

- (1) Search
- (2) Fire Attack
- (3) Investigations
- (4) Overhaul
- (5) Motor Vehicle Accidents

- (6) Size-up
- (7) Hazardous Materials Incidents
- (8) Electrical Emergencies
- (9) USAR Operations
- (10) RIC Operations
- (11) Accountability
- (12) Rehab
- (13) Participant Safety
- (14) Ventilation
- (15) Apparatus Placement
- (16) Stream Placement
- (17) Exposure Protection
- (18) Water Rescues
- (19) Assisting Other Agencies such as the law enforcement agencies
- (20) Wildland
- (21) Building Construction
- (22) Training
- (23) Other topics identified by the AHJ

7.1.8

The participant shall have knowledge of care and maintenance of TI per manufactures specifications.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Add Appendix Material providing background on thermal imager principles and limitations.

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Public Comment No. 5-NFPA 1408-2013 [New Section after A.6.1.1]

New A7.1.1

Thermal imagers (TIs) are used in a wide variety of thermal environments. For example, a fire fighter may encounter high temperatures, open flames, pools and sprays of water, and thick smoke; therefore it is important that TIs are capable of seeing in these obstructive conditions with a minimum amount of interference from the surrounding environment. Fire service thermal imagers are generally designed to detect radiant thermal energy in the 8 μm – 14 μm spectral range. This energy is radiated from solid surfaces, particulates and some gases. A characteristic of the radiating surfaces and gases called emissivity affects how the thermal radiation intensity relates to the actual temperature in a way that can make the surface or gas appear to have a temperature that is different from reality. A surface or gas having an emissivity of 1 is said to be a “blackbody”, meaning that it absorbs and re-emits all energy incident upon it, and thus is representative of its actual temperature. A surface or gas having an emissivity of 0 reflects all energy, making the surface or gas appear colder than it actually is. In general, surfaces that are flat black in color and somewhat rough in texture tend to have high emissivities and surfaces that are shiny and smooth tend to have low emissivities. Most TIs are designed to use a constant emissivity value of 0.95 to convert the radiant energy signal to a temperature value. The further away an object’s emissivity is from 0.95, the less accurate that object’s surface temperature will appear to be. The term “apparent temperature” is used to account for temperature deviations caused by differences in emissivity.

Further TIs typically sense energy radiated from a surface of a solid. If the solid is a good insulating material such as wood floor, or an insulated wall or ceiling, then the apparent temperature may not be representative of the thermal hazard on the other side of the solid object.

In other situations the fire environment could change, resulting in rapidly increasing smoke temperatures. With a TI looking through the smoke at a wall, the apparent temperature could be significantly less than the actual temperature of the gas. In other words a TI is an unreliable thermometer, it should be used to look for thermal contrasts, movement, and heat signatures. It should not be relied on to determine the temperature of a compartment.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

The document needs to clearly address how the principle behind TIs and the limitations. Examples are provided in the remaining sections of this chapter.

Related Public Comments for This Document

<u>Related Comment</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Comment No. 4-NFPA 1408-2013 [Section No. 7.1]	

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1410

**Public Comment No. 1-NFPA 1410-2013 [Section No. 2.2]**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 Program*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 1964, *Standard for Spray Nozzles*, 2013 edition.

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

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

NGPA 1982 *Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS)*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 1002 Standard for Fire Apparatus/Operator Professional Qualifications, 2009 Edition.

NFPA 1021 Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications, 2009 Edition.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

We would like to thank the committee for the hard work and research on proposed changes to NFPA 1410, Standard on Training for Emergency Scene Operations, 2010 Edition.

As we read through the proposed changes, we can see the changes are based on science and genuine concern for the firefighters in our nation's fire service whether they are volunteer or career.

While we still have a problem with Chapter 4, specifically 4.1, General, we could not fail to notice the new wording does not assign size-up responsibility to an officer or an acting officer.

We could understand the committee's dilemma and the input from small career or volunteer fire departments that may not have an officer or assign that responsibility to one of the responding firefighters.

We would agree with the committee, the new wording is an improvement over the previous wording that was in the standard.

While we are proposing some changes, specifically to Chapter 7-7.2.2*(2)* namely we are requesting that you spell our RIC and IST at least for the first time so that everyone knows who is on first.

In addition, we are proposing wording changes for Chapter 6-6.3, so that the management of the incident will comply with NIMS-ICS System. Every state receives federal monies to follow the NIMS-ICS System. It is our understanding that a state official signed a document every January along with the Governor's executive order in each of the states to follow the system.

We are strongly asking the committee to change the wording in A.7.2.2 – It is time that the fire service does away with this concept that the incident commander or the pump operator on the first due engine, can be part of the two out team. While we acknowledge the wording in this paragraph states to the effect the incident commander could be used, if it doesn't jeopardize the safety or health of any firefighter working at the incident, we believe the term incident commander should be deleted.

At one point in time the committee, reviewing one standard, has to make this change and the committee's reviewing other standards have to follow along.

This could be accomplished by removing the wording incident commander or stating the incident commander and the pump operator are not be considered the two out.

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Public Comment No. 7-NFPA 1410-2013 [Section No. 2.2]

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 Program*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 1964, *Standard for Spray Nozzles*, 2013 edition.

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

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

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

NFPA 1801: *Standard on Thermal Imagers for the Fire Service, 2013 edition*

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Adds NFPA 1801: Standard on Thermal Imagers for the Fire Service, 2013 edition to the list of NFPA publications due to proposal to reference Thermal imagers in required training.

Related Public Comments for This Document

<u>Related Comment</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Comment No. 6-NFPA 1410-2013 [New Section after 4.5.1]	

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Public Comment No. 9-NFPA 1410-2013 [Section No. 4.3.2]

4.3.2*

Company members shall be able to describe the capabilities and limitations of their protective clothing and equipment based on the test standards; NFPA 1971, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting*, NFPA 1981, *Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services*, and NFPA 1982, *Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS)*.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Most departments have Thermal Imagers, proper training and understanding of the Thermal Imager is critical for firefighter safety. Not understanding the limitations can result in firefighter fatalities and critical injuries.

Related Public Comments for This Document

<u>Related Comment</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Comment No. 6-NFPA 1410-2013 [New Section after 4.5.1]	
Public Comment No. 7-NFPA 1410-2013 [Section No. 2.2]	

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**Public Comment No. 6-NFPA 1410-2013 [New Section after 4.5.1]****TITLE OF NEW CONTENT**

Add 4.5.1.1 Where the department has Thermal Imagers company members shall be trained in the proper use and shall demonstrate the ability to use the Thermal Imager during the training described in section 4.5.1

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Most Fire Departments today have Thermal Imagers, proper training in their use is critical for firefighter safety. The inclusion of such training during fire training evolutions is consistent with the Proposed NFPA 1408 that is also developed by this committee.

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**Public Comment No. 2-NFPA 1410-2013 [Section No. 6.3]**6.3

The system used to manage the incident shall be compliant with ~~the procedures~~ the guidance established by the National Incident Management System-Incident Command System and AHJ.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

We would like to thank the committee for the hard work and research on proposed changes to NFPA 1410, Standard on Training for Emergency Scene Operations, 2010 Edition.

As we read through the proposed changes, we can see the changes are based on science and genuine concern for the firefighters in our nation's fire service whether they are volunteer or career.

While we still have a problem with Chapter 4, specifically 4.1, General, we could not fail to notice the new wording does not assign size-up responsibility to an officer or an acting officer.

We could understand the committee's dilemma and the input from small career or volunteer fire departments that may not have an officer or assign that responsibility to one of the responding firefighters.

We would agree with the committee, the new wording is an improvement over the previous wording that was in the standard.

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In addition, we are proposing wording changes for Chapter 6-6.3, so that the management of the incident will comply with NIMS-ICS System. Every state receives federal monies to follow the NIMS-ICS System. It is our understanding that a state official signed a document every January along with the Governor's executive order in each of the states to follow the system.

We are strongly asking the committee to change the wording in A.7.2.2 – It is time that the fire service does away with this concept that the incident commander or the pump operator on the first due engine, can be part of the two out team. While we acknowledge the wording in this paragraph states to the effect the incident commander could be used, if it doesn't jeopardize the safety or health of any firefighter working at the incident, we believe the term incident commander should be deleted.

At one point in time the committee, reviewing one standard, has to make this change and the committee's reviewing other standards have to follow along.

This could be accomplished by removing the wording incident commander or stating the incident commander and the pump operator are not be considered the two out.

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**Public Comment No. 3-NFPA 1410-2013 [Section No. 7.2.2]**7.2.2 * _

In addition to the requirements set forth in 7.2.1, the company officer shall ensure that the following are accomplished in interior structural fires:

- (1) At least two fire fighters enter the immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH) atmosphere and remain in visual or voice contact with each other at all times.
- (2)* Prior to the assignment of RIC Rapid Intervention Crew , an ~~IST is~~ Incident Safety Team is established.
- (3) All fire fighters engaged in interior structural fire fighting use SCBA.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

We would like to thank the committee for the hard work and research on proposed changes to NFPA 1410, Standard on Training for Emergency Scene Operations, 2010 Edition.

As we read through the proposed changes, we can see the changes are based on science and genuine concern for the firefighters in our nation's fire service whether they are volunteer or career.

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Public Comment No. 14-NFPA 1410-2013 [New Section after 8.2.4.3]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

Type your content here ...

New 8.4* Handline Operations

8.4.1 Stream Placement

8.4.1.1 Attack lines should aim the nozzle at the target indicated by the officer, open the nozzle fully and flow water onto the target until the officer requests that the nozzle be closed.

New under Method of Evaluation Section

8.5.2 (3) The ability to control the handline and hit the target from a minimum of 20 ft (6 m) away.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Stream placement is currently not addressed. The ability to place a stream into the vent of a fire compartment or hit the seat of a fire from a distance is a needed skill.

Related Public Comments for This Document

<u>Related Comment</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Comment No. 15-NFPA 1410-2013 [New Section after A.8.3.3]	

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Public Comment No. 10-NFPA 1410-2013 [Section No. 12.1.1]

12.1.1

The required performance for establishing a fire fighter rescue team shall consist of assembling the necessary staffing, assembling the minimum number of tools, maintaining crew integrity and accountability, and locating and removing a fire fighter from a hazardous environment. Where the department utilizes Thermal Imagers shall include the proper use of the Thermal Imager to search for and locate the downed firefighter.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Thermal Imagers are a valuable tool that can enable crews to quickly locate a downed firefighter, it is critical that they have received proper training on the use of the Thermal Imager and fully understand the limitations

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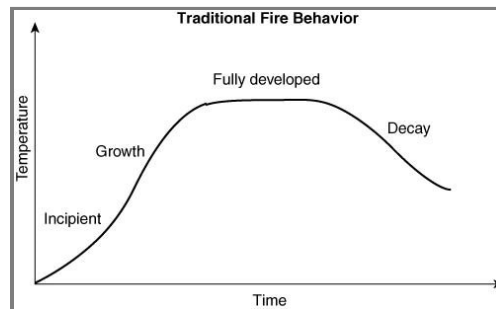
Public Comment No. 11-NFPA 1410-2013 [Section No. A.4.2.2]

A.4.2.2

The development of fuel-limited fires can be described by the following four stages (see [Figure A.4.2.2](#)):

- (1) Incipient
- (2) Growth
- (3) Fully developed
- (4) Decay

Figure A.4.2.2 Stages of Fires



Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
Fuel_Controlled.jpg	Graphic showing ideal fuel controlled fire growth curve with some additional descriptive text.	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

This is the first of two idealized fire growth curves, this one representing a fuel controlled or fuel limited curve. Text added describes the cause for the fire decay. Also removed text heading from original "Traditional Fire Behavior". While this model may be what was traditionally taught, it more important to focus on the conditions that allow the fire to behave in this manner.

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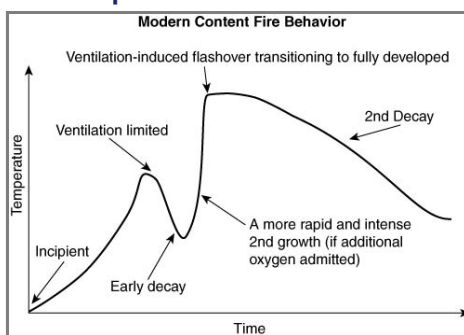
Public Comment No. 12-NFPA 1410-2013 [Section No. A.4.2.3]

A.4.2.3

Fires inside structures, vehicles, or other containers have the potential to become ventilation-limited fires. Ventilation-limited fires create an excess of gaseous fuels in the form of smoke inside the containment. The fire growth is then dependent on the addition of oxygen. The following fire development can follow a curve as shown in Figure A.4.2.3:

- (1) Incipient stage
- (2) A rapid growth stage that consumes the available oxygen very quickly.
- (3) Once the fire has consumed the available oxygen within the fire area, the fire enters a oxygen-limited decay stage and remains in the decay stage if no additional oxygen is added to the fire area.
- (4) When firefighters encounter this earlier decay stage, the signs of the fire might be diminished. Changes to ventilation that allow oxygen to reach the fire can result in increased heat release rate and fire growth. Tactics such as door control or flow path control can limit the in-flow of additional air into the fire area. The fire can pull the in-flow of any additional air toward the fire area. Wind blowing in toward a ventilation opening can increase the air flow toward the fire area. If additional oxygen is admitted to the heated atmosphere through ventilation openings, the following can occur:
 - (a) The fire regains its energy, increases its heat release rate, and enters into a rapid second growth stage, generating more heat and increased smoke production.
 - (b) This can be followed by a ventilation-induced flashover and transition into the fully developed stage.
 - (c) It ends in a second decay stage as the fuel load is depleted or the fire is extinguished.

Figure A.4.2.3 Fire Development



Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
Ventilation_Controlled.jpg	Ideal ventilation controlled fire development curve.	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

This is the second of two idealized fire development curves, this one represents a ventilation controlled or ventilation limited curve. Text added describes the causes for the fire decay. Also removed text heading from original "Modern Content Fire". This fire condition can be generated even with "traditional contents", it more important to focus on the conditions that allow the fire to behave in this manner.

Related Public Comments for This Document

<u>Related Comment</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
<u>Public Comment No. 11-NFPA 1410-2013 [Section No. A.4.2.2]</u>	

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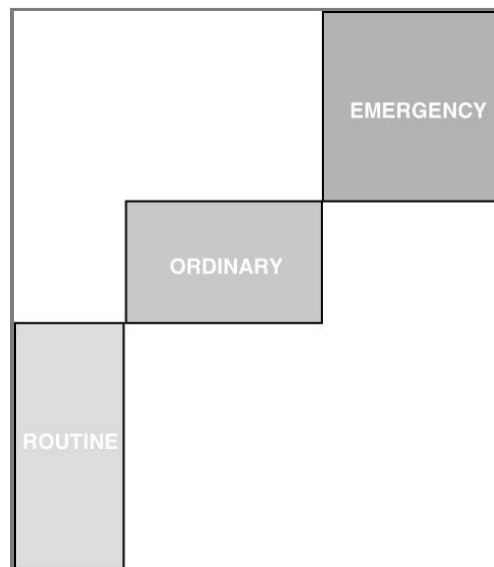
Public Comment No. 13-NFPA 1410-2013 [Section No. A.4.3.2]

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 50 kW/m². 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, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting*; NFPA 1981, *Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services*; and NFPA 1982, *Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS)*, 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 further 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. The 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 Types of Fire Incidents.



Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
FF_Thermal_Enviroments.jpg	Idealized fire fighter thermal environments in terms of gas temperature and heat flux	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Two items

- 1) Change the caption "Types of Fire Incidents" to " Fire Fighter Thermal Environments"
- 2) Replace figure. Numerical values for gas temperature and heat flux were omitted in original figure.

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**Public Comment No. 4-NFPA 1410-2013 [Section No. A.7.2.2]**A.7.2.2

One of the two individuals located outside the IDLH atmosphere could be assigned an additional role, ~~such as incident commander in charge of the emergency or~~ however, the Incident Commander and Pump Operator cannot be assigned to the two in two out. The safety officer, as long as this individual is able to perform assistance or rescue activities without jeopardizing the safety or health of any fire fighter working at the incident, can be used . Nothing in this section is intended to preclude fire fighters from performing rescue activities before an entire team has been assembled.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

We would like to thank the committee for the hard work and research on proposed changes to NFPA 1410, Standard on Training for Emergency Scene Operations, 2010 Edition.

As we read through the proposed changes, we can see the changes are based on science and genuine concern for the firefighters in our nation's fire service whether they are volunteer or career.

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**Public Comment No. 15-NFPA 1410-2013 [New Section after A.8.3.3]****TITLE OF NEW CONTENT**

Type your content here ...

New A 8.4 Fire conditions may dictate a variety of hose stream applications. Therefore the ability to control and direct a hose stream is critical to a safe and successful evolution. Applying water to a remote target from a distance is a starting point for developing this skill. If a structure has a well developed fire, the ability to place the stream into the fire compartment through a vent such as an open window or doorway may be required. For interior operations, applying water to the seat of the fire or using the stream to cool the fire gases may be needed. Use of the handline requires practice.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

The standard currently does not specifically require the demonstration of the crews skill in stream placement.

This is an important skill.

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**Public Comment No. 5-NFPA 1410-2013 [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 edition.

NFPA 1407, *Standard for Training Fire Service Rapid Intervention Crews*, 2010 edition.

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

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

NFPA 1561, *Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System*, 2013 edition.

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

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

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

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

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

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

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Public Comment No. 8-NFPA 1410-2013 [Section No. C.1.1]

C.1.1 NFPA Publications.

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

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

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

NFPA 1801: *Standard on Thermal Imagers for the Fire Service*, 2013 edition

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Consistent with public comment No. 7

Related Public Comments for This Document





<u>Related Comment</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
<u>Public Comment No. 7-NFPA 1410-2013 [Section No. 2.2]</u>	

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1452
None

ATTACHMENT D

1405



Public Input No. 2-NFPA 1405-2013 [Section No. 12.10.8.2.1]

12.10.8.2.1

Before entry is made, it should be determined that adequate fire-fighting equipment, personnel, and agents are available not only to extinguish the fire but to protect the fire fighters by establishing RIC teams and strictly enforcing 2-in-2-out rules. This precaution becomes especially important where considering tight spaces and a possibly complex escape route.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

It is critical to the safety of firefighters entering the many confined space, hazardous atmospheres, and areas that are IDLH (Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health) found on ship fires to have sufficient personnel and equipment positioned to not only attack the fire but establish rapid intervention teams to be prepared to rescue firefighters that may become distressed. Also fire officers and firefighters should be reminded to strictly adhere to 2-in-2-out and other safety procedures during training and reinforced in the strategy and tactics section of the document.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Tue Oct 29 15:44:30 EDT 2013

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Public Input No. 3-NFPA 1405-2013 [Section No. 12.11.5.2.2]

12.11.5.2.2

Before entry is made, it should be determined that adequate fire-fighting equipment, personnel, and agents are available not only to extinguish the fire but to protect the fire fighters by establishing RIC teams and strictly enforcing 2-in-2-out rules. This precaution becomes especially important where considering tight spaces and a possibly complex escape route.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

It is critical to the safety of firefighters entering the many confined space, hazardous atmospheres, and areas that are IDLH (Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health) found on ship fires to have sufficient personnel and equipment positioned to not only attack the fire but establish rapid intervention teams to be prepared to rescue firefighters that may become distressed. Also fire officers and firefighters should be reminded to strictly adhere to 2-in-2-out and other safety procedures during training and reinforced in the strategy and tactics section of the document.

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Public Input No. 1-NFPA 1405-2013 [Section No. C.1.11]

C.1.11 Fire Confinement and Control.

- (1) Mobilization and positioning of sufficient personnel and hoselines/safety line/ appliances/RIC team/ extinguishing agents to control and extinguish fire and ensure safety of fire fighters
- (2) Coordination of ventilation of fire area with fire attack
- (3) Establishment of sufficient rapid intervention crews (RIC) to protect all fire attack crews entering IDLH areas, confined spaces, and hazardous atmospheres
- (4) Provision of sufficient rotation of personnel to maintain a continuous extinguishing effort
- (5) Awareness of pressure buildup in secured spaces and maintenance of escape routes
- (6) Start of necessary salvage operations
- (7) Where necessary, establishment of fire watch and start of overhaul/fire cause
- (8) Investigation operations
- (9) Continual re-evaluation of incident operations and plans, with changes made as necessary
- (10) Documentation and recording of events as they occur with corresponding times

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

It is critical to the safety of firefighters entering the many confined space and hazardous atmospheres found on ship fires to have sufficient personnel and equipment positioned to not only attack the fire but establish rapid intervention teams to be prepared to rescue firefighters that may become distressed. The vessel fire check list should contain this reminder to the incident commander.

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