

OFFICE *of the* FIRE COMMISSIONER



GUIDE TO SERVICE LEVELS: FIRE FIGHTING

Organization and Deployment
First Edition, 2019

Manitoba 



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GUIDE TO SERVICE LEVELS: FIRE FIGHTING

Organization and Deployment - First Edition, 2019

This document establishes a program guide under which a local authority may conduct a self-assessment of the service area, ensure the fire department is ready for Structural Fire Fighting response, and has information regarding its emergency response resources.

PART ONE ASSESSMENT

Includes a review of the community and its hazards; its fire fighting needs, current assessment of the organization and capability of the fire department. The assessment creates a benchmark to aspire and plan to, for others it represents a minimum baseline to sustain.

PART TWO ORGANIZATION

Includes choosing a fire department service level along with competency-based training for Structural Firefighters.

- 1. Defensive Operations** – authorizes firefighting activities restricted to the control and/or extinguishment of fire from a position external to the building.
 - 2. Offensive Operations** – authorizes firefighting activities that include entry into structures with the purpose of controlling and/or extinguishment of fire.
 - 3. Full Operations** - provide a wider spectrum of firefighting services for higher risk, more complex and specialty firefighting operations.
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PART THREE DEPLOYMENT

The document describes the skills required of firefighter roles in the following categories:

- **Defensive Operations Firefighter;**
- **Offensive Operations Firefighter;**
- **Full Operations Firefighter**

In addition, the document describes three new supervisory responsibilities with related training. These are:

- **Defensive Operations Team Leader;**
- **Offensive Operations Team Leader;**
- **Health & Safety Officer**

PURPOSE

To assist local authorities in establishing departmental Service Levels for Firefighting and a competency-based ladder that lays out the training for firefighters. This document will assist fire departments in meeting the operational requirements they have determined appropriate based on their provision of fire services.

SCOPE



This document, is applicable to all local authorities and fire service personnel in Manitoba that provide Structural Firefighting services to their community. This includes, but is not limited to: municipalities, northern affairs communities, Indigenous communities, industrial fire departments and fire departments operating in designated fire protection areas.

This document will not preclude the need for fire departments to obtain and maintain training in other roles. It does not cover the skills and training necessary to perform other advanced or specific functions such as, but not limited to: Incident Commander, Driver/Operator, Technical Rescue, Incident Safety Officer, Rapid Intervention Team, etc. The competencies and/or requirements of specific functions have applicable training programs and standards.

APPLICATION

Through this document, the competency requirements have been linked to Service Levels to assist local authorities and fire departments manage the significant risks involved with Structural Firefighting. Where a formal Service Level has not been declared, and related training program has not yet been implemented, authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) and fire departments need to manage (or limit) their risks. This document is written as a guide for local authorities and fire departments to adopt and strive towards.

Local authorities and fire departments must still meet all the requirements of The Fires Prevention and Emergency Response Act.

The Manitoba Workplace Safety and Health Act and Regulation has requirements that all employers are legally required to follow. Employers have the greatest degree of authority and control over the operations of the workplace. Employers have the greatest degree of responsibility for workplace safety and health. Employers' legal safety and health responsibilities include providing and maintaining a safe workplace, providing the necessary training to protect workers, and ensuring they have competent supervision. Specifically, Part 42 Firefighters notes training, vehicle and equipment requirements, maintenance, records, and specific firefighting requirements. Each fire department is responsible for keeping accurate and current records of training and certifications of each of its members.

PART ONE – ASSESSMENT PROCESS

A local authority reviews the community and its hazards, its firefighting needs, and makes an assessment of its firefighting resources.

Each local authority works to declare its firefighting Service Level, which in turn determines the skills necessary for its firefighters. The declared Service Level is established as a formal policy for the department (whether by bylaw, policy, etc.) and needs to be fully reflected in the fire department's operating guidelines. The local government's decision as to the appropriate Service Level for its fire department should be based upon:

- consultation with representatives of the local fire department;
- availability of resources and the ability of those resources to respond;
- local conditions;
- the realities of the community in terms of demographics, risks, travel distances, fire hall locations, and staffing models; and
- the ability to financially support its fire department; enabling it to meet all applicable training, safety and operational requirements.

USE ANNEX A – ASSESSMENT PROCESS

Complete Assessment A and note strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats along with deficiencies. The Assessment will consider Administration, Resources (personal protective equipment, firefighting equipment & apparatus), and expects demonstration of evolutions.

Document (D) and **Observe (O)** achievement. Use your best judgment to determine if the department is functional and can organize and deploy.

- **A** – Acceptable
- **NI** – Needs Improvement
- **U** – Unacceptable, failed to achieve the intent
- **N/A** – Not Applicable (cannot be selected for mandatory items)

Indicate your grading on the survey component and the summary page. Indicate any action required.

USE ANNEX B – ASSESSMENT PROCESS

A local authority decides the capability of their fire department to organize and deploy.

Final evaluation and decision is based on the expectations of the local government. A significant lack of Acceptable line items will mean the local government should put a plan in place for fire department improvement. This may include plans for recruitment & retention, resource acquisition, organization, deployment and training.

PART TWO – ORGANIZATION

The local authority works to ensure its fire department safely provides the activities outlined by the Service Levels.

Based on your achievements, documents and observations; determine if your department would be capable of the following defensive, offensive, or full service operations.

DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS - SERVICE LEVEL DEFINITION

Departments confine the fire to the structure of origin and prevent it spreading to exterior exposures. This includes firefighting activities restricted to the control and/or extinguishment of fire from a position external to the building or object in question, and limits exposure to an environment Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH).

Defensive Operations Level firefighters shall not enter any building, container, dumpster or other object if an IDLH atmosphere is present. If an IDLH atmosphere is present, Defensive Operation firefighters shall only engage in external fire suppression activities. Operational Guidelines that restrict them to Defensive Operations must be written and enforced by the department, even though they may possess equipment that would otherwise permit them to respond at a higher level.

On occasions where the department responds to a simple incident and an IDLH atmosphere does not yet exist, it is reasonable to address the issue from inside the structure. However, if an IDLH atmosphere develops or the fire progresses beyond the object of origin, or the environment or structure become compromised in any way, all firefighters must immediately withdraw to the exterior and combat the situation from the outside. Where the IDLH atmosphere no longer exists as a result of fire suppression operations or otherwise, an appropriate risk assessment should be conducted by the Incident Commander, and it may be appropriate for members of a Defensive Operations Service Level department to enter the structure.

Where there is a potential risk of an IDLH atmosphere developing, or risk from smoke or particulate matter while conducting external operations (including overhaul), self-contained breathing apparatus must be worn.

The Defensive Operations Service Level does not apply to support positions such as, but not restricted to: rehabilitation/first aid, medical first responder, rapid interventions, driver/operator. Specific training for these roles, and applicable to the hazards involved, is still required for these positions.

OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS - SERVICE LEVEL DEFINITION

Departments intend to stop the fire in the compartment or area of origin and prevent it from spreading to uninvolved areas; this authorizes firefighting activities that include entry into structures with the purpose of controlling and/or extinguishment of fire. This requires use of specialized protective equipment and procedures in addition to the training provided in relation to Defensive Operations.

Offensive Operations engage in internal fire suppression activities within simple structures or objects such as a single-family dwelling, commercial, or other small structure.

Offensive Operations fire departments will have Operational Guidelines that must be written and enforced by the department, that describe advanced training in fire operations that allow for a calculated fire attack within permitted structures and objects.

FULL OPERATIONS - SERVICE LEVEL DEFINITION

Departments conduct offensive and defensive operations over a wider spectrum of hazards. This may include commercial, large-scale residential, industrial or transportation related structures or facilities. The risk posed by these buildings and facilities may be measured by the multifaceted need for more firefighters, specialized training and equipment.

This capability exists within the fire service and is appropriate for many local authorities and their fire departments to adopt.

Full Operations fire departments have completed training identified in this document and provide a full spectrum of firefighting services. Full Operations may also include response to larger, more complex locations that the fire department has pre-planned, and determined a requirement for special equipment or training. Firefighters have training specific to the risks associated with these locations. This may also include specialty firefighting operations for aircraft, agricultural, specific industrial hazards, oil and gas.

These services are based on the competencies included within the NFPA 1001: Standard for Firefighter Professional Qualifications Level 2 and relevant Fire Officer training.

These fire departments conduct suppression activities based on Operational Guidelines and response protocols including the appropriate staffing, and number and type of apparatus on scene. They may also have agreements, automatic mutual aid, external private resources, or preplans that activate resources to bring fire ground operations to full service in an appropriate fashion.



PART THREE - DEPLOYMENT

The document establishes and describes the skills required of firefighter roles in the following categories:

- Defensive Operations Firefighter
- Offensive Operations Firefighter
- Full Operations Firefighter

In addition, the document establishes three new supervisory responsibilities with related training competencies or responsibilities. These are:

- Defensive Operations Team Leader;
- Offensive Operations Team Leader;
- Health & Safety Officer

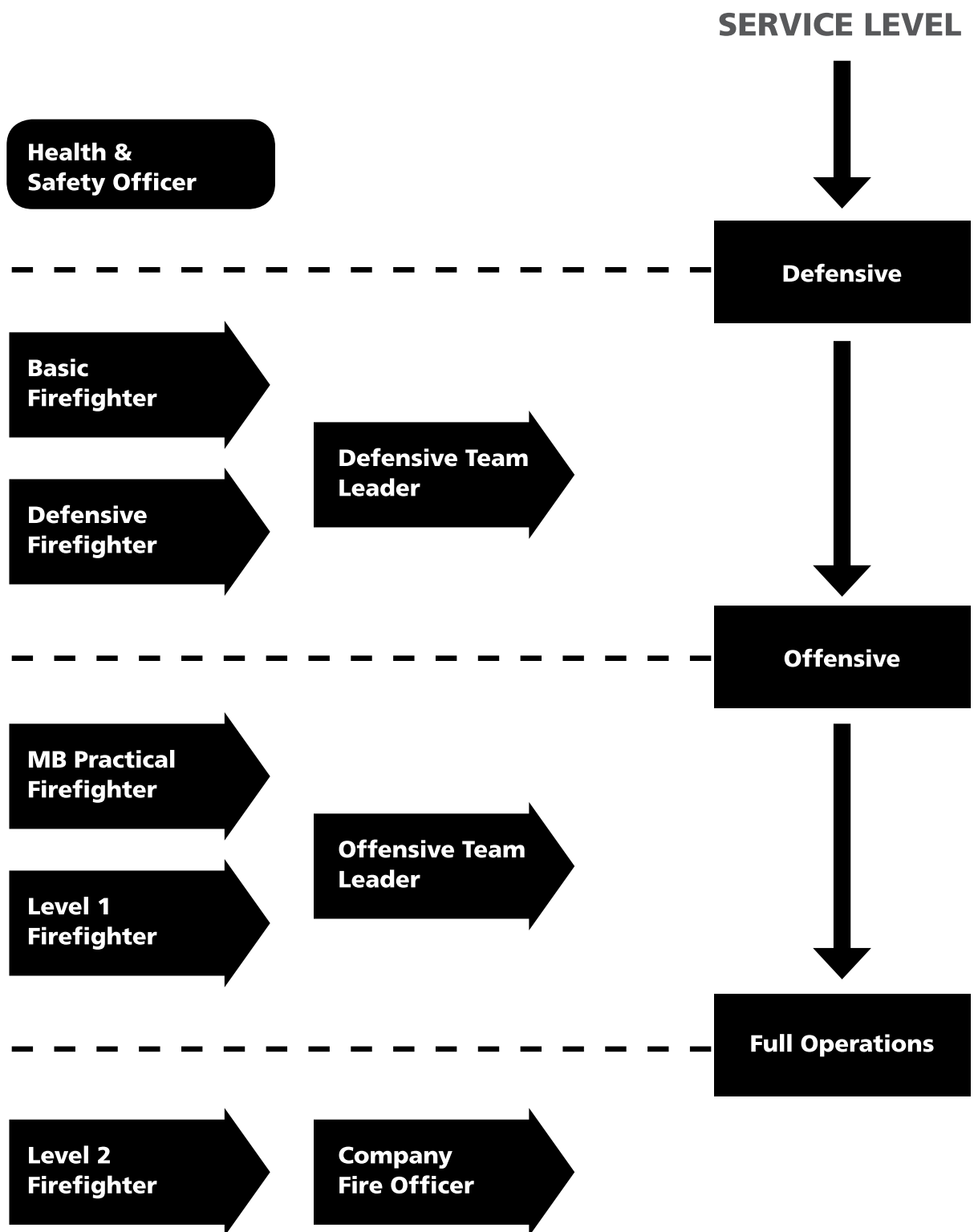
The fire service has a number of well-established officer ranks within its structure. However, use of departmental officer rank identification is not included within this document. As such, ranks do not necessarily signify an operational role on the fire ground.

The supervisory roles and responsibilities identified above do not require new “positions” in the department; they simply reflect specific skills and training required to lead a functional crew, or to ensure a department is meeting its administrative responsibilities.

Each department must determine the number of these trained individuals required based on the Service Level it provides and its operational requirements. A department may choose, through its operational guidelines and policies, to associate the functional skills and training requirements for these supervisory positions to specific fire officer and incident command roles.



DEPARTMENT POSITIONS & COMPETENCY LADDER



DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS FIREFIGHTERS

Basic Firefighter Training – This course is a combination of theory and practical demonstrations designed to expose students to the functions of a firefighter and provide an introductory level of basic firefighting skills.

It ensures new firefighters have basic training to be safe on the fire ground. It is also a recruitment and retention tool allowing new members access to basic skills so they can understand their role and the expectations of the fire department.

The program is based upon a training curriculum involving components specifically addressing skills relevant to exterior firefighting only. Firefighters trained in the Basic Program are trained to undertake limited exterior work at structural, vehicle or other fires; and no offensive, interior fire attacks.

	<i>Basic Firefighters have the following skills and training extracted from the MESC Fire Fighting Manual</i>	Skill Sheets and Practical Scenarios MESC Fire Fighting Manual
Req	Incident Command System 100	
Req	Standard First Aid & CPR 'C'	
	Communications Radio 3-1 Communications Telephone 3-2	
	Responding on Apparatus 5-1	
	Donning PPE 6-1	
	Donning SCBA 7-1 Inspecting SCBA 7-2 Changing and Air Cylinder 7-5 SCBA Emergency Procedures 7-3	
	Operating Portable Fire Extinguishers 8-1	
	Cleaning/Inspecting Fire Hose 10-1 Hose – Coupling & Uncoupling 10-2 Hose – Section Drain & Carry 10-3 Hose – Rolling 10-4 Loading/Advancing Hose-Flat Load 10-6 Advancing Hose 10-11 Extending/Replacing Hose lines 10-14	
	Water Supply – Hydrant 10-12 Water Supply – Drafting 10-13	
	Knots and Hoisting 15-1	
Opt	Hazmat Awareness NFPA 1072	

Defensive Firefighter Training – Designed for firefighters working in fire departments that provide defensive fire suppression practices. The training involves components specifically addressing skills relevant to a range of firefighting tasks. Firefighters trained in defensive skills undertake defensive attacks and work at structural or other fires, including;

- Ground cover fires
- Passenger vehicle fires
- Exterior firefighting
- Ignitable liquid (Class B) fires
- Evidence preservation

The program includes the training necessary to operate each piece of equipment carried on a pumper apparatus.

The training has a recommended practice and application component including;

- Minimum eight (8) hours of applying Defensive Operations Practical Scenarios
- Minimum four (4) Defensive Operations Live Fire Practical Scenarios
- Ongoing Practice

The training has an optional seminar for additional safety on the fire ground;

- Traffic Control Seminar

Practical training for Defensive Firefighter adds an additional fifteen (15) skills to the Basic Firefighter Skills training.

	<i>Defensive Firefighters have the following skills from the MESC Fire Fighting Manual and added to the MESC Basic Firefighter Skills</i>	Skill Sheets and Practical Scenarios MESC Fire Fighting Manual
Req	Incident Command System 100	
Req	Standard First Aid & CPR 'C'	
	BASIC FIREFIGHTER SKILLS	
	Two Firefighter Ladder Carry & Raise 14-2 Two Firefighter Roof Ladder Deployment 14-3 Cleaning and Inspecting ladders 14-4 Ladders – Using a Leg Lock 14-5	
	Victim Drags 16-1	
	Forcible Entry 17-1	
	Forced Ventilation 18-1	
	Securing Building Utilities 19-2	
	Ground Cover Fire 19-4 Passenger Vehicle Fire 19-5 Exterior Class A Fire 19-6 Ignitable Liquid Fire 11-1	
	Overhaul Operations 20-4 Protecting Evidence 20-6	
	Assisting a Rescue Team 16-6	
Opt	Hazmat Awareness NFPA 1072	
Opt	Traffic Control Seminar	

Defensive Firefighters have the practice and application component

Minimum eight (8) hours of applying Defensive Operations Practical Scenarios

Minimum four (4) Defensive Operations Live Fire Scenarios

Ongoing Practice of Practical and Live Fire Scenarios Annually

Skill Sheets and
Scenarios MESC
Fire Fighting Manual



OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS FIREFIGHTERS

Offensive Firefighter Training – The program has two (2) options based on training curriculum involving skills relevant to a range of firefighting tasks. Firefighters trained in the Offensive Programs may undertake exterior or interior fire attack in conjunction with other fire ground operations, including;

- Search and Rescue & Victim removal
- Vertical ventilation
- Interior structure fire
- Additional ladder operations
- Additional equipment operations, cleaning and inspecting
- Emergency escape, intervention and safety procedures

Training for offensive operations can be hierarchal or skills selected to reach a training goal.

Fire departments may train to:

1. Manitoba Fire Fighter Practical Certificate
2. Fire Fighter Level 1 Certificate.

MANITOBA FIRE FIGHTER PRACTICAL CERTIFICATE

Practical training for this certificate adds an additional twenty-two (22) skills to the Defensive Firefighter training. It has a practical evaluation.

FIRE FIGHTER LEVEL 1 CERTIFICATE

Practical training for the Level 1 certificate has the same twenty-two (22) skills added from Defensive Firefighter training. It has a practical evaluation, written evaluation and requires Hazmat Operations NFPA 1072.

Both programs have an optional seminar for additional safety on the fire ground;

- Traffic Control Seminar

The program has a recommended practice and application component as shown:

	<i>Offensive Firefighters Practical and Level 1 have the following skills from the MESCS Fire Fighting Manual</i>	Skill Sheets and Practical Scenarios MESCS Fire Fighting Manual
Req	Incident Command System 100	
Req	Standard First Aid & CPR 'C'	
	DEFENSIVE FIREFIGHTER TRAINING	
	Department Documents, Standards & Code Materials 2-3	
	Declaring a Mayday 22-1	
	Search and Rescue 16-1	
	Vertical Ventilation 18-2	
	Interior Structure Fire 19-1	
	Restricted Openings 7-4	
	Stop flow from Sprinklers – Wedges 12-1 Stop flow from Sprinkler –Valve 12-2	
	Single Firefighter Ladder Carry & Raise 14-1	
	Victim Carries 16-2	
	Rescue – Bringing Victims Down a Ladder 16-4	
	Rapid Intervention	
	Emergency Scene Illumination 19-3	
	Constructing Water Chutes and Catchalls 20-3 Covering Openings 20-5	
	Rapid Escape Procedure 22-2	
	Cleaning and Inspecting Rope 15-2 Cleaning and Inspecting Forcible Entry Tools 17-3 Cleaning and Inspecting Ventilation Fans 18-3	
	One Firefighter Salvage Rolls and Folds 20-1 Two Firefighter Salvage Rolls and Folds 20-2 Cleaning and Inspecting Salvage Covers 20-7	
Req	Hazmat Operations NFPA 1072	
Req	Traffic Control Seminar	
	<i>Offensive Firefighters Practical and Level 1 have the practice and application component</i>	Skill Sheets and Scenarios MESCS Fire Fighting Manual
	Minimum ten (10) hours of applying Offensive Practical Scenarios	
	Minimum four (4) Offensive Operations Live Fire Scenarios	
	Manitoba Fire Fighter Practical Evaluation	
	Ongoing Practice of Practical and Live Fire Scenarios Annually	

FULL OPERATIONS FIREFIGHTERS

Full Operations Firefighter Training – The program has a training curriculum involving skills relevant to a range of firefighting tasks. Firefighters undertake higher risk or specialized exterior or interior fire attack in conjunction with advanced fire ground coordination and communication. This group is also more knowledgeable in pre-incident size-up, and care and use of fire service equipment. This includes;

- Fire ground size up, command and control
- Exterior flammable gas fire control
- Additional equipment operations, cleaning and inspecting
- Pre-incident size up.

Fire departments train to the Fire Fighter Level 2 Certificate.

FIRE FIGHTER LEVEL 2

Practical training for Fire Fighting Level 2 adds an additional eleven (11) skills to the Firefighting Level 1 practical training program.

The program has requisite courses for completion of Fire Fighter Level 2 certificate;

- Vehicle Extrication
- Hazardous Materials

An optional seminar for additional safety on the fire ground and at motor vehicle collisions;

- Traffic Control Seminar

The program has a recommended practice and application component as shown:

<i>Full Operations Firefighters Level 2 have the following skills from the MESC Fire Fighting Manual</i>		Skill Sheets and Practical Scenarios MESC Fire Fighting Manual
Req	Incident Command System 100	
Req	Standard First Aid & CPR 'C'	
FIREFIGHTER LEVEL 1 - MANITOBA PRACTICAL SKILLS		
	Assuming Command 2-1 Transferring Command 2-2 Fire ground Communications 3-3 Incident Report 3-4	
	Coordinated Fire Attack 19-7 Flammable Gas Cylinder Fire 19-8	
	Service Testing Fire Hose 10-15 Power Tool Maintenance 17-2	
	Pre-Incident Survey 21-1 Home Fire Safety Survey 21-2 Fire and Life Safety Education 21-3	
Req	Vehicle Extrication	
Req	Hazmat Operations NFPA 1072	
Opt	Traffic Control Seminar	

Full Operations Firefighters Level 2 have the practice and application component	Skill Sheets and Scenarios MESC Fire Fighting Manual
Minimum four (4) hours of applying Full Operations & Offensive Practical Scenarios	
Minimum four (4) Full Operations & Offensive Live Fire Scenarios	
Ongoing Practice of Practical and Live Fire Scenarios Annually	

TEAM LEADERS

The term **Team Leader** is applied to identify the individual, whether they be a firefighter or officer, responsible for a specific crew function at an emergency incident. They may be a firefighter or officer trained and/or qualified to lead a team of firefighters in the undertaking of a fire ground task, or set of tasks, as applicable to the operational **Service Level** provided by the department.

They are not the Incident Commander, nor Incident Safety Officer – but manage the task of a crew of 2-5 firefighters

***Background:** On the fire ground most departments operate in a manner whereby not all activities are supervised by an officer; commonly there are simply not enough officers for all the functions being performed. Usually a functional role being performed, such as ventilation, results in the identification and assignment of a **Team Leader**. This individual may be referred to as the “Ventilation **Team Leader**”, or some other functional description. Frequently a senior or more qualified firefighter will lead the team, even if they are not of officer rank. This reality is identified and accounted for in this document.*

Team Leaders require additional competencies to qualify them to provide appropriate supervision of the team for which they are responsible. This document identifies the minimum training competencies required for those individuals who will be assuming **Team Leader** roles within Defensive and Offensive Operations departments.

Nothing in this document restricts departments from appointing qualified firefighters to act as Team Leaders at an incident. Team Leaders may function as a member of the team and carry out work to complete a task and report its status to the Incident Commander.

Team Leader Training – Specifically addresses skills relevant to a range of incident priorities and firefighting tasks. Team Leaders undertake tasks as part of a team. The tasks achieve an immediate or short-term objective that, when completed, fulfill the incident priorities.

The training assists the Team Leader in;

- receiving an assignment
- gathering personnel and resources
- knowing responsibility and authority
- safely completing the task
- report completion or changes to the plan

Defensive Team Leader - Practical training adds an additional six (6) skills to the Defensive Operations Firefighting training.

The Team Leader can participate in any other training scenario or evolution to apply and practice skills.

The training has a recommended practice and application component as shown:

	<i>Defensive Operations Team Leaders have skills extracted from the MESC Fire Fighting Manual</i>	Skill Sheets and Practical Scenarios MESC Fire Fighting Manual
Req	Incident Command System 100	
Req	Standard First Aid & CPR 'C'	
	DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS FIREFIGHTER	
	Assuming Command 2-1 Transferring Command 2-2	
	Fire ground Communications 3-3	
	Securing Utilities 19-2	
	Coordinate Fire Attack 19-7	
	Declaring a Mayday 22-1	
	<i>Defensive Operations Team Leaders have the practice and application component</i>	Skill Sheets and Scenarios MESC Fire Fighting Manual
	Minimum four (4) hours of being Team Leader applying Defensive Practical Scenarios	
	Minimum four (4) Defensive Operations Live Fire Scenarios as Team Leader	
	Ongoing Practice of Practical and Live Fire Scenarios Annually	

Offensive Team Leader - This role will see an increase for risk versus benefit decision making. The Offensive Team Leader gathers additional information through size-up to determine what level of risk is acceptable, and what tactics are acceptable for the assigned task.

The Team Leader can participate in any other training scenario or evolution to apply and practice skills.

The training has a recommended practice and application component as shown:

	<i>Offensive Operations Team Leaders have the following skills extracted from the MESC Fire Fighting Manual</i>	Skill Sheets and Practical Scenarios MESC Fire Fighting Manual
Req	Incident Command System 100	
Req	Standard First Aid & CPR 'C'	
	Firefighter Level 1 - Manitoba Practical Skills	
	Assuming Command 2-1 Transferring Command 2-2	
	Fire ground Communications 3-3	
	Securing Utilities 19-2	
	Coordinate Fire Attack 19-7	
	Declaring a Mayday 22-1	
	<i>Offensive Operations Team Leaders have skills from the MESC Firefighting Manual</i>	
	Minimum four (4) hours of being Team Leader applying Offensive Practical Scenarios	
	Minimum four (4) Offensive Operations Live Fire Scenarios as Team Leader	
	Ongoing Practice of Practical and Live Fire Scenarios Annually	



HEALTH & SAFETY OFFICER

The **Health & Safety Officer** is a safety advocate in each department. The Health & Safety Officer is the catalyst in a fire department's mission to identify, analyze and mitigate risk and champion safety.

The individual who fulfills this role ensures the department has procedures and processes in place that ensure safe and effective operations. The term Health & Safety Officer identifies the individual, usually a senior officer, who oversees the employment of processes to ensure safe fire hall operations, training records, and workplace safety & health requirements. This includes the inspection, testing and repair of personal protective clothing, self-contained breathing apparatus, equipment and vehicles.

This role and the attendant responsibilities bear no relationship to the operational roles of either the Incident Commander (IC) or the Incident Safety Officer (ISO) at an emergency incident. Although it may be possible that an individual who fulfills the **Health & Safety Officer** role may also be qualified to act as an IC or ISO at an incident.

The **Health & Safety Officer** may be the Fire Chief, or another member of the department, depending on the composition and structure of the department. The individual needs to have sufficient experience and/or appropriate training to ensure that he or she understands the administrative structures and processes that are in place to guide a department's safety.

Training and Records



Training and Records

There are expectations regarding the provision of training and the creation and management of training and workplace safety and health records.

It is the responsibility of all fire departments, with oversight from the local authority, to accurately identify, record, edit and report out on a complete list of personnel records for each individual firefighter. This includes current records of the training and certifications and specific training subjects covered at each training session.

The training competencies required of all firefighters at each Service Level are listed in this document. The ongoing training for such competencies is the responsibility of the fire department, with oversight from the local authority. It is expected that this will be accomplished through ongoing skills refresher training and practice. This ongoing training must be duly recorded for each firefighter and officer.

Training logbooks are provided by the MESC for each student upon the registration of a training course with MESC. Student log books are to be maintained by the fire department and instructor, and copies submitted to the MESC upon course completion.

Health & Wellbeing

A fire department is a place of employment with its own specialized hazards. This means particular assignments for the Health & Safety Officer.

Fire departments must provide and maintain a workplace, necessary equipment, systems and tools that are safe and without risks to health, so far as is reasonably practicable. The identification of hazards and the development of safe work procedures are the responsibility of the authority and department in consultation with the workers at the workplace and/or their representatives. The Health & Safety Officer coordinates with the employers' workplace safety & health committee.

A Health & Safety Officer continuously performs an assessment by breaking job tasks into steps to help identify hazards and measures to control workers' exposure to them. The Health & Safety Officer has training necessary to conduct a job hazard analysis by;

- 1. Break the job task into its basic steps;**
- 2. Identify and consider workers' exposure to the hazards at each of the steps; and**
- 3. Determine controls for the hazards to reduce or eliminate the risk.**

Fire departments have a range of hazards. These include;

- Respiratory
- Musculoskeletal
- Hearing/Noise
- Ladders/Fall Protection
- Traffic Control
- Power Tools
- Hazardous Materials

A particular part of *The Workplace Safety and Health Act* is specific to fire departments and fire fighters. Part 42 of the Act addresses;

- 42.1 Application
- 42.2-42.3 General requirements
- 42.4 Firefighting vehicle and equipment
- 42.5 Transportation of firefighters
- 42.6 Specific firefighting requirements
- 42.7 Definitions: "emergency"

Inspection & Testing

The Health & Safety Officer has a role ensuring all components are operational safe; the condition of the fire hall; protective clothing and breathing apparatus; firefighting equipment and apparatus. This is through inspection, testing, repair and maintenance.

The Health & Safety Officer has the responsibility to; record and collect the condition of resources; schedule maintenance and testing; arrange repair; and set retirement dates and disposal processes.

Further, the Health & Safety Officer is part of the research for new technologies, purchasing specifications, manufacturer specifications and compliance with standards.

Health & Safety Officer - This role will see the need for training in Workplace Safety and Health information and processes, training and recordkeeping process, and the servicing of apparatus and equipment.

The Health & Safety Officer can participate in any other training, inspections, testing, purchasing, etc. to apply skills and knowledge. The intent is to determine the condition of department safety practices and make improvements.

The training has a recommended practice and application component as shown:

	<i>Health & Safety Officers have the following knowledge and skills</i>	Skill Sheets and Practical Scenarios MESCC Fire Fighting Manual
	Complete a Skills checklist of the following:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting a Facility Safety check • Personal Protective Clothing inspection and maintenance check • SCBA inspection, testing and maintenance check • SCBA bottle inspection and testing check • Ladder inspection and testing check • Hose inspection and testing check • Apparatus Safety equipment check • Record Keeping check 	
	SAFE Work Manitoba – “Building a SAFER Workplace” Seminar	
	SAFE Work Manitoba – “SAFE Committee Basics” Seminar	
	SAFE Work Manitoba – “Hazard Identification and Risk Control” Seminar	

FIRE OFFICER

This role satisfies the knowledge and skills for the officer role in fire departments. Topics include; leadership and communications; human resources and training; community relations; administration and ethics; pre-incident planning; fire safety inspections; firefighter health and safety; and emergency services delivery.

Course delivery consists of online self-study, discussion forums and projects, as well as classroom interactive discussions and tabletop exercises.

The Fire Officer participates in any other training, inspections, testing, purchasing, etc. to apply skills and knowledge. The intent is to determine the condition of department operational organization, deployment, safety practices and make improvements.

The training has a recommended practice and application component as shown:

	<i>Company Fire Officers have the following knowledge and skills</i>	Skills and Training Requirements
	Complete Firefighter Level 1 Manitoba Practical Skills Certificate	
	Rural Company Officer or NFPA 1021 Fire Officer 1	
	Incident Command 100	
	Fireground Management	



STRUCTURAL FIREFIGHTING

This document establishes a program under which a local authority conducts a self-assessment of the service area, ensures the fire department is ready for Structural Fire Fighting response, and has information regarding its emergency response resources.

It is written as an objective method of measuring performance and training needs for structural firefighting. The document provides three parts that assist the local authority in the organization and deployment of their firefighting resources.

First, a local authority assesses their services and service area and collects pertinent information regarding fire protection needs and capabilities.

Second, chooses a fire department service level along with competency-based training for Structural Firefighters.

Finally, provides training programs and skills necessary to conduct structural firefighting operations.

This guide is a proactive approach to prepare resources and set out training for structural firefighting. It will complement the current and future needs of a local jurisdiction and the fire department.



PART ONE - ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The assessment process includes a review of the community and its hazards, its firefighting needs, and current assessment of the organization and capability of the department.

It should take approximately 8 hours.

It includes;

- o **Looking at documents;**
- o **Inspecting apparatus and equipment;**
- o **And observing practical evolutions.**

Complete Assessment A, and note strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats along with deficiencies. The Assessment will consider Administration, Resources (personal protective equipment, firefighting equipment & apparatus), and expects demonstration of evolutions.

Document (D) and **Observe (O)**. Use your best judgment to determine if the department is functional and can organize and deploy.

- **A** – Acceptable
- **NI** – Needs Improvement
- **U** – Unacceptable, failed to achieve the intent
- **N/A** – Not Applicable (cannot be selected for mandatory items)

Indicate your grading on the survey component and the summary page. Indicate any action required.



Item	Basis for Judgement	D or O	A	NI	U	N/A
	The local authority has determined its Service Level:					
	<p>Defensive Operations Local Authority has confirmed Service Level.</p> <p>A – Acceptable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training: All firefighters trained to Defensive Operations. • Staffing: Fire Department has Defensive Operations Team Leaders and Health & Safety Officer. • Response: Minimum of 4 firefighters on scene • Equipment: Full bunker gear compliant at date of issue. SCBA – Compliant to testing. Each team and Team Leader have radios. • Pumping Capabilities: min. 800 LPM (200 GPM) for sustained operations. • Communications: Every Team Leader must have a means of direct communication with IC. <p>NI – Needs Improvement: Not all responding firefighters trained. No Team Leaders. Fire Department cannot commence attack within 2 minutes, of arriving on scene. minimum of 4 fire fighters</p> <p>U – Unacceptable</p>	D				



Item	Basis for Judgement	D or O	A	NI	U	N/A
	The local authority has determined its Service Level:					
	<p>Offensive Operations Local Authority has confirmed level of service</p> <p>A – Acceptable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training: All firefighters trained to Offensive Operations Firefighter Level 1 Practical. • Staffing: Fire Department has Offensive Operations Team Leaders and Health & Safety Officer. • Response: Minimum of 4 firefighters on scene • Equipment: Full bunker gear compliant at date of issue. SCBA – Compliant to testing. Each team and Team Leader have radios. • Pumping Capabilities: min. 800 LPM (200 GPM) for sustained operations. • Communications: Every Team Leader must have a means of direct communication with IC. <p>NI – Needs Improvement : Not all responding firefighters trained. No Team leaders. Fire Department cannot commence attack within 2 minutes of arriving on scene, minimum of 4 fire fighters</p> <p>U – Unacceptable</p>	D				

Item	Basis for Judgement	D or O	A	NI	U	N/A
	The local authority has determined its Service Level:					
	<p>Full Operations Local Authority has confirmed level of service</p> <p>A – Acceptable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training: All firefighters trained to Full Operations, Firefighter Level 2. • Staffing: Fire Department has Offensive Operations Team Leaders and Health & Safety Officer. • Response: Minimum of 4 firefighters on scene • Equipment: Full bunker gear compliant at date of issue. SCBA – Compliant to testing. Each team and Team Leader have radios. • Pumping Capabilities: Min. 800 LPM (200 GPM) for sustained operations. • Communications: Every member must be capable of initial size-up, making use of any pre-incident plans, assuming & transferring command. Team Leader must have ability to manage tactics and operations with IC. • Fire Operations: Involve structural or other fire risks of large-scale residential, commercial, industrial or transportation related structures or facilities. • Additional resources: Identifying high- and medium-risk sites and neighborhoods has shown additional staff, apparatus, specialty equipment, water supply may require preplanning. <p>NI – Needs Improvement: Not all responding firefighters trained to Level 2. Minimal Team Leaders. Fire Department cannot commence attack within 2 minutes of arriving on scene, with a minimum of 4 fire fighters. Preplanning of high- and medium-risk sites and neighborhoods not undertaken.</p> <p>U – Unacceptable</p>	D				

ORGANIZATION

Item	Basis for Judgement	Document or Observe	Grading			
			D or O	A	NI	U
	Local authority has a fire protection bylaw less than 5 years old that includes firefighting and suppression activities.	D				
	The Chief of the fire department is identified as a Local Assistant, reported to the Office of the Fire Commissioner and the local authority has a process in place to report a change in its Local Assistant.	D				
	All fire officers, firefighters and staff associated with the department are identified as employees of the local authority.	D				
	The local authority maintains a record about emergency response resources.	D				
	Local authority has mutual aid agreements and fire protection agreements less than 5 years old.	D				



Item	Basis for Judgement	Document or Observe	Grading			
		D or O	A	NI	U	N/A
	<p>Fire department maintains an active safety program; assigned Health & Safety Officer to undertake inspection and review of service with reports to fire chief and local authority.</p> <p>A – Trained Health & Safety Officer. Administrative role identified in writing to manage risks of organization and deployment. Responsibilities include fire department adherence to regulations and standards, inspection, maintenance and testing of PPE, equipment, apparatus and infrastructure.</p> <p>NI – Only trained to parts of Health & Safety Officer with no training plan in place, or duties not in writing. Inspection of department resources but no regular record keeping.</p> <p>U – No trained or active individual, role or records.</p>	D				
	<p>Fire department maintains an active firefighter training program; review last 3 months and random skills in various service levels.</p> <p>A - Regular planned training at least two evenings or 6 hours per month/12 months per year covering all aspects of service levels provided. Each fire fighter should get minimum 50 hours per year.</p> <p>NI – Intermittent training, 1-2 sessions per month, summers off. No minimum required per fire fighter.</p> <p>U – Less than 2 structured sessions in the last 10 weeks.</p>	D				
	<p>Fire Department maintains individual written training records; review last 3 months and random pick of 4 firefighters’ training records.</p> <p>A – Written individual training record for each fire fighter noting topic and time.</p> <p>NI – Written training record for group noting topic and time.</p> <p>U- No written record, or written record missing; topic, time, or participants.</p>	D				

Item	Basis for Judgement	Document or Observe	Grading			
		D or O	A	NI	U	N/A
	<p>Fire Department maintains accurate fire fighter attendance record at incidents and meetings; review reports for last three months.</p> <p>A – Attendance records complete for all firefighters</p> <p>NI – Attendance records not consistent with incidents and meetings</p> <p>U – No records of attendance</p>	D				



Deployment

Item	Basis for Judgement	Document or Observe	Grading			
			D or O	A	NI	U
	The fire department has adopted and trained to the Incident Command System	D				
	The fire department has necessary Incident Command System (ICS) usage, equipment and training.	O				
	The fire department has necessary portable and mobile radio equipment and training.	O				
	All responding firefighters have personal protective clothing. Including pants and jacket with inner liners, hood, helmet, firefighting gloves and firefighting boots. Must meet NFPA 1971. Care, inspection and maintenance per NFPA 1851. Not older than 10 years as outlined in NFPA 1851. <i>Reference MB Workplace Safety Health Act and Regulation, Part 42 Firefighters</i>	O				
	Minimum four (4) serviceable SCBA with tanks. SCBA must meet NFPA 1981. Care, inspection and maintenance per NFPA 1852. Not older than 20 years outlined in NFPA 1852. Complete with PASS Alarms. <i>Reference MB Workplace Safety Health Act and Regulation, Part 42 Firefighters</i>	O				
Resources	Fire department building inspected regularly for safety and health conditions	O				
	Fire department has apparatus for structural firefighting. Typically includes pumper apparatus listed to ULC S515 or NFPA 1901 standard and meeting Fire Underwriters Survey "Insurance Grading Recognition of Used or Rebuilt Apparatus". May include tanker apparatus with minimum tank size of 6000 L (1500 Gals.)	O				
	Fire department apparatus is roadworthy per legislated requirements and inspections, with regularly safeties, operated, inventoried and maintained.	O				
	The drivers are licensed to drive emergency vehicles and local authority maintains records.	D				
	The apparatus are equipped with structural firefighting equipment as per ULC S515, NFPA 1901 or list from OFC.	O				

Item	Basis for Judgement	Document or Observe	Grading			
			D or O	A	NI	U
	The local authority maintains PPE, SCBA, full equipment inventory, repair, maintenance and testing and keeps records.	D				
	Fire Department has a reliable dispatch communication system in place <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [E911] dispatch policies up-to-date • Firefighter paging equipment & community/ department notification system in place • Firefighter training on dispatch procedures • Firefighter training on communication channels – E911, Interagency, Ops 	D				
	The fire department has an accountability system and conducts training.	D/O				
	The fire department has rapid intervention training and use during Offensive Operations. Two firefighters external, with only one (1) permitted to engage in other activities.	O				
	Fire Department has trained pumper and tanker operators to meet firefighting Evolutions. <p>A – Department has apparatus with trained drivers, pumper operators and tanker operators. Demonstrate at Evolutions and provide water at adequate flow and pressure.</p> <p>NI – Driver/operators are functional to pass Evolutions.</p> <p>U – Evolutions not passed. Cannot provide firefighters with flows and pressures for Evolutions.</p>	D/O				

Item	Basis for Judgement	Document or Observe	Grading			
		D or O	A	NI	U	N/A
	<p>Fire Department has identified suitable water supply sources to meet firefighting Evolutions.</p> <p>A – Department has training and methods to supply water for fireground operations. May include apparatus, water supply system, mutual aid or other resources, and year round supply or refill points. Ideal to maintain 800 LPM (200 GPM) for 30 minutes throughout response area. May include regular planned training and exercise of water supply.</p> <p>NI – Reduced flow, decreased time, decreased response area or decreased %</p> <p>U – less than 800 LPM (200 GPM) for 15 mins</p>	D/O				
	<p>Fire Department has demonstrated Evolutions #1-6</p> <p>A – Department has staffing, training, PPE, SCBA, radios, equipment, apparatus, water supply, etc. to conduct evolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defensive Live fire • Offensive Live fire <p>NI – Staffing, training, communications, command control coordination prevent evolution from displaying all steps and overall objectives. Time exceeds suggested.</p> <p>U – Evolutions not carried out due to lack of equipment or training or local authority attendance. Safety issues.</p>	O				

General Requirements for a Pumper Fire Apparatus

Per NFPA 1901: Standard For Automotive Fire Apparatus. Harmonized with CAN/ULC-S515-13-R2018 Standard for Automobile Fire Fighting Apparatus

Fire Pump – equipped with a fire pump that has a minimum rated capacity of 3000 LPM (750 GPM)

Water Tank – equipped with a water tank that has a capacity of 1100 Litres (275 Gallons)

Following fire hose and nozzles (minimum quantities)

- a. minimum 240 m of 65 mm or larger fire hose;
- b. minimum 120 m of 38 mm or 45 mm fire hose;
- c. One combination spray nozzle, 750 LPM (187.5 GPM);
- d. Two combination spray nozzles, 360 LPM (90 GPM) minimum;
- e. One smoothbore or combination nozzle with 65 mm shutoff that flows 1000 LPM (250 GPM)
- f. One ground mounted master stream monitor. Complete with stream shaper and combination spray nozzle; 1000 LPM (250 GPM) minimum; and solid stream 25 mm, 29 mm and 32 mm tips.
- g. Two 3 m of master suction (100 mm or larger) intake hose
- h. Two 3 m lengths 65 mm suction intake hose

Hardware

- a. Ladders - Minimum requirements: one straight ladder with roof hooks, one extension ladder and one folding (attic) ladder.
- b. Master suction strainer
- c. Suction strainer 65 mm
- d. Couplings provided compatible with local hydrant outlet connection on one end and pump intake connection on the other end.

Ancillary Equipment

- a. One 2.7 kg (6 lb) flathead axe;
- b. One 2.7 kg (6 lb) pickhead axe;
- c. One 1.8 m (6 ft) pike pole or plaster hook;
- d. One 2.4 m (8 ft) or longer pike pole;
- e. Two portable hand lights;
- f. One approved dry chemical portable fire extinguisher with a minimum 80 B:C rating;
- g. One 10 L (2.5 Gal.) or larger water extinguisher;
- h. One self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) complying with NFPA 1981: *Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services*, for each assigned seating position, but not less than four, mounted or stored in containers supplied by the SCBA manufacturer;
- i. One spare SCBA cylinder for each SCBA carried, each mounted or stored in a specially designed storage space;

- j. Four combination spanner wrenches;
- k. Two hydrant wrenches;
- l. One double female 65 mm adapter;
- m. One double male 65 mm adapter;
- n. One rubber mallet, suitable for use on suction hose connections;
- o. Two salvage covers each a minimum size of 3.7 m x 4.3 m; and
- p. Two wheel chocks, each designed to hold the firefighting apparatus when loaded to its maximum
- q. Two crow bars
- r. One 5 kg sledgehammer
- s. Two scoop shovels;
- t. One pair of bolt cutters, 0.6 m minimum;
- u. Two ladder belts
- v. One 45 m light-use life safety rope
- w. One 45 m general-use life safety rope
- x. Two 45 m utility ropes having a breaking strength of at least 2300 kg; and
- y. One box of tools to include the following:
 - (i) One hacksaw with three blades;
 - (ii) One keyhole saw;
 - (iii) One 0.3 m pipe wrench;
 - (iv) One 0.6 m pipe wrench;
 - (v) One ballpen hammer;
 - (vi) One pair of tin snips;
 - (vii) One pair of pliers;
 - (viii) One pair of lineman's pliers;
 - (ix) Assorted types and sizes of screwdrivers;
 - (x) Assorted adjustable wrenches;
 - (xi) Assorted combination wrenches.

Life Safety Equipment

- a. One first aid kit complete with Automated External Defibrillator
 - b. One traffic vest for each seating position, complies with ANSI/ISEA 207
 - c. Five fluorescent orange traffic cones not less than 70cm high, c/w reflective bands
 - d. Five illuminated traffic warning devices (highway flares)
 - e. Traffic Control Signs (Stop/Caution)
-

Associated Safety Items

- a. Helmet securing system
- b. SCBA securing system
- c. Vehicle safety equipment – traffic triangles, 2.5 lb fire extinguisher

General Requirements for a Mobile Water Supply Fire Apparatus

Per NFPA 1901: Standard For Automotive Fire Apparatus. Harmonized with CAN/ULC-S515-13-R2018 Standard for Automobile Fire Fighting Apparatus

Water Tank – equipped with a water tank that has a capacity of 4,000 Litres (1000 Gals.)

Following fire hose (minimum quantities)

- a. minimum 60 m of 65 mm or larger fire hose;
- b. minimum 6 m of supply hose (100 mm or larger)

Hardware

- a. Couplings provided compatible with local hydrant outlet connection on one end and pump intake connection on the other end.
 - Portable Tank, minimum 4,000 Litre (1000 Gals.) capacity

Ancillary Equipment

- a. Two portable hand lights;
- b. One approved dry chemical portable fire extinguisher with a minimum 80 B:C rating;
- d. Four combination spanner wrenches;
- e. Two hydrant wrenches;
- f. One double female 65 mm adapter;
- g. One double male 65 mm adapter;

Life Safety Equipment

- a. One first aid kit complete with Automated External Defibrillator
- b. One traffic vest for each seating position, complies with ANSI/ISEA 207
- c. Five fluorescent orange traffic cones not less than 70cm high, c/w reflective bands
- d. Five illuminated traffic warning devices (highway flares)
- e. Two or more wheel chocks designed to hold Firefighting Apparatus when loaded to its maximum
- f. Traffic Control Signs (Stop/Caution)

Associated Safety Items

- a. Helmet securing system
- b. SCBA securing system
- c. Vehicle safety equipment – traffic triangles, 2.5 lb fire extinguisher

Demonstrated Evolutions

Item	Basis for Judgement	Document or Observe	Grading			
			A	NI	U	N/A
		O				
	Evolution #1 – Forward Lay from Hydrant	O				
	Evolution #2 – Forward Lay from Portable Tank	O				
	Evolution #3 – Forward Lay for Class A or B fire using Eductor	O				
	Evolution #4 - Reverse Lay from First Pumper to Second Pumper	O				
	Evolution #5 – Hookup from Pumper to Sprinkler	O				
	Evolution #6 – Hookup from Pumper to Monitor	O				



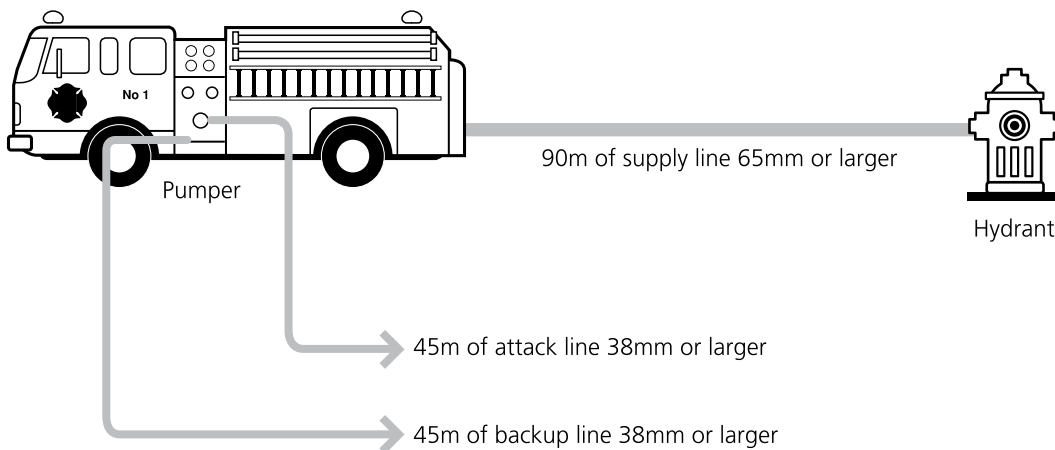
Evolution #1 – Forward Lay from Hydrant

This evolution is a forward lay using one pumper and one supply line, from a hydrant to the fire scene. Used for structural firefighting, vehicle fires, wildland fires. The Team will have a Team Leader and deploy an attack and backup line. It is permitted to use the tank water to supply the attack line, but must have an established hydrant supply prior to charging the backup line.

All lines deployed with proper flows and pressures.

Timing starts when given a signal and ends when 800 LPM (200 GPM) is being delivered. Recommended time is 3 minutes.

Step
1 Deploy 90m of supply line from the hydrant to fire scene
2 Team leader assumes command and transmits sizeup
3 A firefighter will connect the supply line to the hydrant
4 Deploy a minimum 45m of 38mm attack line and flow 400 LPM (100 GPM)
5 Deploy a minimum of 45m of 38mm backup line and flow to 400 LPM (100 GPM)
NOTE: sustained for 30 minutes



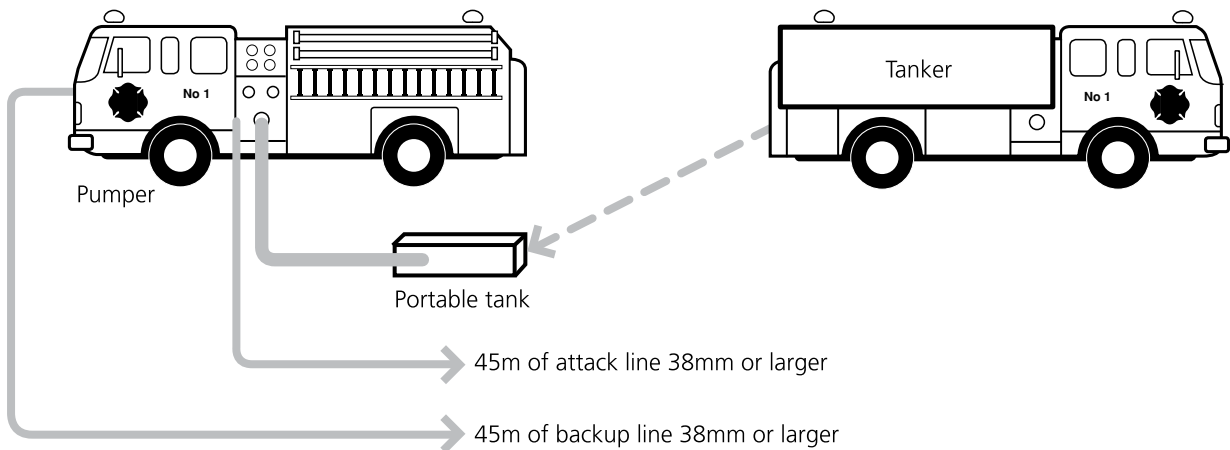
Evolution #2 – Forward Lay from Portable Tank

This evolution is a forward lay using one pumper and one supply line, from a portable tank to the fire scene. Used for structural firefighting, vehicle fires, wildland fires. The Team will have a Team Leader and deploy an attack and backup line. It is permitted to use the tank water to supply the attack line, but must have an established portable tank supply prior to charging the backup line.

All lines deployed with proper flows and pressures.

Timing starts when given a signal and ends when 800 LPM (200 GPM) is being delivered. Recommended time is 5 minutes.

Step
1 Team leader assumes command and transmits sizeup
2 Firefighter(s) and driver operator deploy portable tank
3 Deploy a minimum 45m of 38mm attack line and flow 400 LPM (100 GPM)
4 Tanker begins dump and drafting begins
5 Deploy a minimum of 45m of 38mm backup line and flow 400 LPM (100 GPM)
NOTE: sustained for 30 minutes



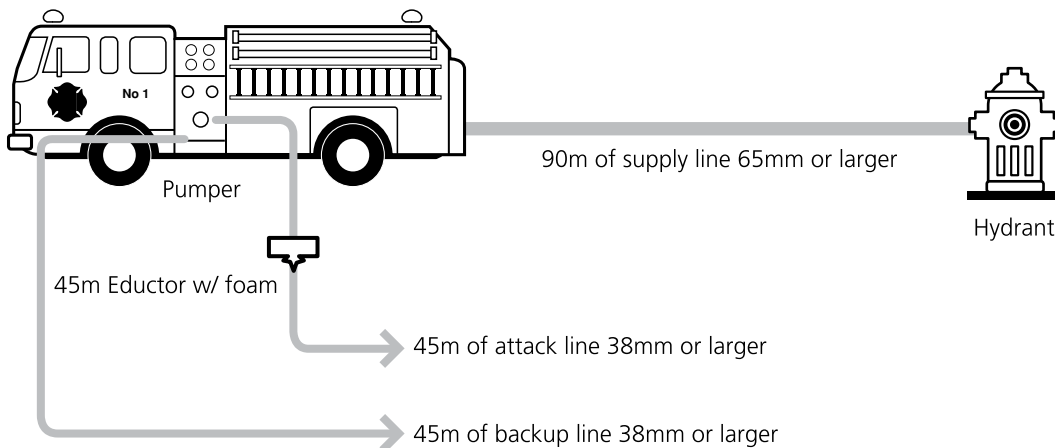
Evolution #3 – Forward Lay for Class A or B fire using Eductor

This evolution is a forward lay using one pumper and one supply line, from a water source to the fire scene. Used for structural firefighting, vehicle fires, wildland fires. The Team will have a Team Leader and deploy an attack line foam eductor and foam supply, and backup line. It is permitted to use the tank water to supply the attack line, but must have an established water supply prior to charging the backup line.

All lines deployed with proper flows and pressures.

Timing starts when given a signal and ends when 800 LPM (200 GPM) is being delivered. Recommended time is 5 minutes.

Step
1 Deploy 90m of supply line from the hydrant to fire scene
2 Team leader assumes command and transmits sizeup
3 A firefighter will connect the supply line to the hydrant
4 Deploy a minimum 45m of 38mm attack line
5 Install a foam eductor in attack line, place foam concentrate and flow 400 LPM (100 GPM) of finished foam
6 Deploy a minimum of 45m of 38mm backup line and flow 400 LPM (100 GPM)
NOTE: sustained for 30 minutes



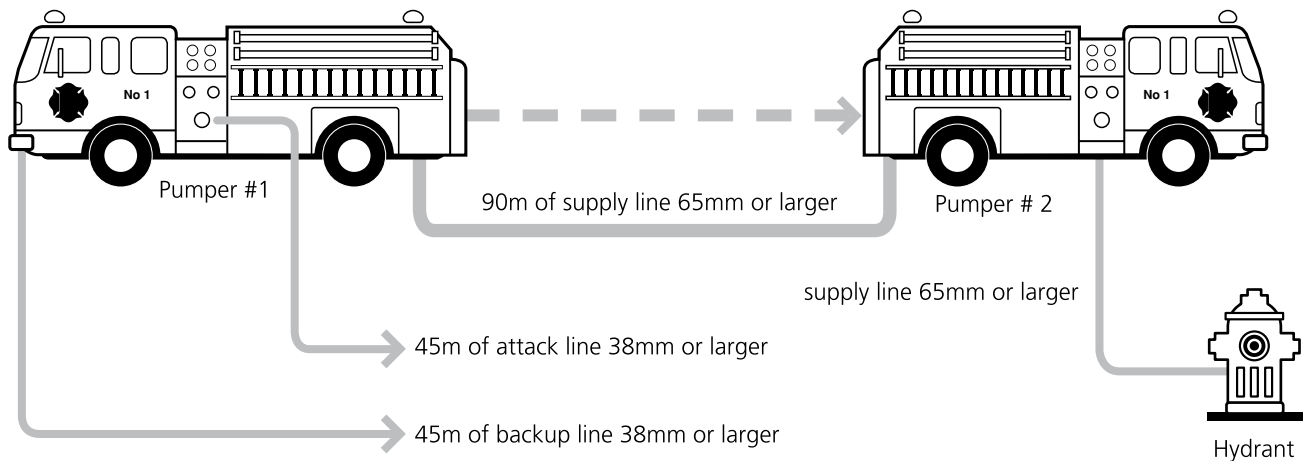
Evolution #4 – Reverse Lay from First Pumper to Second Pumper

This evolution uses two pumper trucks; a reverse lay using a second pumper and one supply line, from a pumper at the fire scene. Used for structural firefighting, vehicle fires, wildland fires. The Team will have a Team Leader and deploy an attack and backup line. It is permitted to use the tank water to supply the attack line, but must have an established supply prior to charging the backup line.

All lines deployed with proper flows and pressures.

Timing starts when given a signal and ends when 800 LPM (200 GPM) is being delivered. Recommended time is 5 minutes.

Step
1 Pumper #1 arrives and Team leader assumes command and transmits sizeup
2 Pumper #1 deploys a minimum 45m of 38mm attack line and flows 400 LPM (100 GPM)
3 Pumper #2 arrives and deploys a minimum 90m of supply line to hydrant and flows minimum 800 LPM (200 GPM)
4 Pumper #1 deploys a minimum of 45m of 38mm backup line and flows 400 LPM (100 GPM)
NOTE: sustained for 30 minutes



Evolution #5 – Hookup from Pumper to Sprinkler

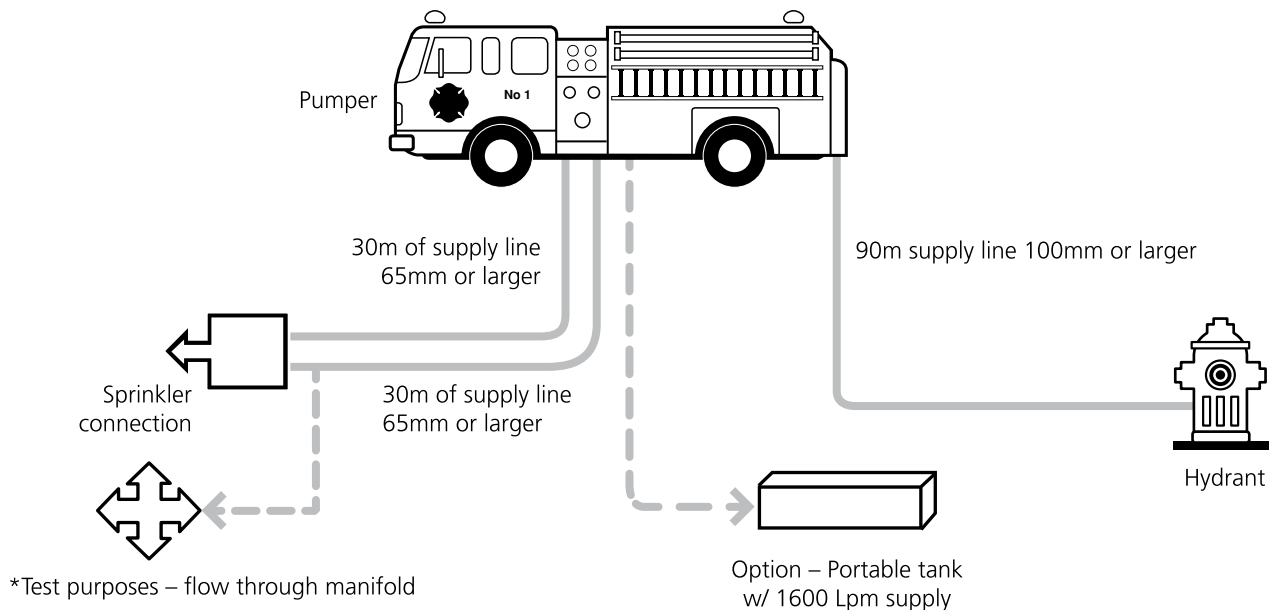
This evolution uses one pumper truck; using either a forward or reverse lay, a sprinkler connection and water supply will be established. Used for structural firefighting. The Team will have a Team Leader and deploy parallel supply lines. It is permitted to use the tank water to supply the first line, but must have an established supply prior to charging the second line. The evolution can have hydrant or portable tank supply.

All lines deployed with proper flows and pressures.

Timing starts when given a signal and ends when 1600 LPM (400 GPM) is being delivered.

Recommended time is 4 minutes.

Step
1 Pumper arrives and Team leader assumes command and transmits sizeup
2 Deploy 90m of supply line from the hydrant to fire scene
3 Pumper deploys a minimum 30m of 65mm supply line, connects to sprinkler and flows 800 LPM (200 GPM)
4 Pumper deploys a minimum 30m of 65mm supply line, connects to sprinkler and flows total of 1600 LPM (400 GPM)
NOTES: Option of hydrant or portable tank for supply. For test purposes connect and flow through manifold. Sustained for 30 minutes.



Evolution #6 – Hookup from Pumper to Monitor

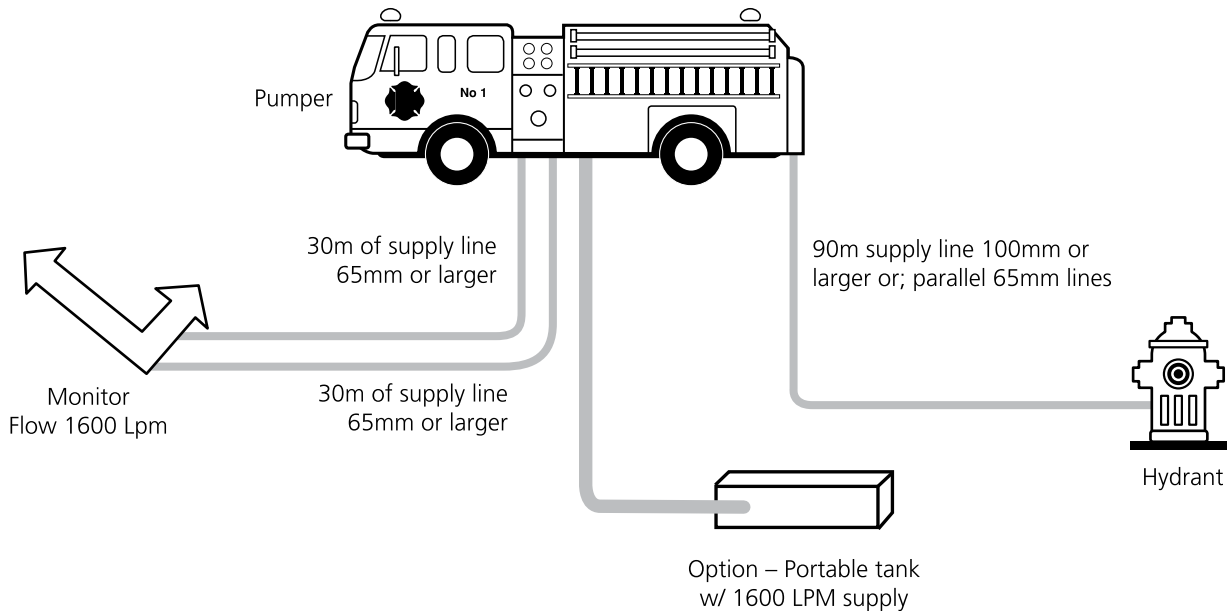
This evolution uses one pumper truck; using either a forward or reverse lay, a monitor deployment and water supply will be established. Used for structural firefighting. The Team will have a Team Leader and deploy parallel supply lines. It is permitted to use the tank water to supply the first line, but must have an established supply prior to charging the second line. The evolution can have hydrant or portable tank supply.

All lines deployed with proper flows and pressures.

Timing starts when given a signal and ends when 1600 LPM (400 GPM) is being delivered.

Recommended time is 4 minutes.

Step
1 Pumper arrives and Team leader assumes command and transmits sizeup
2 Deploy 90m of supply line from the hydrant to fire scene
3 Pumper deploys a minimum 30m of 65mm supply line, connects to monitor and flows 800 LPM (200 GPM)
4 Pumper deploys a minimum 30m of 65mm supply line, connects to monitor and flows total of 1600 LPM (400 GPM)
NOTES: Option of hydrant or portable tank for supply. Sustained for 30 minutes.



Annex B – ASSESSMENT PROCESS Summary

Item	Status			Action Required
	A	NI	U	
1				<input type="checkbox"/> None
2				<input type="checkbox"/> None
3				<input type="checkbox"/> None
4				<input type="checkbox"/> None
5				<input type="checkbox"/> None
6				<input type="checkbox"/> None
7				<input type="checkbox"/> None
8				<input type="checkbox"/> None
9				<input type="checkbox"/> None
10				<input type="checkbox"/> None
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21				<input type="checkbox"/> None
22				<input type="checkbox"/> None
23				<input type="checkbox"/> None
24				<input type="checkbox"/> None
25				<input type="checkbox"/> None
26				<input type="checkbox"/> None
27				<input type="checkbox"/> None
28				<input type="checkbox"/> None
29				<input type="checkbox"/> None
30				<input type="checkbox"/> None

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Action Plan – Top 3 Items

<p>Item # _____ Action to take:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">C Completed</p> <p>Assigned to:</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Priority</p> <p>C Urgent – 30 days</p> <p>C 90 days</p> <p>C Annual Plan</p> <p>C Strategic Plan</p>
<p>Item # _____ Action to take:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">C Completed</p> <p>Assigned to:</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Priority</p> <p>C Urgent – 30 days</p> <p>C 90 days</p> <p>C Annual Plan</p> <p>C Strategic Plan</p>
<p>Item # _____ Action to take:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">C Completed</p> <p>Assigned to:</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Priority</p> <p>C Urgent – 30 days</p> <p>C 90 days</p> <p>C Annual Plan</p> <p>C Strategic Plan</p>



