Firefighter Best Practices

Model Program

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1. Purpose:
The NYS Office of Fire Prevention and Control, with input from the Department of Labor’s Public Employees Safety and Health Bureau (PESH) and fire service organizations, has developed a recommended set of “Best Practices” for use by fire departments. The purpose of these “Best Practices” is to assist fire departments in complying with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration’s (OSHA) Regulation 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.156(c)(1), [“§1910.156(c)(1)”]. In New York State this regulation is enforced for firefighters and public employees by the DOL’s Public Employee Safety and Health Bureau (PESH).

This document and guidance herein is not intended to formulate a regulatory mandate nor is the purpose of this document to dictate specific training courses. It is intended to identify “best practices” and core competencies that should be included in all training programs based upon the job duties of individual firefighters. These recommendations should not be considered to be all inclusive of the subject areas necessary to develop a comprehensive training program, but will be useful in developing a training program that meets the intent of OSHA Regulation 29 CFR 1910.156(c)(1), [“§1910.156(c)(1)”].

2. Scope:
OSHA Regulation Section 1910.156(c)(1), applies to all fire departments in New York State, and requires that members be provided with training and education commensurate with the duties and functions that such members are expected to perform. Further, §1910.156(c)(1) provides that those who may find themselves as or are designated as Incident Commanders and training instructors must be provided with training and education which is more comprehensive than that provided to the general membership.

Training and education is not required to come from any one particular source or class of instruction and may include experience, vendor training, department in-house training and training that is provided by the State’s fire service organizations. Regardless of where the training is obtained it is imperative to document any and all training that is being utilized to satisfy the competencies listed in this policy.

3. Definitions:
For the purposes of this guidance “fire brigade” as referenced in the OSHA regulation means fire department. Fire department is defined as any entity providing fire and emergency rescue services including but not limited to career, paid, volunteer or combination fire departments; for example a village fire department, fire district, fire protection district, independent fire company providing fire protection, or a privatized fire brigade providing fire protection in an industrial or commercial environment.

4. Training Program Best Practices By Function:
Fire departments in New York State vary widely in type, function, capability and size. As such, each may establish training and education curriculum for their personnel which best reflects the hazards or complexity of their response area. Accordingly, a training and education curriculum which is developed in-house or by an outside consultant or vendor which addresses the specific competencies for each
category of duty or function as outlined below, would be deemed to satisfy compliance with §1910.156(c)(1). Nothing in these “Best Practices” is intended to limit a fire department from establishing training requirements which exceed these recommended core competencies or limit a fire department from developing and using past, current or future training classes, drills, or other classroom training and/or pertinent topical training subjects to satisfy section 1910.156(c)(1). It is imperative that all training curriculums and programs must be thoroughly documented as part of each fire departments recordkeeping policy(s) in order to afford training credit to its members.

The competencies listed in each section are not in order of importance or in any particular sequence. Included with the recommended core competencies for each category of firefighter are examples of specific training courses which could fulfill various core competencies and ultimately will help ensure compliance with §1910.156(c)(1). Contact information for each provider referenced herein, is listed on the last page.

4.1 Exterior Firefighters:
All firefighters should complete a training program(s) addressing these core competencies:

1) Complete a training program addressing the subject areas/core competencies associated with OSHA 29 CFR1910.120 requirements or Hazardous Materials First Responder Operations
2) Complete a training program addressing the subject areas/core competencies associated with Infection Control to achieve compliance with OSHA 29CFR1910.1030
3) Complete the objectives for Basic First Aid
4) Complete the objectives for Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation
5) Completion of the latest version of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) courses ICS-700 and ICS-100
6) Fire safety principles familiarization
7) Tool and scene safety awareness
8) Building Construction in relation to fire service operations
9) Understanding fire behavior and development
10) Familiarizations with personal protective equipment (PPE) and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) as assigned;
11) Familiarization with fire service communication operations
12) Familiarizations with incident management principles
13) Familiarizations with fire prevention principles
14) Arson awareness
15) Familiarizations with fire extinguisher operations
16) Familiarizations with hose practices, nozzles and fire streams (excluding interior structural fire attack)
17) Understanding of water supply operations
18) Familiarization with ground ladder operations; and
19) Ropes and knots

Related training programs which may address some or all of the specific core competencies, stated above, for exterior firefighters include:

1. NYS Office of Fire Prevention and Control
   a. Basic Exterior Firefighting Operations (Competencies 6 – 19) and Hazardous Materials First Responder Operations (Competency 1); or
   b. Firefighter I (Competencies 1 and 6 – 19), [Competencies 3 – 5 are prerequisites for graduation from the FF1 Program]

2. NYS OFPC Legacy (Historical) Training recognized as equivalent:
   a. Scene Support Operations (Competencies 6 – 19) and Hazardous Materials First Responder Operations (Competency 1)
b. Firefighting Essentials (Competencies 6 – 19) and Hazardous Materials First Responder Operations (Competency 1), or
c. Basic Firefighter (Competencies 6 – 19) and Hazardous Materials First Responder Operations (Competency 1)

3. Suffolk County Fire Academy, Scene Support Operations (in addition, a Hazardous Materials Operations level training program will need to be completed)

4.2 Interior Firefighters:
In addition to core competency training provided for all exterior firefighters, interior firefighters should complete a training program(s) addressing the following core competencies:

1) How to Initiate a response to a reported emergency
2) Fire service communication operations
3) Familiarizations with assigned self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) during emergency operations
4) Safe fire apparatus response to an emergency incident
5) Scene safety and operating at an emergency incident
6) Familiarization with forcible entry techniques
7) Operating as a team member within a hazardous area
8) Familiarization with ground ladder operations
9) Familiarizations with safe operations at vehicle fires
10) Understanding outside or exterior fires and defensive operations
11) Familiarizations with structure fire search and rescue operations
12) Familiarization with interior fire attack operations
13) Familiarization horizontal and vertical ventilation operations
14) Understanding overhaul operations
15) Familiarizations with salvage and property conservation techniques
16) Familiarization with water supply operations
17) Understanding of fire chemistry and behavior
18) Familiarization with fire extinguisher operations
19) Ground cover fires
20) Fire equipment, hose and PPE inspection and maintenance
21) Building construction related to interior structural firefighting operations

Related training programs which may address some or all of the specific core competencies, stated above, for interior firefighters include:

1. NYS Office of Fire Prevention and Control
   a. Firefighter I (Competencies 1 – 21)
   b. Certified basic firefighter training program under NYS Firefighter minimum training standards (Competencies 1 – 19 of the Exterior Firefighter and 1 – 21 of the Interior Firefighter)

2. NYS OFPC Legacy (Historical) Training recognized as equivalent:
   a. Firefighting Essentials or Essentials of Firefighting, Initial Fire Attack and Hazardous Materials Operations (Competencies 1 – 21)


4. Nassau County Fire Academy
   a. Essentials of Firefighting and Primary Firefighting

5. Suffolk County Fire Academy, Firefighter I
4.3 Apparatus Operators:
In addition to core competencies for exterior firefighters, apparatus operators should complete a training program addressing the following core competencies:

1) Performing routine preventive maintenance, inspection and being capable of initiating the service of vehicle systems, components, equipment, tools and appliances assigned to the vehicle and be capable of initiating correction of any deficiencies noted.

2) Be capable of documenting routine maintenance, inspection and service of the vehicle’s systems, components, equipment, tools and appliances mounted on or assigned to vehicle. Be capable of initiating correction of any deficiencies noted during this process or any corrective actions required to address deficiencies.

3) Be capable of demonstrating safe operation of the vehicle in compliance with applicable laws, regulations and standards during routine driving and emergency responses.

4) Be capable of demonstrating defensive driving practices.

5) Be capable of demonstrating safe maneuvering of the vehicle around obstructions and in restricted spaces both forward and reverse.

6) Be able to demonstrate safe backing procedures and the use of a spotter.

7) Be knowledgeable of operational capabilities and limitations of the vehicle, its systems and components, equipment, tools and appliances mounted on or assigned to that vehicle.

8) Understand the operation of the functional systems, tools, equipment and appliances mounted on or assigned to the vehicle; and

9) Be capable of demonstrating the ability to operate the pump or other functional systems on the apparatus.

Related training programs which may address some or all of the specific core competencies, stated above, for apparatus operators include:

1. NYS Office of Fire Prevention and Control
   a. Apparatus Operator- Emergency Vehicle Operator’s Course (EVOC), (Competencies 1 – 9, in addition to local training specific to the fire department’s vehicles)

2. Insurance Company sponsored EVOC programs with a practical skills driving course component, in addition to local training specific to the fire department’s vehicles

3. Suffolk County Fire Academy
   a. Emergency Vehicle Operations (EVOC), in addition to local training specific to the fire department’s vehicles

4. National Certification for any of the Apparatus Operator series, in addition to local training specific to the fire department’s vehicles

4.4 Incident Commanders:
As outlined in section 1910.156(c)(1) of the OSHA regulations, those chiefs, officers or firefighters who have been designated or may perform the duties of a fire service incident commander must receive training which is superior than that provided to the general membership of the fire department. In addition to the training provided to the general membership those who may be acting as an Incident Commander should have received training prescribed for an interior firefighter, general knowledge of apparatus/pump operations, as well as education in incident command operations. Incident command training and education is not required to come from any one particular source or class. The training to educate those designated or who may find themselves in the position as an Incident Commander should include supervision, leadership, and command methodologies necessary for mitigating emergency situations during hazardous and stressful environments incorporating the best safety practices.
In addition to the core competencies required for interior firefighters and apparatus operators, incident commanders should have a demonstrated knowledge and experience in the following core competencies:

1) Safe and effective assignment and supervision of tasks, or responsibilities to managing unit officers at emergency incidents (including those on highways and roadways), during training and under routine or non-emergency circumstances
2) Be capable of communicating clear direction and supervision of members during training
3) Knowledge of administrative policies and procedures and records management, including incident reports
4) Knowledge of building construction and fire behavior, including structural soundness and the significance of fire load;
5) Be capable of evaluating and implementing scene security and evidence preservation;
6) Be capable of developing and implementing an incident action plan;
7) Be capable of conducting a post-incident analysis;
8) Be knowledgeable of safety principles, including injury and accident prevention;
9) Be familiar with fire department injury and accident reporting requirements according to department policies;
10) Be familiar with firefighter health and wellness for recognition of issues, e.g. stress, heart attack and other issues that would hinder firefighter’s response capabilities.
11) An understanding of strategy, tactics and operations in fire suppression;
12) An understanding of vehicle extrication procedures and department capabilities and limitations;
13) Awareness of other situations expected to be encountered in the department’s immediate response area
14) Be capable of initiating scene size-up procedures;
16) Be familiar with radio communications operations;
17) Be capable of communicating fire-ground reports (location of fire, water on fire, searches, knock-down, etc.) and
18) Be familiar with urgent & mayday communication protocols;
19) Be familiar with how to mitigate miscellaneous emergencies (Gas leaks, CO, Electrical, elevator rescues, hazmat containment etc.);
20) Understand RIT/FAST Operations and how to implement them;
21) Obtain a certificate for the latest version of NIMS ICS-200;
22) Understanding the use and limitations of special fire department equipment, e.g. gas meters, thermal imaging cameras, self-escape equipment, gas powered tools etc.

Related training programs which may address some or all of the specific core competencies, stated above, for incident commanders include:

1. NYS Office of Fire Prevention and Control
   a. Fire Officer I (2009) (Competencies 1 – 20 and 22) and ICS-200 (Competency 21)
2. NYS OFPC Legacy(Historical) Training recognized as equivalent:
   a. Introduction to Fire Officer and Fire Officer I (Competencies 1 – 20 and 22) and ICS-200 (Competencies 21)
3. National Certification for Fire Officer I(Competencies 1 – 20 and 22) and I-200 (Competency 21)
   a. First Line Supervisors Training Program(Competencies 1 – 22)
4. Suffolk County Fire Academy
   a. Introduction to Fire Officer and Fire Officer I and ICS-200
4.5 Training Guidance for Fire Department Training Instructors:

Fire department training instructors must receive a higher level of training and education than the fire department members they will be instructing. This includes being more knowledgeable about the functions to be performed by the fire department and the hazards involved. The instructors should be qualified to train fire department members and demonstrate skills in communication, methods of teaching, and instructional motivation.

Training Instructors should demonstrate and possess the following skill set core competencies to instruct personnel effectively which includes but is not limited to:

1) Preparation  
2) Presentation  
3) Application  
4) Testing  
5) Summary and  
6) Knowledge base of relevant subject matter, applicable policies, rules and regulations

Related training programs which may address some or all of the specific core competencies, stated above, for fire department training instructors include:

1. NYS Office of Fire Prevention and Control  
   a. Principles of Instruction (Competencies 1 – 6)  
   b. Fire Instructor I (Competencies 1 – 6)

2. NYS OFPC Legacy (Historical) Training recognized as equivalent:  
   a. Training Officer Workshop I & II (Competencies 1 – 6)  
   b. Educational Methodology (Competencies 1 – 6)

3. National Certification for Fire Instructor I (Competencies 1 – 6)

4. Suffolk County Fire Academy  
   a. Principles of Instruction  
   b. Fire Instructor I

5. Nassau County Fire Academy  
   a. Principles of Instruction

5. Training Provider Contact Information:

   NYS Office of Fire Prevention and Control  
   www.dhses.ny.gov/ofpc/training/training-outreach.cfm

   Suffolk County Fire Academy  
   www.scfa-li.org

   Nassau County Fire Academy  
   www.veebfsa.org
This “Model Program” has been created to provide interested fire departments with a path to address the Best Practices and annual applicable OSHA Regulations, NYS Laws and Safety Training.

NOTE: The total focus is on your personnel’s safety. Don’t get hung up on who published the regs and laws and who enforces them; it’s all about your personnel’s safety....

The focus in this “Model Program” is “Demonstrating Proficiency”; that is insuring your personnel are completely capable to perform any task, at an incident, that they may be assigned to perform this year within their “function”. Other than initial Haz Mat training and related ICS training, where each have an initial training time “requirement”, it is not about training time; it is all about personnel “demonstrating proficiency”.

“Model Program” contents:

5 Functions: Exterior Personnel, Interior Firefighters, Apparatus Operators, Officers/IC, and Instructor. (taken word for word from OFPC’s Best Practices document Jan ’15)

Each “Function” has the corresponding Competencies listed (as per the Best Practices document)

Each Competency has the corresponding “Knowledge-Skills-Abilities” (KSA’s) listed

Each KSA then has listed:

- Applicable NYS Skill Sheets
  - Location of reference material on that KSA (example IFSTA p. xx or Jones & Bartlett p. 21)

Applicable OSHA “regs”, their Competencies, and KSA’s as per those regulations

Skill sheets provide an efficient tool for personnel to use to practice and for the AHJ to use to measure a firefighter’s “proficiency”. If they opt AHJ’s can make up their own skill sheets.

An Excel file is also available to assist FD’s in documenting their personnel’s “proficiency” in the applicable annual OSHA “regs” and NYS Laws.

NOTES

1: KSA’s: Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities; together KSA’s make up a person’s proficiency in a task.

The OFPC “Best Practices” document is a suggested list of Competencies that was assembled by

- PESH (NYS Public Employees Safety & Health, division of NYS Dept. of Labor)
- Office of Fire Prevention and Control
- Firemen’s Association of the State of NY
- NYS Association of Fire Chiefs
- Association of Fire Districts of NYS
- County Fire Coordinators Association of the State of NY

It is up to each AHJ to determine what competencies their personnel might be assigned to perform during that year.
As an example, if your FD has a boat, then any person who might use it must be “trained” in its operation. If you don’t own a boat and don’t use another FD’s boat under Mutual Aid, then you don’t need this training.

2: The five (5) “Functions” (Exterior, Interior, Apparatus Operator, Officer/IC, and Instructor) are the ones the DOL working group identified. Each AHJ should identify any other functions they may have such as Fire Police, EMS, Safety Officer, non-response personnel, any tech-rescue “teams” (rope, water, ice, trench, confined space, etc.

3: This “Model Program” is simply a way to address “training”. The ultimate responsibility rests firmly on each individual AHJ (Authority Having Jurisdiction) to determine how to address the Best Practices and insure that their personnel are proficient in anything they may be directed to perform that year.

Any time you see the word “training”, think of it as meaning “demonstrate proficiency”. It is not about time spent in training, it should be totally about insuring your personnel can safely and efficiently perform any task they might be assigned and handle any situation they may face.

4: As stated the focus is on Proficiency; making sure everybody can safely, correctly and efficiently perform any assigned task within their “function” that they could have to perform in that year. Other than a part of the Haz Mat and Officer/IC regulations, nowhere else is there any reference or requirement of training “time”. Training time is not an indicator of “proficiency”. Training programs that focus on “proficiency” will likely find a much more time management friendly program that appeals to the personnel. Tell them what they must be proficient in, tell them what “proficient” is for that Competency, how to become/stay proficient and then have them “demonstrate proficiency” in that competency.

5: All “training” (aka “Demonstrated Proficiencies”) must be fully documented annually. This must include the Instructor(s), source of information (references) class/drill “Objective”, and all attendee’s names. Although not required it is highly suggested you always have attendees sign the drill roster. This can prevent any issues down the road if they claim they were not “trained”. Only personnel who fully attend and participate in any class/drill should be allowed to sign and “get credit” for that class/drill. The training “sign in” sheet should also, ideally, reflect who did what. If you operated the pump for a live fire drill, then the roster should indicate this. If you were involved in interior operations, then the drill roster should reflect that. Computer records are helpful for managing personnel’s “training” but you should also have a complete “Record” of that class/drill (i.e. “Lesson Plan and Roster).

6: What this Model program concept will do for you:

- Proper Competencies will be identified (what must your personnel be capable of doing?)
- The troops will practice on their own regularly (they want to succeed)
- Everybody is proficient and you know it
- Personnel morale soars as folks feel good about their abilities
- Issues are identified and addressed
Below are some key excerpts as they relate to “training” from OSHA’s Fire Brigade standard:

29CFR1910.156 (Fire Brigade standard)

1910.156(b)(1)
Organizational statement. The employer shall prepare and maintain a statement or written policy which establishes the existence of a fire brigade; the basic organizational structure; the type, amount, and frequency of training to be provided to fire brigade members; the expected number of members in the fire brigade; and the functions that the fire brigade is to perform at the workplace. The organizational statement shall be available for inspection by the Assistant Secretary and by employees or their designated representatives.

1910.156(c) Training and education.

1910.156(c)(1)
The employer shall provide training and education for all fire brigade members commensurate with those duties and functions that fire brigade members are expected to perform. Such training and education shall be provided to fire brigade members before they perform fire brigade emergency activities. Fire brigade leaders and training instructors shall be provided with training and education which is more comprehensive than that provided to the general membership of the fire brigade.

1910.156(c)(2)
The employer shall assure that training and education is conducted frequently enough to assure that each member of the fire brigade is able to perform the member's assigned duties and functions satisfactorily and in a safe manner so as not to endanger fire brigade members or other employees. All fire brigade members shall be provided with training at least annually. In addition, fire brigade members who are expected to perform interior structural firefighting shall be provided with an education session or training at least quarterly.

1910.156(c)(3)
The quality of the training and education program for fire brigade members shall be similar to those conducted by such fire training schools as the Maryland Fire and Rescue Institute; Iowa Fire Service Extension; West Virginia Fire Service Extension; Georgia Fire Academy, New York State Department, Fire Prevention and Control; Louisiana State University Firemen Training Program, or Washington State's Fire Service Training Commission for Vocational Education. (For example, for the oil refinery industry, with its unique hazards,


Or just do a “search “OSHA.GOV (Be careful, there are some commercial sites that have very similar “addresses”)
Other applicable OSHA “regs”

Besides the Fire Brigade “156” regulation, there are others than apply to the fire service, and other “professions” as well. See accompanying document titled “Applicable OSHA regs and Laws…”

The requirement for these is personnel must be “trained” in each of them initially (before they can respond) and every twelve months, not each calendar year. So:

1) If Joe Motarotz joins your FD, before he can be allowed to participate/respond he must be “trained” in all applicable OSHA regs and laws.
2) Every twelve (12) months he must be “re-trained” in all of them. If FF. Motarotz was “trained” in Blood Borne Pathogens in June of this year, then must be “trained” again by the end of next June.
3) So, by “Trained” what do they mean? Have you ever sat through the same boring annual 3 hour “class” on Blood Borne Pathogens that included the same old 45 minute video that you have seen for the last ten years? Does this class accomplish anything other than eat up 3 valuable hours in everybody’s lives and probably turn them off to “training”? Does it insure your personnel are proficient in this topic? Nope!

A much more logical approach is to follow the same concept as listed for the Best Practices. Tell the personnel, well ahead of time, what they must be proficient in; what “proficient” is in this case, where to find info on it, and what they must do to demonstrate proficiency. Not wanting to “fail” they will refresh themselves on this so they can ace the proficiency. Now you have satisfied that reg plus insured your personnel are proficient and safe, and not wasted three hours of their and your time.

This “Model Program” encourages folks to focus on insuring their personal are “proficient” in all functions/competencies/KSA’s and applicable OSHA regs and laws rather than “training time” which is no indicator of a person’s abilities.

Bottom Line; it is the responsibility of every FD/AHJ to insure that all of their personnel are proficient in any task they might be assigned to complete during that calendar year. This certainly can vary from FD to FD as their call “types” vary.

As an example if your FD does not own a boat and does not ever call a neighboring boat under Mutual Aid at their incidents, ever, then they do not need to address any Competencies and KSA’s specific to a boat’s operation. But if you carry rope rescue equipment, or Confined Space rescue equipment, your personnel who might use it must be proficient in its use. Or, if you might summon a Mutual Aid agency to your incident and have your personnel use their equipment at all, they must be trained (proficient) in its use.

This is a real Common Sense approach; your personnel must be proficient; period. They don’t need to spend “X” hours of time in the classroom and/or the drill yard each year.

Reminder; OSHA & PESH (in NYS) are here for our safety and the safety of all of our personnel. Their “regulations” and other applicable “LAWS” are not optional. Every FD in NYS must “follow” them. How you satisfy them is up to you; but they all must be satisfied; simple, no questions. And the real reason it should be done is for your personnel’s safety!!
BEST PRACTICES- MODEL PROGRAM “TRAINING” IN A NUTSHELL

2 parts:

1) Functional Task Competencies
   ▶ Initially “trained” in any/all “tasks” they may be assigned to do.
   ▶ Demonstrate proficiency to their AHJ in these tasks before they are assigned to perform them at an incident scene.
   ▶ Annually demonstrate Proficiency in any task they may be assigned to perform that year
   ▶ Interior firefighters must attend “training” at least quarterly

2) Applicable OSHA Regs/NYS Laws
   ▶ Be “trained”/demonstrate Proficiency in all applicable OSHA regulations & laws before they are allowed to respond/participate.
   ▶ Be “re-trained/demonstrate proficiency” in all applicable OSHA regs and laws every twelve (12) months
     ▶ If Firefighter Joe Matorotz was “trained” in Blood Borne Pathogens in June of this year, they must be “Retrained” in this by the end of next June.

When talking about “training” don’t think of “time spent”; think of it as meaning “demonstrated proficiency”.

It’s all about keeping your personnel SAFE!
By doing this you will also satisfy all of the regulations and laws...But it is all about Keeping Everybody SAFE!!!
**BEST PRACTICES - MODEL PROGRAM**

5/30/17

In this “Model program” the focus is on demonstrated and documented annual proficiency; personnel must demonstrate that they are fully capable of efficiently and safely performing any “task” they may be assigned during that year for their assigned “function(s)”.

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**Exterior Personnel**: basic exterior tasks in non-hazardous environments

**Interior Firefighters**: In addition to core competency training provided for all exterior firefighters, interior firefighters should complete a training program(s) addressing the following core competencies...

**Apparatus Operators**: In addition to core competencies for exterior firefighters, apparatus operators should complete a training program addressing the following core competencies:

**Officers/IC**: As outlined in section 1910.156(c)(1) of the OSHA regulations, those chiefs, officers or firefighters who have been designated or may perform the duties of a fire service incident commander must receive training which is superior than that provided to the general membership of the fire department. In addition to the training provided to the general membership those who may be acting as an Incident Commander should have received training prescribed for an interior firefighter, general knowledge of apparatus/pump operations, as well as education in incident command operations.

**Instructors**: Fire department training instructors must receive a higher level of training and education than the fire department members they will be instructing. This includes being more knowledgeable about the functions to be performed by the fire department and the hazards involved. The instructors should be qualified to train fire department members and demonstrate skills in communication, methods of teaching, and instructional motivation.
OSHA/PESH Annual Training:

Below is a chart outlining OSHA/PESH topics for all Fire Departments that must be addressed each year (every twelve (12) months) for members.

### Annual Safety and Health Training Agenda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Materials/Emergency Response: Awareness (Everybody), Operations (Firefighters)</td>
<td>1910.120(q)(8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory Protection</td>
<td>1910.134(k)(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Borne Pathogen</td>
<td>1910.1030(g)(2)(ii)(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right to Know</td>
<td>Article 28 Section 878, 1910.1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workplace Violence</td>
<td>NYCRR Part 800.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Extinguishers (if required to use)</td>
<td>1910.157(g)(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Noise</td>
<td>1910.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confined Space (Awareness)</td>
<td>1910.146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officer/IC Training</td>
<td>29 CFR 1910.120(q) (6) (v).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockout/Tagout</td>
<td>219CFR1910.147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emg. Escape &amp; Self Rescue Ropes &amp; Systems Components for Firefighters</td>
<td>12NYCRR 800.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Harassment</td>
<td>This is “Recommended” training, there is no exact law that requires it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hi Viz vest</td>
<td>23 CFR 634</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These are covered in a separate document.

Note; the focus should be on insuring personnel are proficient in topics; it is not about the time spent in a class.
GLOSSARY

- AHJ = Authority Having Jurisdiction (FD management, Commissioners, Village or City Mayor, etc)
- AO-Pump = NYS OFPC Apparatus Operator Pump course
- A “Competency” = Skill, Task
- ERG= “Orange” DOT Emergency Response Guidebook (hazardous materials)
- EVOC = Emergency Vehicle Operators Course (driving)
- KSA= Knowledge, Skill & Ability (capability to mentally and physically perform a task)
- IFSTA EoF 6th = IFSTA EoF Ed. 6
- OSHA= US Dept. of Labor Occupational Safety & Health Association
- NFPA = National Fire Protection Association
- NYS OFPC = NYS Office of Fire Prevention & Control
- PESH= NYS Dept. of Labor’s division that “enforces OSHA regs for all public employees in NYS (including volunteer firefighters)
- PPE= Personal Protective Equipment
- Proficiency = “a high degree of competence or skill; expertise.”

IMPORTANT NOTE: Phrases such as “Knowledgeable in” or “Have an understanding of” or “Complete training in” or “Familiarization with”, etc are found in the Best Practices document. The best way to interpret them is to address all of them as meaning “annually demonstrate proficiency in…”. Again, it should be all about proficiency, not drill or class “time”.

The next few pages contain lists of the “Competencies” as they are listed in the current “Best Practices” document. These are not “cast in stone”. An AHJ can make their own list of Competencies or modify this list. Each AHJ’s “list” of Competencies should accurately and completely reflect the operation of their department and what they expect their personnel to do at an incident. Keep in mind that a person taking a class does not mean they are proficient in any KSA: it is the responsibility of each AHJ to regularly insure their personnel are proficient in anything they might have to do at an incident. This is really a very Common Sense approach; insure your personnel are proficient.
After each list is a table that contains competencies where they were streamlined, coupled with other related KSA’s and duplications between “Functions” removed. In other words if a Competency existed in the “Exterior” function, it was removed from the “Interior” function as all Interior personnel should first be proficient in all Exterior Competencies. The tables also include applicable skill sheets already used in various NYS OFPC courses which can and probably should be used to regularly measure personnel’s proficiency in the various KSA’s. Makes sense, huh? Also included are references that personnel can use to review the KSA’s so as to insure they are totally up to speed on them all. Again, modify anything in here to best meet your operation.

**FUNCTION: Exterior Firefighter:**

All firefighters should complete a training program(s) addressing these core competencies:

1. Complete a training program addressing the subject areas/core competencies associated with OSHA 29 CFR1910.120 requirements or hazardous materials first responder operations;
2. Complete a training program addressing the subject areas/core competencies associated with infection control to achieve compliance with OSHA 29CFR1910.1030;
3. Complete the objectives for basic first aid;
4. Complete the objectives for cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR);
5. Completion of the latest version of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) courses ICS-700 and ICS-100;
6. Fire safety principles familiarization;
7. Tool and scene safety awareness;
8. Building construction in relation to fire service operations;
9. Understanding fire behavior and development;
10. Familiarization with personal protective equipment (PPE) and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) as assigned;
11. Familiarization with fire service communication operations;
12. Familiarization with incident management principles;
13. Familiarization with fire prevention principles;
14. Arson awareness;
15. Familiarization with fire extinguisher operations;
16. Familiarization with hose practices, nozzles and fire streams (excluding interior structural fire attack);
17. Understanding of water supply operations;
18. Familiarization with ground ladder operations;
19. Ropes and knots.
Related training programs which may address some or all of the specific core competencies, stated above, for exterior firefighters include:

1. NYS Office of Fire Prevention and Control
   a. Basic Exterior Firefighting Operations (Competencies 6 – 19) and Hazardous Materials First Responder Operations (Competency 1); or
   b. Firefighter I (Competencies 1 and 6 – 19), *Competencies 3 – 5 are prerequisites for graduation from the FF1 Program*

2. NYS OFPC Legacy (Historical) Training recognized as equivalent:
   a. Scene Support Operations (Competencies 6 – 19) and Hazardous Materials First Responder Operations (Competency 1)
   b. Firefighting Essentials (Competencies 6 – 19) and Hazardous Materials First Responder Operations (Competency 1), or
   c. Basic Firefighter (Competencies 6 – 19) and Hazardous Materials First Responder Operations (Competency 1)

3. Suffolk County Fire Academy, Scene Support Operations (in addition, a Hazardous Materials Operations level training program will need to be completed)

**FUNCTION: Model Program-Exterior Firefighters**

All personnel assigned to this function should annually demonstrate proficiency in the following competencies and associated KSA’s.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competency</th>
<th>KSA</th>
<th>Skill Sheet</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(3) Basic First Aid</td>
<td>Fire Department will provide this training every two years as required by the American Heart Association</td>
<td>Post Course Test satisfactory completed with a passing grade</td>
<td>Red Cross First Aid Course, National Safety Council First Aid Course or equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>every two years</em></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) CPR</td>
<td>Basic rescuer CPR</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) National Incident Management System (NIMS) ICS-100</td>
<td>ICS applications. • ICS organizational principles and elements. • ICS positions and responsibilities. • ICS facilities and functions. • ICS planning.</td>
<td>ICS-100 Computer Based Testing</td>
<td>Emergency Management Institute NIMS ICS-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>to be kept current with the latest version</em></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Incident Management System (NIMS) ICS-700</td>
<td>Describe the intent of NIMS. • Describe the key concepts and principles underlying NIMS. • Describe the purpose of the NIMS Components including: Preparedness, Communications and Information Management, Resource Management, and Command and Management.</td>
<td>ICS-700 Computer Based Testing</td>
<td>Emergency Management Institute NIMS ICS-700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>to be kept current with the latest version</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>(6) Fire Safety Principles</td>
<td>Risk Benefit Concept and Process, scene hazards and avoidance</td>
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<tr>
<td>(7) Tool &amp; Scene Safety Awareness</td>
<td>Power Tool manufacturer recommendations, operation, maintenance , fuel, use, lubrication, cleaning, storage</td>
<td>NYS Skill sheet 11-I-2, NYS Skill sheet 2-I-1</td>
<td>IFSTA EoF6th Ed. Ch. 11 Pg. 596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hand Tool Use, Carrying, Maintenance</td>
<td>FF uses proper cleaning agent, identifies defects, files cutting edges</td>
<td>NYS Skill Sheet 11-I-1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Response Safety, SOP’S, PPE, seat belt use</td>
<td>NYS Skill sheet (PPE) 2-I-2</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Scene Safety, PPE, Identification of hot, warm and cold zones, Personnel Accountability procedures</td>
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<tr>
<td>(8) Building Construction in relation to fire service operations</td>
<td>Types/construction, hazards, collapse indicators and collapse zone</td>
<td>IFSTA EoF 6th pages 137-159</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) Fire Behavior and Development</td>
<td>Fire definition, as a scientific process, fireload, Heat Release Rate, pyrolysis, fire growth, Roll over, Flashover, Backdraft; reasons for, indicators/signs</td>
<td>IFSTA EoF 6th Pages 137-182</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10) Personal Protective Equipment and Self Contained Breathing Apparatus as Assigned</td>
<td>PPE: parts, proper donning/use, maintenance of, washing/deconning of, dangers of dirty and/or wet PPE</td>
<td>NYS Skill sheet 6-I-1, NYS Skill sheet 6-I-6, 7, 8, 9, NYS Skill Sheet 11-I-1</td>
<td>IFSTA EoF6th Ed. Ch. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SCBA inspection, bottle change, bottle refilling, Hydrostatic date</td>
<td>IFSTA EoF Ch 6, Pg. 311 FD SOP</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mask cleaning and disinfecting</td>
<td>NYS Skill sheet 6-I-6 &amp; 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11) Fire Service Communications and Proper Radio Ops.</td>
<td>Radios parts/operation/procedures</td>
<td>IFSTA EoF6th Ed.. Ch. 3, Manufacturer manual, SOP’s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12) Incident Management Principles</td>
<td>Chain of Command, Incident Scene Organization</td>
<td>IFSTA EoF6th Ed.. Ch. 21, SOP’s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(13) Fire Prevention Principles</td>
<td>Public Education procedures</td>
<td>IFSTA EoF 6th; pages 963-970</td>
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<tr>
<td>Relevant subject matters, applicable policies, rules, regulations, SOP's</td>
<td></td>
<td>AHJ, OSHA, NFPA, local regulations</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(14) Arson Awareness</td>
<td>Scene observation</td>
<td>IFSTA pages 910-917</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15) Fire Extinguishers; Proper Operations (also located in OSHA regs section)</td>
<td>Classes of Fire, Capabilities of Extinguishers, N NYS Skill Sheets 7-I-1, &amp; I-2, 7-I-3</td>
<td>IFSTA EoF 6th Ch. 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(18) Ladders</td>
<td>Ladder Types, Construction, Inventory, Inspection, Maintenance, Cleaning, Storage nomenclature NYS Skill sheets 12-I-</td>
<td>IFSTA EoF 6th; Ch. 12 Pgs. 654-661 &amp; 663-666</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ladder, uses, carries, raises, footing</td>
<td>IFSTA EoF 6th; Ch. 12 Pgs. 666-669</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(19) Ropes, Webbing and Knots</td>
<td>Hoisting Tools and Equipment Safety – Primary Considerations NYS Skill sheet 8-I-13-13 – 8-I-18</td>
<td>IFSTA EoF 6th; Ch. 8 Pg. 390</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rope Types, terminology, basic knot tying, rope maintenance, inventory, storage, use NYS Skill Sheets 8-I-2 thru 8-I-12, 9-I-17</td>
<td>IFSTA EoF 6th; Ch. 8 Pgs. 370-376, 384-385</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rope terminology</td>
<td>IFSTA EoF 6th; Ch. 8 Pgs. 384, 385</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FUNCTION: INTERIOR FIREFIGHTERS

NOTE: these are in addition to those for Exterior personnel.

1.1 Training Guidance for Fire Department Interior Firefighters:

Interior firefighters should, in addition to the core proficiency training provided to exterior firefighters, show proficiency in the following Knowledge, Skills and Abilities (KSA’s) to the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ);

Interior Firefighters shall annually demonstrate proficiency in the following:
1) Familiarization with assigned self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) during emergency operations;
2) Familiarization with forcible entry techniques
3) Operating as a team member within a Hazardous area
4) Understanding outside or exterior fires and defensive operations
5) Familiarization of structural fire search and rescue operations
6) Familiarization of interior fire attack operations
7) Familiarization of horizontal and vertical ventilation operations
8) Understanding overhaul operations
9) Familiarization with salvage and property conservation techniques
10) Familiarization with water operations
11) Understanding fire chemistry and behavior
12) Building construction related to interior structural firefighting operations
13) Knowledge base of relevant subject matter, applicable policies, rules and regulations as they relate to interior firefighters & interior firefighting
14) Knowledge base and familiarization of Individual Departments Emergency Escape Systems (Bail Out) as per NYS 12NYCRR 800.7
15) Ground cover fires
16) Fire Extinguishers
**FUNCTION – Model Program-Interior Firefighter**

All personnel assigned to this function should annually demonstrate proficiency in the following competencies and associated KSA’s.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competency</th>
<th>KSA</th>
<th>Skill Sheet</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)SCBA</td>
<td>Inspection &amp; Cleaning</td>
<td>NYS Skill 6-I-6, 7</td>
<td>NFPA 1001 (2013) IFSTA’s EoF, 6th ed. Ch. 6 Video: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A637GAzUACA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A637GAzUACA</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Donning/Doffing SCBA</td>
<td>NYS Skill 6-I-2, 3, 4</td>
<td>NFPA 1001 (2013) IFSTA’s EoF, 6th ed. Ch. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 &amp; 2 person SCBA bottle change</td>
<td>NYS Skill 6-I-10 &amp; 6-I-11</td>
<td>NFPA 1001 (2013) IFSTA’s EoF, 6th ed. Ch. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Air Consumption Drill</td>
<td>NYS Skill 6-I-12</td>
<td>NFPA 1001 (2013) IFSTA’s EoF, 6th ed. Ch. 6 Video: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lRo2SnrR9cg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lRo2SnrR9cg</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)Forcible Entry</td>
<td>Forcible Entry Skills (in addition to those in exterior Function)</td>
<td>NYS Skill 11-I-3 to 11-I-8</td>
<td>NFPA 1001 (2013) IFSTA’s EoF, 6th ed. Ch. 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3 &amp; 5) Operate as a team in a Hazardous Conditions, Structural search and rescue operations</td>
<td>Using Air Monitor</td>
<td>NYS Skill 24-I-12</td>
<td>NFPA 1001 (2013) IFSTA’s EoF, 6th ed. Ch. 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Victim carries and drags</td>
<td>NYS Skill 9-I-3, 5, 6, 7</td>
<td>NFPA 1001 (2013) IFSTA’s EoF, 6th ed. Ch. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interior firefighter drags</td>
<td>NYS Skill 9-I-4</td>
<td>NFPA 1011 (2013) IFSTA’s EoF, 6th ed. Ch. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Placing a patient on a backboard &amp; stokes basket</td>
<td>NYS Skill 9-I-17</td>
<td>NFPA 1001 (2013) IFSTA’s EoF, 6th ed. Ch. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14) Firefighter Survival</td>
<td>Calling the mayday</td>
<td>NYS Skill 9-I-8</td>
<td>NFPA 1001 (2013) IFSTA’s EoF, 6th ed. Ch. 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Follow Hose Line</td>
<td>NYS Skill 9-I-15</td>
<td>NFPA 1001 (2013) IFSTA’s EoF, 6th ed. Ch. 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head first ladder slide, Window Hang &amp; Drop, Wall Breach</td>
<td>NYS Skill 9-I-16</td>
<td>NFPA 1001 (2013) IFSTA’s EoF, 6th ed. Ch. 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bail Out Systems Review</td>
<td>Monthly Inspections Required Annual System Deployment Training</td>
<td>NYS Dept. of Labor 12NYCRR Section 800.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15) Ground Cover Fires</td>
<td>(In addition to contents in Exterior Function) Wildland fires; fuels, dangers, effect on breezes/wind, PPE, tools, fire attack tactics, Ten Standard Fire Fighting Orders</td>
<td>IFSTA EoF Skill Sheet p. 15-I-8</td>
<td>IFSTA’s EoF, 6th ed. Pgs. 800-806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11) Understanding Fire Behavior (in addition to that already contained in the Exterior Function)</td>
<td>Smokes flammability, indicators of impending flashover and backdraft inside a structure. Situational awareness, monitor “compartment”: conditions in relation to contents fireload, structural</td>
<td></td>
<td>IFSTA EoF 6th chapter 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Already Covered in</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>(16) Fire Extinguishers</td>
<td>Exterior Competencies &amp; OSHA regs</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(11) Understanding Fire Chemistry &amp; Behavior</td>
<td>Exterior Competencies</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(12) Building Construction</td>
<td>Exterior Competencies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(10) Water Supply Operations</td>
<td>Exterior Competencies</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Competencies covered in other area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(9) Salvage and property conservation</th>
<th>IFSTA EoF 6th Ch. 17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tarps, types, uses, inventory, maintenance, deployment, retrieval</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(12) Building construction related to fire ops.</th>
<th>IFSTA EoF 6th Ch. 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In addition to that already stated in Exterior Function, interior</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>signs of impending collapse, effect of fire on gravity resistance</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>system (structure) ability to read inside of a structure for</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>stability as well as combustibility, identify bearing walls,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lightweight construction hazards, NYS Truss ID law, NYS Engineered</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction ID law,</td>
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</table>

## Fireload, air movement, ceiling height, compartment combustibility, air/smoke movement. Extinguishing methodologies and materials
FUNCTION – Apparatus Operators

Apparatus Operators:

In addition to core competencies for exterior firefighters, apparatus operators should complete a training program addressing the following core competencies:

1) Performing routine preventive maintenance, inspection and being capable of initiating the service of vehicle systems, components, equipment, tools and appliances assigned to the vehicle and be capable of initiating correction of any deficiencies noted;

2) Be capable of documenting routine maintenance, inspection and service of the vehicle’s systems, components, equipment, tools and appliances mounted on or assigned to vehicle. Be capable of initiating correction of any deficiencies noted during this process or any corrective actions required to address deficiencies;

3) Be capable of demonstrating safe operation of the vehicle in compliance with applicable laws, regulations and standards during routine driving and emergency responses

4) Be capable of demonstrating defensive driving practices;

5) Be capable of demonstrating safe maneuvering of the vehicle around obstructions and in restricted spaces both forward and reverse;

6) Be able to demonstrate safe backing procedures and the use of a spotter;

7) Be knowledgeable of operational capabilities and limitations of the vehicle, its systems and components, equipment, tools and appliances mounted on or assigned to that vehicle;

8) Understand the operation of the functional systems, tools, equipment and appliances mounted on or assigned to the vehicle;

9) Be capable of demonstrating the ability to operate the pump or other functional systems on the apparatus.

Related training programs which may address some or all of the specific core competencies, stated above, for apparatus operators include:

1. NYS Office of Fire Prevention and Control
   a. Apparatus Operator- Emergency Vehicle Operator’s Course (EVOC), (Competencies 1 – 9, in addition to local training specific to the fire department’s vehicles)

2. Insurance Company sponsored EVOC programs with a practical skills driving course component, in addition to local training specific to the fire department’s vehicles

3. Suffolk County Fire Academy
   a. Emergency Vehicle Operations (EVOC), in addition to local training specific to the fire department’s vehicles

4. National Certification for any of the Apparatus Operator series, in addition to local training specific to the fire department’s vehicles
### Function: Model Program-Apparatus Operator

*All personnel assigned to this function should annually demonstrate proficiency in the following competencies and associated KSA’s.*

NYS OFPC Apparatus Operator’s Course/manual is dated 7/1/03 NOTE: DMV manual referenced is dated 6/2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competency</th>
<th>KSA’s</th>
<th>Skill Sheet</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1&amp;2) Performing routine preventive maintenance, inspection and initiating the service of vehicle systems, components, equipment, tools and appliances assigned to the vehicle and initiating correction of any deficiencies noted.</td>
<td>Routine maintenance, inspection procedure and documentation process, routine service/maintenance to vehicles, and service of the vehicle's systems, documentation process for deficiencies</td>
<td>Apparatus Operator - EVOC Course Driver/Operator – Performance Curriculum (Driver/Operator – Station #1 [Apparatus Inspection]</td>
<td>NYS OFPC Apparatus Operator - EVOC Student Manual, NFPA 1002 2-2.1, 2-2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Demonstrates safe operation of the vehicle in compliance with applicable laws, regulations and standards during routine driving and emergency responses, (4) Demonstrate defensive driving practices, (5) Demonstrate safe maneuvering of the vehicle around obstructions and in restricted spaces both forward and in reverse (6) Demonstrates safe backing procedures and the use of a spotter</td>
<td>Safe operations on streets in varying conditions, lane change, Emergency Response Vehicle &amp; Traffic Laws, EVOC Driving Skills, Backing, Situational awareness, Aggressive Driving an Road Rage, Special Driving Conditions</td>
<td>Apparatus Operator - EVOC Course Driver/Operator - Performance Curriculum</td>
<td>NYS OFPC Apparatus Operator - EVOC Student Manual, NFPA 1002 2-2.1, 2-2.2 NYS DMV’s Driver’s Manual Pg 62-64 &amp; 81-86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge of Response Modes</td>
<td>Definition of Emergency Vehicle, Emergency, Privileges allowed</td>
<td></td>
<td>NYS V&amp;T art I, §101</td>
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<tr>
<td>Knowledge of response area and best response routes vs time of day, weather, scene approach based on incident type etc.</td>
<td>Maps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Responsibilities of the Motor AO-Pump</td>
<td>NYS OFPC AO-Pump Lesson Plan Pg4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Extinguishing agents (If used)</td>
<td>NYS OFPC AO-Pump Lesson Plan Pg 14</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Principals of Water movement including Basic Theoretical Friction Loss Calculations</td>
<td>NYS OFPC AO-Pump Lesson Plan Pg 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Priming devices</td>
<td>NYS OFPC AO-Pump Lesson Plan Pg 27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Governors and Relief Devices</td>
<td>NYS OFPC AO-Pump Lesson Plan Pg 30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intake Pressure Relief System(s)</td>
<td>NYS OFPC AO-Pump Lesson Plan Pg 32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Identify Pump Controls, Components and Purpose</td>
<td>NYS OFPC AO-Pump Lesson Plan Pg 34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water sources (hydrants, porta ponds, drafting), and water operations, setup and operation.</td>
<td>Department specific Operating guidelines/ Manufacturer specific guides</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparatus placement in different scenarios (collapse zone, use of rig mounted deck gun, rig lighting, overhead wires, other rigs (Truck, etc), Flowing fire (garage, vehicle, etc)</td>
<td>Department specific Operating guidelines/ Manufacturer specific guides</td>
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</table>

(8) Understands the operations of the functional systems, tools, equipment, and appliances mounted on or assigned to the vehicle.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demonstrates knowledge of operational capabilities of the vehicle, its systems and components, equipment, tools and appliances mounted on or assigned to the vehicle</th>
<th>Operation of water pump to include A and/or B foam system (If equipped)</th>
<th>Vehicle, Manufacturer, and Fire Department specific PROCEDURES AND Best operating guide lines</th>
<th>NYS OFPC AO-Pump Manual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operation of specialized equipment or systems.</td>
<td>Department specific Operating guidelines/ Manufacturer specific guides</td>
<td>NYS OFPC Apparatus Operator – Aerial Device Manual, NYS OFPC AO-Pump Manual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio Communications</td>
<td>Use of Main Frequencies</td>
<td>Local radio plan and policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Fire ground Frequencies</td>
<td></td>
<td>Local radio plan and policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fire Officers / Incident Commanders:**

As outlined in section 1910.156(c)(1) of the OSHA regulations, those chiefs, officers or firefighters who have been designated or may perform the duties of a fire service incident commander must receive training which is superior than that provided to the general membership of the fire department. In addition to the training provided to the general membership those who may be acting as an Incident Commander should have received training prescribed for an interior firefighter, general knowledge of apparatus/pump operations, as well as education in incident command operations. Incident command training and education is not required to come from any one particular source or class. The training to educate those designated or who may find themselves in the position as an Incident Commander should include supervision, leadership, and command methodologies necessary for mitigating emergency situations during hazardous and stressful environments incorporating the best safety practices.

In addition to the core competencies required for interior firefighters and apparatus operators, incident commanders should have a demonstrated knowledge and experience in the following core competencies:

1) Safe and effective assignment and supervision of tasks, or responsibilities to managing unit officers at emergency incidents (including those on highways and roadways), during training and under routine or non-emergency circumstances;
2) Be capable of communicating clear direction and supervision of members during training;
3) Knowledge of administrative policies and procedures and records management, including incident reports;
4) Knowledge of building construction and fire behavior, including structural soundness and the significance of fire load;
5) Be capable of evaluating and implementing scene security and evidence preservation;
6) Be capable of developing and implementing an incident action plan;
7) Be capable of conducting a post-incident analysis;
8) Be knowledgeable of safety principles, including injury and accident prevention;
9) Be familiar with fire department injury and accident reporting requirements according to department policies;
10) Be familiar with firefighter health and wellness for recognition of issues, e.g. stress, heart attack and other issues that would hinder firefighter’s response capabilities;
11) An understanding of strategy, tactics and operations in fire suppression;
12) An understanding of vehicle extrication procedures and department capabilities and limitations
13) Be capable of initiating scene size-up procedures;
15) Be familiar with radio communications operations;
16) Be capable of communicating fire-ground reports (location of fire, water on fire, searches, knock-down, etc.);
17) Be familiar with urgent and mayday communication protocols;
18) Be familiar with how to mitigate miscellaneous emergencies (gas leaks, CO, electrical, elevator rescues, hazmat containment, etc.);
19) Understand RIT/FAST Operations and how to implement them;
20) Obtain a certificate for the latest version of NIMS ICS-200;
21) Understanding the use and limitations of special fire department equipment (gas meters, thermal imaging cameras, self-escape equipment, gas powered tools, etc.).

Related training programs which may address some or all of the specific core competencies, stated above, for incident commanders include:

1. NYS Office of Fire Prevention and Control
   a. Fire Officer I (2009) (Competencies 1 – 20 and 22) and ICS-200 (Competency 21)
2. NYS OFPC Legacy(Historical) Training recognized as equivalent:
   a. Introduction to Fire Officer and Fire Officer I (Competencies 1 – 20 and 22) and ICS-200 (Competencies 21)
3. National Certification for Fire Officer I(Competencies 1 – 20 and 22) and I-200 (Competency 21)
   a. First Line Supervisors Training Program(Competencies 1 – 22)
4. Suffolk County Fire Academy
   a. Introduction to Fire Officer and Fire Officer I and ICS-200
**Function: Model Program-Officer/IC**

Firefighters should annually demonstrate proficiency in the following Competencies and associated KSA’s.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competency</th>
<th>KSA's</th>
<th>Skill Sheet</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Safe and effective assignment and supervision of tasks, or responsibilities to managing unit officers at emergency incidents (including those on highways and roadways), during training and under routine or non-emergency circumstances;</td>
<td>Accountability Policy</td>
<td></td>
<td>IFSTA Company Officer 431</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Personnel Tracking and PAR</td>
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<td>IFSTA Company Officer 300</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hot Zone, Warm, Zone, Cold Zone</td>
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<td>IFSTA Company Officer 303-307</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Crew Resource Management (CRM)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Safe Highway Incident Deployment</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.respondersafety.com">www.respondersafety.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Highway Incident Coordination</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.respondersafety.com">www.respondersafety.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>2) Communicating clear direction and supervision of members during training;</td>
<td>Departmental Documents</td>
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<td></td>
<td>NFIRS Reports</td>
<td></td>
<td>IFSTA Company Officer 220</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) Administrative policies and procedures and records management, including incident reports;</td>
<td>Construction Types in Response Area</td>
<td></td>
<td>IFSTA Company Officer 220-224</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lightweight Construction</td>
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<td>IFSTA Company Officer 268</td>
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<td>Building Systems</td>
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<td>IFSTA Company Officer 269</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Fire Protection Systems</td>
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<td>IFSTA Company Officer 269</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Fire Loading</td>
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<td>IFSTA Company Officer 316</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) Building construction and fire behavior, including structural soundness and the significance of fire load;</td>
<td>IAP Development</td>
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<td>IFSTA Company Officer 296</td>
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<td>Information Recon</td>
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<td>Briefings/De-Briefings</td>
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<tr>
<td>5) Evaluating and implementing scene security and evidence preservation;</td>
<td>Post Incident critique</td>
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<td>IFSTA Company Officer 438-441</td>
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<tr>
<td>6) Developing and implementing an incident action plan</td>
<td>Incident Safety Officer Operations</td>
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<td>IFSTA Company Officer 339</td>
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<td></td>
<td>BFIR Injury Reports</td>
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<td>IFSTA Company Officer 456-457</td>
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<td></td>
<td>BFIR &amp; AHJ Exposure Reports</td>
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<td>IFSTA Company Officer 453-458</td>
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<tr>
<td>10) Firefighter health and wellness for recognition of issues, e.g. stress, heart attack and other issues that would hinder firefighter’s response capabilities</td>
<td>Incident Priorities</td>
<td>IFSTA Company Officer 321-322</td>
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<tr>
<td>11) Strategy, tactics and operations in fire suppression;</td>
<td>Fire Behavior/Fire Dynamics</td>
<td>IFSTA Company Officer 308-320</td>
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<td>Firefighting Priorities (RECEO, SLICERS)</td>
<td>IFSTA Company Officer 322-332</td>
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<td>Attack Modes</td>
<td>IFSTA Company Officer 333-334</td>
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<td>Fire Flow</td>
<td>IFSTA Company Officer 466-467</td>
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<td>Hydrant Systems</td>
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<td>Rural Water Supplies</td>
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<td>Collapse Zones</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Fireground Hazards</td>
<td>IFSTA Company Officer 171</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12) Vehicle extrication procedures and department capabilities and limitations,</td>
<td>EMS Response Plan</td>
<td>County Mutual Aid Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>13) Awareness of other situations expected to be encountered in the department’s immediate response area,</td>
<td>EMS Resources</td>
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<tr>
<td>19) Mitigate miscellaneous emergencies (gas leaks, electrical, elevator “rescues”, etc.),</td>
<td>Aeromedical Operations</td>
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<tr>
<td>22) Use and limitations of special fire dept. equipment (gas meters, thermal imaging cameras, self-escape equipment, gas powered tools, etc.).</td>
<td>Mass Causality Incidents</td>
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<td>CAN Reports</td>
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<td>Staging</td>
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<td>Alarm Assignments/Dispatch capabilities</td>
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<td>Completing a Risk Assessment</td>
<td>IFSTA Company Officer 170-171, 320, 448-453</td>
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<td>Progress Reports</td>
<td>IFSTA Company Officer 330-331</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Initial operation determination</td>
<td>IFSTA Company Officer 300-303</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Radio Plan (Channels, Operations)</td>
<td>IFSTA Company Officer 303</td>
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<tr>
<td>16) Radio communications operations, 17) Communicating fire-ground reports (location of fire, water on fire, searches, knock-down, etc.)</td>
<td>Radio System Limitations</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Radio Operation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>911 System Abilities/Limitations</td>
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<td>Back-Up Systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>18) Urgent and Mayday communications protocols</td>
<td>DCDER 911 center Mayday Procedure</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Radio Plan (Channels, Operations)</td>
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<tr>
<td>20) RIT/FAST Operations and how to implement them.</td>
<td>Rapid Intervention Team</td>
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<td></td>
<td>IFSTA Company Officer 149</td>
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<tr>
<td>21) ICS-200 certification and annual update</td>
<td>Describe an Incident Command System (ICS) organization appropriate to the complexity of an incident or event. Use the ICS to manage an incident or event.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**FUNCTION:** Instructor

**Training Guidance for Fire Department Training Instructors:**

Fire department training instructors must receive a higher level of training and education than the fire department members they will be instructing. This includes being more knowledgeable about the functions to be performed by the fire department and the hazards involved. The instructors should be qualified to train fire department members and demonstrate skills in communication, methods of teaching, and instructional motivation.

Training Instructors shall annually demonstrate proficiency in the following:

1. Preparation
2. Presentation
3. Application
4. Testing;
5. Summary;
6. Knowledge base of relevant subject matter, applicable policies, rules and regulations.

POI = NYS OFPC Principles of Instruction course
J&B = Jones & Bartlett Fire Service Instructor 2nd Ed.
IFSTA = IFSTA Fire & Emergency Services Instructor 8th Ed.
Function: Model Program-Instructor

All personnel assigned to this function should annually demonstrate proficiency in the following competencies and associated KSA’s.

The fire instructor, anybody conducting any type of training, education, classes, drills, etc for the FD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competency</th>
<th>KSA’s</th>
<th>Skill Sheet</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Preparation</td>
<td>Adults As Learner</td>
<td>POI presentation skill sheet</td>
<td>POI P. 5, 10 J&amp;B p73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lesson Plan: Purpose, Components, use of.</td>
<td>POI presentation skill sheet</td>
<td>POI P. 3 J&amp;B p136,126-127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Learning Environment</td>
<td>POI presentation skill sheet</td>
<td>POI P. 6 J&amp;B p 24, 158-174</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Types of Drills/Classes</td>
<td>POI P. 6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs</td>
<td>POI P 9-10</td>
<td>J&amp;B p 84-85,163, 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Learning Domains</td>
<td>POI P. 11</td>
<td>J&amp;B p 99 IFSTA p 42-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Training Objectives-Audience, Behavior, Condition, Degree</td>
<td>POI presentation skill sheet</td>
<td>POI P 13-15 J&amp;B p 310-312 IFSTA 74-75, 261-266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 Step Method of Teaching a Psychomotor Skill</td>
<td>POI presentation skill sheet</td>
<td>POI P. 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Presentation</td>
<td>Methods of Teaching</td>
<td>J&amp;B p 50-71</td>
<td>IFSTA p266 (Instructional Methods)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Instructional Motivation</td>
<td>POI P. 7</td>
<td>J&amp;B p 73, 52-53 IFSTA p 39, 36, 45-46, 153-154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Questioning &amp; Communication Techniques</td>
<td>POI P. 32</td>
<td>IFSTA p 156-159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Training Aids</td>
<td>POI presentation skill sheet</td>
<td>POI P. 34-42 IFSTA p 56-59, 84-102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Application</td>
<td>Designing the Application Step</td>
<td>POI presentation skill sheet</td>
<td>POI P. 54-55, J&amp;B p134, 155, 319</td>
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<tr>
<td>Use of the Application Step</td>
<td>POI presentation skill sheet</td>
<td>J&amp;B p 305 IFSTA p 142</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Testing</td>
<td>Designing a Skills checklist</td>
<td>POI presentation skill sheet</td>
<td>POI P.63-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Summary / Conclusion</td>
<td>POI presentation skill sheet</td>
<td>IFSTA p 73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge base of relevant subject matter, applicable policies, rules and regulations.</td>
<td>Subject matter expert</td>
<td>Determined by AHJ</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicable AHJ policies</td>
<td>Determined by AHJ</td>
<td>AHJ SOP’s, Rules &amp; Regs, etc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rules &amp; Regulations</td>
<td>Determined by AHJ</td>
<td>OSHA, NFPA, etc</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Annual applicable OSHA Regs and Laws for a Fire Department

5/30/17

This document will summarize the major applicable OSHA “Regs” and applicable Laws that a fire department must address annually besides the “Fire brigade” regulation. Other than haz mat officer/IC initial “training” (1910.120(q)(6)(v)) where they state a minimum time, the focus should be on proficiency, not “training time.”

Every NYS FD must initially and annually “train” all of their emergency response personnel in these regulations.

**NOTE:** For these OSHA regs the annual “training” must take place every 12 months so if FF. Motoratz was trained in Haz Mat in January of this year, they must be retrained again by the end of next January. This applies to the listed OSHA regs below but doesn’t not apply the Fire “Brigade” standard in regards to “training”.

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#### Annual Safety and Health Training Agenda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Materials/Emergency Response: Awareness (Everybody), Operations (Firefighters)</td>
<td>1910.120(q)(8) &amp; Permissible Exposure Limits – 12 NYCRR Part 800.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory Protection</td>
<td>1910.134(k)(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood Borne Pathogen</td>
<td>1910.1030(g)(2)(ii)(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right to Know</td>
<td>Article 28 Section 878, 1910.1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workplace Violence</td>
<td>NYCRR Part 800.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Extinguishers (if required to use)</td>
<td>1910.157(g)(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Noise</td>
<td>1910.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confined Space (Awareness)</td>
<td>1910.146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officer/IC Training</td>
<td>29 CFR 1910.120(q) (6) (v).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockout/Tagout</td>
<td>219CFR1910.147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emg. Escape &amp; Self Rescue Ropes &amp; Systems Components for Firefighters</td>
<td>12NYCRR 800.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Harassment</td>
<td>This is highly “Recommended” “training”, there is no exact law that requires it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hi Viz vest</td>
<td>23 CFR 634</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First glance at this list may give you the impression that it is a huge list and will take tons of time. Realistically most of these are really very simple “topics” and won’t require much time at all for the annual “refresher (demonstrate proficiency).

Whenever you see the verb “Train” a good way to address this is to have your personnel **“demonstrate proficiency”** in that material. It’s about their ability to safely and efficiently operate, not about how much time they spent in class....... Most of these regulations state that “objectively demonstrate competency in.....”
RESOURCE NOTE: PESH created a tremendous resource for all fire departments titled “PESH Fire Service CD.” On it are all of the applicable regs, model policies, Training PowerPoints, etc. (See insert below for its contents) It can be accessed/downloaded at https://www.dropbox.com/sh/aki0kt2i66e62yr/AABgprhqW9xKcj7lclOEDSpa?dl=0

You will find a ton of resources there!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PESH Resource CD contents</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Escape Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet LINKS</td>
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<tr>
<td>MUTCD or Traffic Control Devices</td>
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<tr>
<td>NIOSH Firefighter Fatality Program</td>
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<td>PESH ACT-Sec 27</td>
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<td>PESH FIRE INFO</td>
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<td>PESH Model Programs</td>
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<tr>
<td>PESH Record Keeping Info - Injury and Ill...</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q&amp;A for Fire Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Response Resources</td>
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<td>Training Files in PowerPoint</td>
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<td>Vector Borne Diseases</td>
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<tr>
<td>Workplace Violence Prevention</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

OSHA states that “Under the OSH Act, employers are responsible for providing a safe and healthful workplace. OSHA’s mission is to assure safe and healthful workplaces by setting and enforcing standards, and by providing training, outreach, education and assistance. Employers must comply with all applicable OSHA standards. Employers must also comply with the General Duty Clause of the OSH Act, which requires employers to keep their workplace free of serious recognized hazards.” https://www.osha.gov/law-reg.html

NOTE: In NYS volunteer emergency personnel are classified as “employees”. OSHA “regs” apply to all fire departments in NYS; big and small.

Any OSHA “Reg” can be easily accessed at https://www.osha.gov/law-reg.html
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/EMERGENCY RESPONSE 29CFR1910.120(q)(8)

*Model Program note:* The Haz Mat regulation also includes a section for On-Scene Incident Commander - 1910.120(q)(6)(v). Although this is contained within this Haz Mat regulation, AHJ’s should remember that most incidents you respond to are a “suspected “Haz mat Incident and as such this logic indicates that this requirement applies to just about any incident your agency responds to (structure fires, vehicle fires, dumpster fires, MVA’s, Fire Alarms (which are treated as suspected fires))

**1910.120(q)(6) Training.** Training shall be based on the duties and function to be performed by each responder of an emergency response organization. The skill and knowledge levels required for all new responders, those hired after the effective date of this standard, shall be conveyed to them through training before they are permitted to take part in actual emergency operations on an incident. Employees who participate, or are expected to participate, in emergency response, shall be given training in accordance with the following paragraphs:

**MODEL PROGRAM NOTE:*** Haz Mat Job Functions are divided into five (5) categories: Fire Responder “Awareness” levels, First Responder “Operations level, Technician level, Specialist level and Officer/IC.

The Awareness level is for everybody in emergency response (including Firefighters, Fire Police, EMS, Police, etc.) and the “Operations” level is for anybody who might have to deal with a (suspected) hazardous materials incident in a defensive mode of operations (all “firefighters” fall in this category)

The Officer/IC is for anybody who might serve at the IC at any (suspected) haz mat incident, which, realistically, is any just about any incident an FD responds to.

**1910.120(q)(6)(i) First responder awareness level.** First responders at the awareness level are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They would take no further action beyond notifying the authorities of the release. First responders at the awareness level shall have sufficient training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas:

1910.120(q)(6)(i)(A) An understanding of what hazardous substances are, and the risks associated with them in an incident.

1910.120(q)(6)(i)(B) An understanding of the potential outcomes associated with an emergency created when hazardous substances are present.

1910.120(q)(6)(i)(C) The ability to recognize the presence of hazardous substances in an emergency.

1910.120(q)(6)(i)(D) The ability to identify the hazardous substances, if possible.

1910.120(q)(6)(i)(E) An understanding of the role of the first responder awareness individual in the employer’s emergency response plan including site security and control and the U.S. Department of Transportation’s Emergency Response Guidebook.
The ability to realize the need for additional resources, and to make appropriate notifications to the communication center.

First responder operations level. First responders at the operations level are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures. First responders at the operational level shall have received at least eight hours of training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas in addition to those listed for the awareness level and the employer shall so certify:

- Knowledge of the basic hazard and risk assessment techniques.
- Know how to select and use proper personal protective equipment provided to the first responder operational level.
- An understanding of basic hazardous materials terms.
- Know how to perform basic control, containment and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with their unit.
- Know how to implement basic decontamination procedures.
- An understanding of the relevant standard operating procedures and termination procedures.

**Model Program note:** The “Technician” and Specialist” levels are historically reserved for members of a Haz Mat team and deal with Offensive operations at a haz mat incident and are not covered in this Model Program document.

On scene incident commander. Incident commanders, who will assume control of the incident scene beyond the first responder awareness level, shall receive at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and in addition have competency in the following areas and the employer shall so certify:

- Know and be able to implement the employer's incident command system.
- Know how to implement the employer's emergency response plan.
- Know and understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing.
- Know how to implement the local emergency response plan.
- Know of the state emergency response plan and of the Federal Regional Response Team.
- Know and understand the importance of decontamination procedures.
**1910.120(q)(7) Trainers.** Trainers who teach any of the above training subjects shall have satisfactorily completed a training course for teaching the subjects they are expected to teach, such as the courses offered by the U.S. National Fire Academy, or they shall have the training and/or academic credentials and instructional experience necessary to demonstrate competent instructional skills and a good command of the subject matter of the courses they are to teach.

**1910.120(q)(8) (Haz Mat) Refresher training.**

1910.120(q)(8)(i) Those employees who are trained in accordance with paragraph (q)(6) of this section shall receive annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration to maintain their competencies, or shall demonstrate proficiency in those areas at least yearly. Those who participate, or are expected to participate, in emergency response, shall be given training in accordance with the following paragraphs:

**29CFR1910.134 Respiratory Protection** (Cognitive portion: hands on SCBA skills is done as part of the Interior Firefighter annual competencies)

IDLH atmospheres Oxygen content of 19.5-23.5%; Carbon Monoxide (CO) content of 10 ppm or greater, dust, smoke, unknown atmospheres Carbon dioxide content of 1,000 ppm or more

SCBA nomenclature

Inspection procedure; frequency, qualifications to do, documentation, procedure

Bottle refilling

Cleaning, disinfecting masks after each use

Reporting SCBA repair need

Buddy system- requirement; what is

2 In/2 Out requirements, procedure

All compressed gas bottles must be secured at all times except when in use.

**In addition to these KSA’s, any person that could be expected to use an SCBA must initially and then annually demonstrate proficiency is all/all of the KSA’s associated with actually using an SCBA. (These are contained in the “Interior Firefighter” section of the Best Practices Model program.)**
29CFR1910.1030 Blood Borne Pathogens

Hazards (exposure, contamination)

AHJ’s Exposure Control Plan contents (procedures, exactly what a person must do if contaminated or exposed etc.)

PPE

Decontamination procedure

Exposure/contamination documentation

Right to Know Article 28 Section 878

AHJ’s policy and procedures (storage, recontainerization, labeling, SDS’s receipt, 24/7 access by employees, use, entering into AHJ’s Right to Know system, etc.)

Chemical hazards in their workplace, location of toxic substances and their names and properties.

Routes of exposure

Safety equipment

Safety Data Sheets, SDS’s, (formerly called MSDS’s) - 24/7 availability, contents, how to read, use for exposure/use

AHJ’s use and cleanup policy and procedures

Hazards

1910.1200(e)(1)(ii) The methods the employer will use to inform employees of the hazards of non-routine tasks (for example, the cleaning of reactor vessels), and the hazards associated with chemicals contained in unlabeled pipes in their work areas

Route of entry in to a human body

New substance to be used in workplace; SDS present before substance allowed on site.

Exposure treatment and documentation/reporting

More information can be easily accessed at https://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/index.html

Workplace Violence NYCRR Part 800.6

Definition and Examples of WPV

Purpose & Intent

Written policy; contents and accessibility

How to avoid WPV

What to do if it happens
Fire Extinguishers 29CFR1910.157

1910.157(g)

Training and education.

1910.157(g)(1)

Where the employer has provided portable fire extinguishers for employee use in the workplace, the employer shall also provide an educational program to familiarize employees with the general principles of fire extinguisher use and the hazards involved with incipient stage firefighting.

1910.157(g)(2)

The employer shall provide the education required in paragraph (g)(1) of this section upon initial employment and at least annually thereafter.

1910.157(g)(3)

The employer shall provide employees who have been designated to use firefighting equipment as part of an emergency action plan with training in the use of the appropriate equipment.

1910.157(g)(4)

The employer shall provide the training required in paragraph (g)(3) of this section upon initial assignment to the designated group of employees and at least annually thereafter.

Classes of Fire
Types of Extinguishers
Fire extinguisher use
Care and maintenance of fire extinguishers
Reporting procedure for extinguisher repair

29CFR1910.95 Occupational Noise Exposure

What is noise?

How is it measured? How significant is an increase of 1 decibel?

NOTE: “On the decibel scale, the smallest audible sound (near total silence) is 0 Db. A sound 10 times more powerful is 10 dB. A sound 100 times more powerful than near total silence is 20 dB. A sound 1,000 times more powerful than near total silence is 30 dB”

How does noise hurt us?

How can we avoid/protect ourselves from loud noises? (avoidance, different types of hearing protection provided by your AHJ, their availability, their use, etc.,)

Your AHJ’s Hearing Conservation program; what it says, etc.

(Noise) Exposure reporting procedure in your AHJ.
**29CFR 1910.146 Confined Space Awareness**

What is a confined space?

What is a “Permit Required Confined Space” and how can you recognize/ID it?

What hazards does a confined space and/or a Permit Required Confined Space pose?

Where can they be in our district?

Who can enter a “Permit Required” Confined Space?

What should I do if I see somebody in trouble in any confined space and does our FD have the ability to perform a rescue in a confined space?

**29CFR 1910.147 The Control of Hazardous Energy (lockout/tagout).**

*Training and communication.*

**1910.147(c)(7)(i)**

The employer shall provide training to ensure that the purpose and function of the energy control program are understood by employees and that the knowledge and skills required for the safe application, usage, and removal of the energy controls are acquired by employees. The training shall include the following:

1910.147(c)(7)(i)(A) Each authorized employee shall receive training in the recognition of applicable hazardous energy sources, the type and magnitude of the energy available in the workplace, and the methods and means necessary for energy isolation and control.

1910.147(c)(7)(i)(B) Each affected employee shall be instructed in the purpose and use of the energy control procedure.

1910.147(c)(7)(i)(C) All other employees whose work operations are or may be in an area where energy control procedures may be utilized, shall be instructed about the procedure, and about the prohibition relating to attempts to restart or reenergize machines or equipment which are locked out or tagged out.

1910.147(c)(7)(ii) When tagout systems are used, employees shall also be trained in the following limitations of tags:

1910.147(c)(7)(ii)(A) Tags are essentially warning devices affixed to energy isolating devices, and do not provide the physical restraint on those devices that is provided by a lock.

1910.147(c)(7)(ii)(B) When a tag is attached to an energy isolating means, it is not to be removed without authorization of the authorized person responsible for it, and it is never to be bypassed, ignored, or otherwise defeated.

1910.147(c)(7)(ii)(C) Tags must be legible and understandable by all authorized employees, affected employees, and all other employees whose work operations are or may be in the area, in order to be effective.

1910.147(c)(7)(ii)(D) Tags and their means of attachment must be made of materials which will withstand the environmental conditions encountered in the workplace.

1910.147(c)(7)(ii)(E) Tags may evoke a false sense of security, and their meaning needs to be understood as part of the overall energy control program.
Tags must be securely attached to energy isolating devices so that they cannot be inadvertently or accidentally detached during use.

Employee retraining.

Retraining shall be provided for all authorized and affected employees whenever there is a change in their job assignments, a change in machines, equipment or processes that present a new hazard, or when there is a change in the energy control procedures.

Additional retraining shall also be conducted whenever a periodic inspection under paragraph (c)(6) of this section reveals, or whenever the employer has reason to believe that there are deviations from or inadequacies in the employee's knowledge or use of the energy control procedures.

The retraining shall reestablish employee proficiency and introduce new or revised control methods and procedures, as necessary.

The employer shall certify that employee training has been accomplished and is being kept up to date. The certification shall contain each employee's name and dates of training.

12NYCRR Section 800.7 Emergency Escape Rope and Self Rescue Ropes & System Components for Firefighters (2008)

Firefighters are informed of limitations of emergency escape systems

System components and functions

System use

System repacking or replacement

Sexual Harassment - Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

What is Sexual Harassment?

What is your AHJ's policy on it?

What to do if you think you have been a victim of it?

Supervisors: what to do if somebody comes to you with a Sexual Harassment complaint?

23CFR Part 634-Worker Visibility (Hi Viz Vests)

What must be worn (what constitutes “Hi Viz”)?

When must they be worn and by whom
**Good sources of Fire “Stuff”**

Research data
Lesson Plans
Videos
Current info
Pics
Videos


Firefighter Close Calls [www.firefighterclosecalls.com](http://www.firefighterclosecalls.com)

VFIS Insurance [www.vfis.com](http://www.vfis.com)

UL Fire Safety Research Institute [http://ulfirefightersafety.org/](http://ulfirefightersafety.org/)


Department of Defense [www.dodfire.com/train/materials](http://www.dodfire.com/train/materials)

Fire District 1 [www.D1fireacademy.com](http://www.D1fireacademy.com)

Volunteer FD org [www.volunteerfd.org](http://www.volunteerfd.org)

Firehouse magazine [www.firehouse.com](http://www.firehouse.com)

Fire Engineering [http://www.fireengineering.com](http://www.fireengineering.com)

Fire Service Pro LC [www.fireservicepro.com](http://www.fireservicepro.com)

National Volunteer Fire Council [www.nvfc.org](http://www.nvfc.org)

Fire Nuggets [http://www.firenuggets.com](http://www.firenuggets.com)

And of course, you can always just do a web search for “fire training resources”.

Please remember to always vet any source you use as the internet is loaded with mis-information and blogs with folks personal opinions (not necessarily factual).
BEST PRACTICES- MODEL PROGRAM “TRAINING” IN A NUTSHELL

2 parts:

1) Functional Task Competencies
   - Initially “trained” in any/all “tasks” they may be assigned to do.
   - Demonstrate proficiency to their AHJ in these tasks before they are assigned to perform them at an incident scene.
   - Annually demonstrate Proficiency in any task they may be assigned to perform that year
   - Interior firefighters must attend “training” at least quarterly

2) Applicable OSHA Regs/NYS Laws
   - Be “trained”/demonstrate Proficiency in all applicable OSHA regulations & laws before they are allowed to respond/participate.
   - Be “re-trained/demonstrate proficiency” in all applicable OSHA regs and laws every twelve (12) months
     - If Firefighter Joe Matorotz was “trained” in Blood Borne Pathogens in June of this year, they must be “Retrained” in this by the end of next June.

**IMP NOTE: When talking about “training” don’t think of “time spent”; think of it as meaning “demonstrated proficiency”.

It’s all about keeping your personnel SAFE!
By doing this you will also satisfy all of the regulations and laws...But it is all about Keeping Everybody SAFE!!!
It’s NOT about the time spent training: it’s about their “PROFICIENCY”

How good is good enough at a Life/Death incident?