

ILLINOIS FIRE SERVICE INSTITUTE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MINIMUM FIRE TRAINING GUIDE



2021 VERSION

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*Helping Firefighters Do Their Work
Through Training, Education, Information, and Research.*



Purpose

Firefighters in the United States responded to 1,318,500 fires in 2018, and that same year Illinois firefighters responded to nearly 1.3 million calls for service. According to the National Fire Protection Association, 58,250 firefighters were injured in 2018, and the US Fire Administration reported 82 firefighter deaths that same year.

As firefighters, we are exposed to temperatures in excess of 1000 F, as well as a wide range of physical and chemical hazards both during and after the response. We respond to calls in all weather conditions, at all times of the day and night. In 2018 there were 14,425 collisions of fire department vehicles responding or returning from calls. Firefighting is an inherently dangerous profession, and that has not changed. So, what can be done to reduce the risks of firefighting?

Training

Training is the most critical thing we can do to mitigate the risks of firefighting as well as improve firefighter effectiveness. The key is to create smart firefighters. Smart firefighters know when to be aggressive. Smart Firefighters know when to be conservative. Smart firefighters know their job and have mastery of the skills needed as firefighters. Smart firefighters are safe firefighters, and smart firefighters create safer communities.

The purpose of this document is to guide Illinois Fire Departments and Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) to properly train staff to work on the emergency scene safely and efficiently. It can also assist department compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) Regulation 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.156(c)(1), [“§1910.156(c)(1)”] for “Fire Brigades.”

1910.156(c)(1) reads: 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.

“Fire brigade,” as referenced in the OSHA regulation, means the fire department. A 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. Examples are a city or 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.



Training (continued)

Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations in 29 CFR Part 1910 apply to all municipal fire departments and fire protection districts in the State of Illinois. These regulations are enforced by the Illinois Department of Labor, Division of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (IL-OSHA). While some OSHA standards contain specific training requirements, the fire Brigade standard, 1910.156, does not. This has led to many questions from fire departments regarding what training is required by the standard. 1910.156 requires that the employer (fire department) shall provide training and education for all members (career, paid-on-call, volunteer) commensurate with those duties and functions that members are expected to perform. Such training and education must be provided before members perform emergency activities.

The training topics below have been identified by the Illinois Firefighter Minimum Training Committee as initial training topics commensurate with duties and functions of fire department members based on a tiered system:

- Area 1 – Station Support
- Area 2 – Scene Support
- Area 3 – High Risk Interior Firefighter
- Area 4 – OSFM Firefighter Basic Certification
- Area 5 – Apparatus Operator
- Area 6 – Company Officer/Incident Commander
- Area 7 – Training Officer

This document is not intended as a regulatory mandate. It is designed to identify core competencies that should be part of any training program based upon the specific job duties of individual firefighters.

This guide should not be considered to be all-inclusive of the subject areas necessary to develop a comprehensive training program, but it is a foundation. It is a starting point for a department to use and adapt to its unique needs and unique aspects of their response area. It has been developed to help departments organize and provide a structure for their in-house training program.

This document is not a replacement for formal certifications taught by fire service experts as part of a traditional learning model that included knowledge and skill verification. It is a supporting document or plan for a department to use in addition to the more formal certification programs available throughout the state.



Scope of the Recommendations to the Fire Department

Many fire departments use personnel in specific (limited) roles during training and structural responses. Some staff may only be utilized for station duties or support roles and never respond to the actual emergency based on their role. When called to the emergency scene, others may only perform support activities (exterior operations) while interior suppression activities are being carried out.

The Fire Department as the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) should ensure that all personnel are adequately trained to respond to the incident for which they will be assigned. The Illinois Minimum Firefighter Training Guide recognizes national standards for firefighter training.

In all cases, it is the responsibility of the AHJ to:

- 1) Provide quality training in these skill areas to each person expected to work within the identified hazards.
- 2) To assess hazards in their community and provide additional training as may be necessary to address emergencies safely.

The AHJ should ensure that a Minimum Requirement Training program is established per OSHA Fire Brigade Standard 29 CFR 1910.156 (C) and should ensure personnel meet the age and fit for duty requirements set forth by the AHJ.

The AHJ should ensure personnel meet the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard CFR 1910.134.

REQUIRED: Respiratory Protection and SCBA 1910.134(k)(1)(i)-(vii) Training:

- 1) Why the respirator is necessary and how improper fit, usage, or maintenance can compromise the protective effect of the respirator.
- 2) What the limitations and capabilities of the respirator are.
- 3) How to use the respirator effectively in emergency situations, including situations in which the respirator malfunctions.
- 4) How to inspect, put on and remove, use, and check the seals of the respirator.
- 5) What the procedures are for maintenance and storage of the respirator.
- 6) How to recognize medical signs and symptoms that may limit or prevent the effective use of respirators.
- 7) The general requirements of this section (1910.134 Respiratory Protection).

The AHJ should ensure that a Minimum Requirement Training program is established per OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogens Standard 29 CFR 1910.1030 and should ensure personnel meet the exposure control requirements set forth by the AHJ.



REQUIRED: Bloodborne Pathogens 1910.1030(g)(2)(vii)(A)-(N) Training:

- 1) An accessible copy of the regulatory text of this standard (1910.1030 Bloodborne Pathogens) and an explanation of its contents.
- 2) A general explanation of the epidemiology and symptoms of bloodborne diseases.
- 3) An explanation of the modes of transmission of bloodborne pathogens.
- 4) An explanation of the employer's exposure control plan and the means by which the employee can obtain a copy of the written plan.
- 5) An explanation of the appropriate methods for recognizing tasks and other activities that may involve exposure to blood and other potentially infectious materials.
- 6) An explanation of the use and limitations of methods that will prevent or reduce exposure including appropriate engineering controls, work practices, and personal protective equipment.
- 7) Information on the types, proper use, location, removal, handling, decontamination and disposal of personal protective equipment.
- 8) An explanation of the basis for selection of personal protective equipment.
- 9) Information on the hepatitis B vaccine, including information on its efficacy, safety, method of administration, the benefits of being vaccinated, and that the vaccine and vaccination will be offered free of charge.
- 10) Information on the appropriate actions to take and persons to contact in an emergency involving blood or other potentially infectious materials.
- 11) An explanation of the procedure to follow if an exposure incident occurs, including the method of reporting the incident and the medical follow-up that will be made available.
- 12) Information on the post-exposure evaluation and follow-up that the employer is required to provide for the employee following an exposure incident.
- 13) An explanation of biohazard signs and labels and/or color coding.
- 14) An opportunity for interactive questions and answers with the person conducting the training session.

REQUIRED: Hazardous Materials Awareness 1910.120(q)(6)(i)(A)-(F) Training:

- 1) An understanding of what hazardous substances are, and the risks associated with them in an incident.
- 2) An understanding of the potential outcomes associated with an emergency created when hazardous substances are present.
- 3) The ability to recognize the presence of hazardous substances in an emergency.
- 4) The ability to identify the hazardous substances, if possible.
- 5) An understanding of the role of the of an Awareness Level First Responder in the employer's emergency response plan including site security and control and the U.S. Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook.
- 6) The ability to realize the need for additional resources, and to make appropriate notifications to the communication center.



Additional required hazard communication training

Employers shall provide employees with effective information and training on hazardous chemicals in their work area at the time of their initial assignment, and whenever a new chemical hazard the employees have not previously been trained about is introduced into their work area. Information and training may be designed to cover categories of hazards (e.g., flammability, carcinogenicity) or specific chemicals. Employee training shall include at least:

- 1) Methods and observations that may be used to detect the presence or release of a hazardous chemical in the work area (such as monitoring conducted by the employer, continuous monitoring devices, visual appearance or odor of hazardous chemicals when being released, etc.).
- 2) The physical, health, simple asphyxiation, combustible dust, and pyrophoric gas hazards, as well as hazards not otherwise classified, of the chemicals in the work area.
- 3) The measures employees can take to protect themselves from these hazards, including specific procedures the employer has implemented to protect employees from exposure to hazardous chemicals, such as appropriate work practices, emergency procedures, and personal protective equipment to be used.
- 4) The details of the hazard communication program developed by the employer, including an explanation of the labels received on shipped containers and the workplace labeling system used by their employer; the safety data sheet, including the order of information and how employees can obtain and use the appropriate hazard information.

NOTE: If a fire department can show that the chemicals they use in the workplace are used for the purpose intended by the chemical manufacturer, and the use results in a duration and frequency of exposure which is not greater than the range of exposures that could reasonably be experienced by consumers, then employees would be exempt from hazard communication training.

The AHJ should ensure training of personnel and operations comply with NFPA 1001 - Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications 2019 Edition, NFPA 1500, Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety, Health, and Wellness Program, 2018, NFPA 1582, Standard on Comprehensive Occupational Medical Program for Fire Departments, 2018 Edition - Chapter 6 & 7.



Items listed below with OSHA references (and bolded) are OSHA required training for the corresponding responsibilities (job).

The AHJ should establish an accountability system to ensure that personnel only operate in an area and at the level corresponding to their training.

Objective

The objective of this document is to identify specific minimum knowledge and skills to meet each of the (4) different areas of training. This guide outlines the roles and responsibilities of AHJ, agencies, and committees involved in Minimum Firefighter Training.

Training Program - Best Practices by Function:

The IFSI Firefighter Minimum Training guide was developed to assist fire departments in determining training areas for personnel that correlate to the duties performed. This Guide outlines specific training competencies that should be met before personnel being allowed to engage in certain activities as it relates to:

Area 1 Station Support Operations:

Activities at the fire station relevant to supporting day to day fire department operations.

Area 2 Exterior Support Operations:

Activities relevant to an emergency between the station and on the scene but not on or in the burning structure or direct rescue activities.

Area 3 High Risk (Interior) Operations:

Activities where relevant to a structure fire that places the firefighter on or in the burning structure and direct rescue operation.

Area 4 OSFM Firefighter Basic Certification:

As outlined by the Illinois Office of the State Fire Marshal.

Area 5 Apparatus Operator:

Apparatus Operators should complete a training program that includes the minimal competencies on Area 5 (Pg 12) in addition to the appropriate firefighting competencies based upon their possible role at the emergency scene.

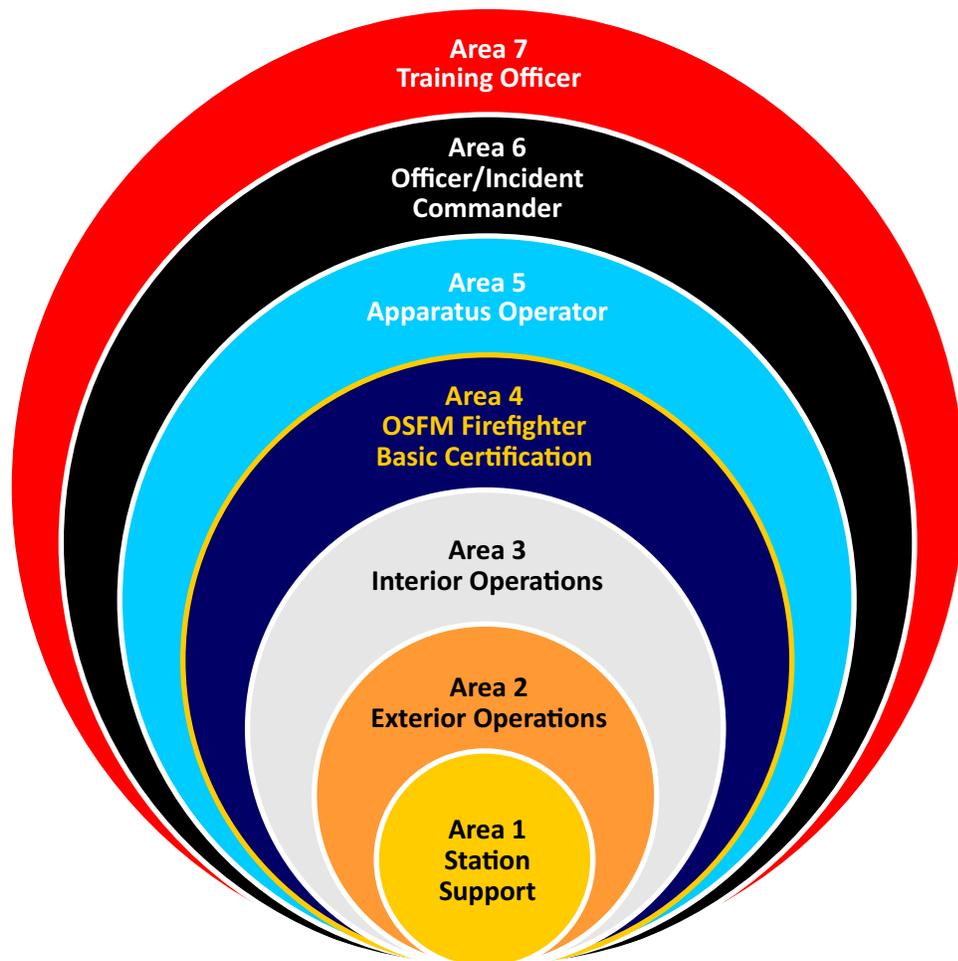
Area 6 Company Officer/Incident Commander:

Those chiefs, officers, or firefighters who may perform the duties of a Fire Officer/Incident Commander should complete a training program that builds upon previous basic competencies as firefighters and shall be provided with training and education which is more comprehensive than that of the general members of the fire department

Area 7 Training Officer:

Training Officers shall be provided with training and education, which is more comprehensive than that provided to the department's general members. The training officers should be qualified to train fire department members and demonstrate communication, teaching methods, and instructional motivation.





Training to Certification

The premise of Training to Certification is to provide a mechanism for those fire departments that wish to start with Area 1 training of their personnel and move to and through the certification process. This guide will provide a mechanism that allows firefighters to complete practical skills starting at Area 1 (Station Support) and apply them up to Area 4 (OSFM FF Basic Certification) and beyond.

Specific time constraints may apply for the length of completion of classroom and practical's, as prescribed by the Illinois Office of the State Fire Marshal.



Areas of Training (I – 7)

Area 1/ Station Training and Recommendations

Fire department personnel completing this area of training are prepared for activities encountered at the fire station.

Items listed below in **bold** are mandatory Illinois OSHA training requirements.

- Age Requirements (NFPA 1001 - 1.3.8, AHJ)
- Education Requirements (NFPA 1001 --1.3.8, AHJ)
 - **Medical Evaluation/Fit for Duty** (NFPA 1001 --1.3.8, NFPA 1582 Chap 6 and Chap 7, OSHA - 1910.156(b)(2), AHJ)
- Minimum Training
 - **Infectious Disease Control** (29 CFR 1910.1030, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - First Aid/CPR/AED Training (NFPA 1001 - 6.2.1, AHJ)
 - **Fire Department Organization/SOP's** (NFPA 4.2.1, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - Fire Department Documents (NFPA 1001 - 4.1.1, AHJ)
 - **Personal Protective Clothing/Equipment** (NFPA 1001 - 3.3.9.1 & 3.3.9.2, OSHA - 1910.132(f)(1)(i)-(v) and 1910.132(f)(2), AHJ)
 - When PPE is necessary
 - PPE for station use
 - Eye protection
 - Station clothing/gear
 - Hand protection
 - Hearing protection
 - PPE care, maintenance, and life
 - **Fire Department Communications** (NFPA 1001 - 4.2, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - Receiving phone calls
 - Initiate response
 - Relay verbal and written information
 - Operate communications equipment
 - Compressed Air Systems SCBA (NFPA 1001 - 4.3.1, AHJ)
 - Use of compressor/fill station
 - Use of cascade system
 - Knowledge of SCBA components and operation
 - Small Tools / Power Tools (NFPA 1001 - 5.5.4, AHJ)
 - Operations/safety and cleaning of small tools
 - Ladders (NFPA 1001 - 4.5.1, AHJ)
 - Inspection/cleaning
 - Fire Hose (NFPA 1001 - 4.5.2, AHJ)
 - Hose Construction /cleaning
 - Hose loads/finishes
 - Vehicle Operations (NFPA 1002 Chap 4, AHJ)
 - Driving regulations and procedures
 - Backing procedures
 - Department hand and audible signals



Area 2 / Exterior/Support Training and Recommendations

Fire department personnel completing this area will be trained to conduct **exterior operations**, for example, defensive firefighting, emergency scene support operations, and driving emergency vehicles.

- **Minimum Training**
 - **Fire Department Organization/SOP's** (NFPA 1001 - 4.1.1, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - **Fire Department Command** (NFPA 1001 -, 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.2.2, 5.3.1, 5.3.2, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - **Medical Evaluation/Fit for Duty** (NFPA 1001 --1.3.8, NFPA 1582 Chap 6 and Chap 7, OSHA - 1910.156(b)(2), AHJ)
 - **Scene Safety and Accountability** (NFPA 1001 - 4.1.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.10, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - **Personal Protective Clothing/Equipment** (NFPA 1001 - 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.5.1, OSHA - 1910.132(f)(1)(i) - (v) and 1910.132(f)(2)AHJ)
 - Limitations of PPE
 - PPE for fire ground use
 - Field Reduction of Contaminants
 - Eye protection
 - Hand protection
 - Hearing protection
 - **Communications** (NFPA 1001 - 4.2.3, 5.2., 5.2.2, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - SCBA (NFPA 1001 - 4.3.1, 4.3.5, AHJ)
 - **Ropes & Knots** (NFPA 1001 - 4.1.2, 4.3.20, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - **Fire Behavior** (NFPA 4.3.1, 4.3.7, 4.3.10, 4.3.11, 4.3.12, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - **Building Construction** (NFPA 4.3.4,4.3.10, 4.3.13, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - **Fire Extinguishers** (NFPA 1001 – 5.3.16, OSHA - 1910.156(g)(1), AHJ)
 - **Firefighting Strategy and Tactics** (NFPA 1001 – 3.5.7, 3.5.8, 5.3.10, OSHA - 1910.156(g)(1), AHJ)
 - Utilities control (NFPA 1001 – 3.5.18, 3.5.8, 5.3.10, AHJ)
 - **Water Supply** (NFPA 1001 - 4.3.7, 4.3.10, 4.3.15, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - Fire Hose (NFPA 1001 - 4.3.8, 4.3.10, 4.5.2, AHJ)
 - **Fire Streams** (NFPA 1001 - 4.3.7, 4.3.8, 4.3.10, 4.3.15, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - **Ladder** (NFPA 1001 - 4.3.6, 4.3.9, 4.3.10 4.3.11, 4.3.12, 4.5.1, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - Ventilation Concepts (NFPA 1001 - 4.3.11, 4.3.12, AHJ)
 - **Small Tools / Power Tools** (NFPA 1001 - 4.3.3, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - **Wildland** (NFPA 1001 – 5.3.19, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - Vehicle Operations (NFPA 1002 4.3, AHJ)
 - **Traffic Incident Management** (NFPA 1001 – 5.3.3, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - **Firefighter Rehabilitation** (OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - Hazardous Materials Awareness (NFPA 472/1072 – Chapter 4, AHJ)
 - **Courage to Be Safe** (NFPA 1001 -- 4.1.1, National Fallen Firefighters Foundation , OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)



Area 3 / High Risk (Interior) Training and Recommendations

Fire department personnel proficient in skills execution within this area will be trained to work in a hazardous environment, for example, **interior structural operations**, search and rescue, ventilation, extrication, etc.

The AHJ is responsible for carefully evaluating the knowledge and skills proficiency of personnel completing this training and education. The AHJ should evaluate the hazards within their respective communities to determine what additional training (beyond Area 3 High Risk) is necessary to properly prepare the firefighting personnel.

- **Minimum Training**
 - **Fire Department Organization/SOP's** (NFPA 1001 - 4.2.1, 4.2, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - **Fire Department Command** (NFPA 1001 -, 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.2.2, 5.3.1, 5.3.2, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - **Scene Safety and Accountability** (NFPA 1001 - 4.1.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.10, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ))
 - **Medical Evaluation/Fit for Duty** (NFPA 1001 --1.3.8, NFPA 1582 Chap 6 and Chap 7, OSHA - 1910.156(b)(2), AHJ)
 - **Personal Protective Clothing/Equipment** (NFPA 1001 - 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.5.1, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - **Communications** (NFPA 1001 - 4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.3, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - **SCBA** (NFPA 1001 - 4.3.1, 4.3.3, 4.5.1, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ))
 - **Fire Behavior** (NFPA 4.3.1A, 4.3.7, 4.3.11, 4.3.12, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - **Building Construction** (NFPA 4.3.4, 4.3.10, 4.3.13, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - **Ropes & Knots** (NFPA 1001 - 4.1.2, 4.3.20, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - **Ventilation** (NFPA 1001 - 4.3.11, 4.3.12, AHJ)
 - **Search/Rescue** (NFPA 1001 - 4.3.9, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ))
 - **Fire Hose** (NFPA 1001 - 4.3.8, 4.3.10, 4.5.2, AHJ)
 - **Fire Streams** (NFPA 1001 - 4.3.7, 4.3.8, 4.3.10, 4.3.15, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - **Water Supply** (NFPA 1001 - 4.3.7, 4.3.10, 4.3.15, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - **Small Tools / Power Tools** (NFPA 1001 - 4.3.11, 4.3.12, 4.5.1, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - **Forcible Entry** (NFPA 1001 - 4.3.4, 4.3.9, 4.3.11, 4.5.1, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ))
 - **Ladders** (NFPA 1001 - 4.3.6, 4.3.9, 4.3.10, 4.3.11, 4.3.12, 4.5.1, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - **Salvage/Overhaul** (NFPA 1001 - 4.3.13, 4.3.14, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - **Therma Imaging Camera** (NFPA 1408 – 7.1, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - **Coordinated Attack Drills** (NFPA 1001 - 4.3.10, 4.3.18, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ))
 - **Firefighter Survival/Evacuation/Emergencies/Entrapment/Rescue/Mayday (using SCBA “on air”)** (NFPA 1001 5.3.5, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - **Vehicle firefighting** (NFPA 1001 – 5.3.7, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - **Wildland** (NFPA 1001 – 5.3.19, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
 - **Vehicle Operations** (NFPA 1002 4.3.1, 4.3.6, AHJ)
 - **Technical Rescue Awareness** (NFPA 1006 - 4.1, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1, 8.1, 9.1, 10.1, 11.1, 12.1, [13.1 and 14.1 as needed based upon response area] 16.1, 17.1, 18.1, 19.1, 22.1, AHJ)
 - **Hazardous Materials Awareness** (NFPA 472/1072 – Chapter 4, AHJ)
 - **Vehicle Extrication** (NFPA 1001 5.4, NFPA 1006 8.1, AHJ)
 - **Vehicle construction and components** (NFPA 1001 – 5.4.2, AHJ)
 - **Hazard recognition at vehicle extrication** (NFPA 1001 – 5.4.2, AHJ)
 - **Vehicle Stabilization** (NFPA 1001 – 5.4.1, AHJ)
 - **Techniques to access victims at vehicle extrication** (NFPA 1001 – 5.4.1, AHJ)



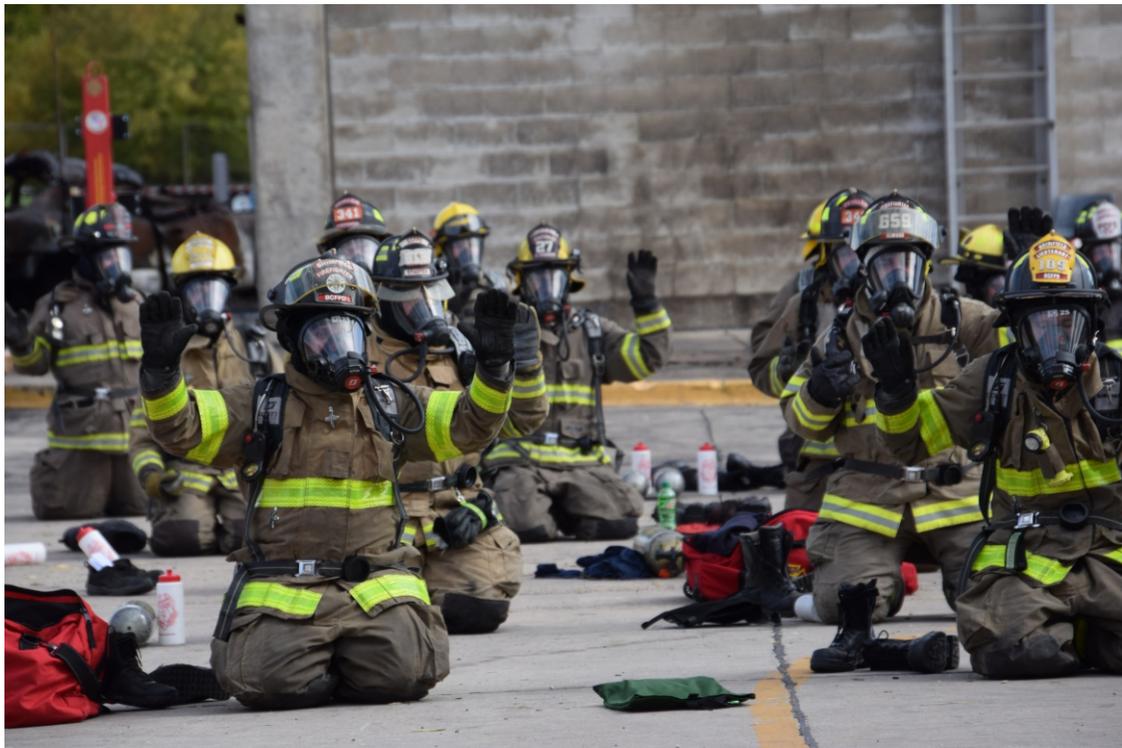
Area 4 / FF Basic Certification (OSFM)

Fire Departments or firefighters pursuing FF Basic certification will follow the requirements set forth by the Illinois Office of the State Fire Marshal.

Personnel of a fire department that have completed Area 1 through Area 3 training may apply practical skills obtained and documented towards their FF Basic certification as long as they were completed and documented following the Illinois Office of the State Fire Marshal policy pertaining to the FF Basic Course (Classroom/Practicals).

Listed below are additional requirements for OSFM Basic Operations FF Certification.

- o Meet or exceed all FF Basic JPR (NFPA 1001 -- Partially covered in Area 1-3 Training)
 - o Fire Service Vehicle Operator (NFPA 1002 4.3, Partially covered in Area 1-3 Training)
 - o Hazardous Materials First Responder Operations (NFPA 472/1072)
 - o NIMS 100 (Homeland Security Presidential Directives 5 and 8)
 - o NIMS 700 (Homeland Security Presidential Directives 5 and 8)
 - o Opioid Management (new in 2021)
 - o Firefighter Mental Health (new in 2021)
 - o Courage To Be Safe (NFPA 1001 – 4.1.1, National Fallen Firefighters Foundation)
- Recommended all levels**



Area 5 / Apparatus Operators

Apparatus Operators should complete a training program that includes the following minimal competencies and appropriate core firefighting competencies based upon their possible role on the emergency scene.

- Identify the importance of a vehicle care and maintenance program. (AHJ)
- Identify the major components of an emergency vehicle. (AHJ)
- Identify the components of a care and maintenance program. (NFPA 1002 - 4.2.1, AHJ)
- Describe the cleaning of emergency vehicles. (NFPA 1002 - 4.2.1, AHJ)
- **Describe the inspection of an emergency vehicle.** (NFPA 1002 - 4.2.1, 4.3.7, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- Describe fire apparatus performance testing. (NFPA 1002 - 4.2.1, AHJ)
- Describe emergency vehicle preventative maintenance. (NFPA 1002 - 4.2.1, AHJ)
- Identify the need for documentation in an emergency vehicle care and maintenance program. (NFPA 1002 - 4.2.2)
- **Identify the actions the driver should perform before moving the vehicle.** (NFPA 1002 - 4.3.6, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- **Identify the need to drive an emergency vehicle at an appropriate speed.** (NFPA 1002 - 4.3.6, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- **Describe the actions of a driver to operate a vehicle safely.** (NFPA 1002 - 4.3.6, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- Describe how to maintain control of a vehicle during a tire blowout. (NFPA 1002 - 4.3.6, AHJ)
- **Describe the defensive driving process.** (NFPA 1002 - 4.3.6, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- Describe the principle of seeing and scanning. (NFPA 1002 - 4.3.6, AHJ)
- Describe the principle of space management. (NFPA 1002 - 4.3.1, 4.3.6, AHJ)
- Describe the principle of speed management. (NFPA 1002 - 4.3.1, 4.3.6, AHJ)
- Describe stopping distance. (NFPA 1002 - 4.3.1, 4.3.6, AHJ)
- Describe covering the brake. (NFPA 1002 - 4.3.1, 4.3.6, AHJ)
- Describe hazard management. (NFPA 1002 - 4.3.1, 4.3.6, AHJ)
- Describe the factors that affect emergency response driving. (NFPA 1002 - 4.3.1, 4.3.6, AHJ)
- Identify roadway hazards. (NFPA 1002 - 4.3.1, 4.3.6, AHJ)
- Identify intersection hazards. (NFPA 1002 - 4.3.1, 4.3.6, AHJ)
- Describe the process of approaching an intersection. (NFPA 1002 - 4.3.1, 4.3.6, AHJ)
- Describe the target lane. (NFPA 1002 - 4.3.1, 4.3.6, AHJ)
- Identify the danger of traveling in oncoming lanes of traffic. (NFPA 1002 - 4.3.1, 4.3.6, AHJ)
- **Describe the process of responding through an intersection with a green light.** (NFPA 1002 - 4.3.1, 4.3.6, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- **Describe the process of responding through an intersection that requires a stop.** (NFPA 1002 - 4.3.1, 4.3.6, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- Describe traffic light pre-emption. (AHJ)
- **Identify the safety considerations for emergency response driving.** (NFPA 1002 - 4.3.1, 4.3.6, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- **Identify the proper operation of personally owned vehicles.** (OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- **Identify challenges of fire apparatus operations in inclement weather.** (OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- Identify the driver's responsibilities upon arrival at the scene. (NFPA 1002 - 5.2.2, AHJ)
- Identify the proper scene positioning for an EMS scene. (NFPA 1002 - 5.2.2, AHJ)
- Identify the proper scene positioning for a fire scene. (NFPA 1002 - 5.2.2, AHJ)
- Describe level 1 staging. (AHJ)
- Describe level 2 staging. (AHJ)



Area 5 / Apparatus Operators (continued)

- **Identify the operating principles of priming devices.** (NFPA 1002, 5.2.4, 5.2.5, 5.2.7, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- **Identify the operating principles of pressure control devices.** (NFPA 1002, 5.2.4, 5.2.5, 5.2.7, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- **Identify the function of the various pump panel gauges.** (NFPA 1002, 5.2.4, 5.2.5, 5.2.7, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- **Identify the function of the various pump panel controls.** (NFPA 1002, 5.2.4, 5.2.5, 5.2.7, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- **Demonstrate the production of a fire stream using a hydrant as a water source.** (NFPA 1002, 5.2.4, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- **Demonstrate the calculation of pump discharge pressure for single and multiple hoselines.** (NFPA 1002, 5.2.4, 5.2.5, 5.2.7, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- **Demonstrate the production of a fire stream using the booster tank as a water source.** (NFPA 1002, 5.2.4, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- **Demonstrate the production of a fire stream while transferring from the booster tank to a pressurized source.** (NFPA 1002, 5.2.4, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- **Demonstrate the production of an effective fire stream from a draft source.** (NFPA 1002, 5.2.4, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- Describe scene positioning for a traffic incident. (NFPA 1002 - 5.2.2, AHJ)
- Describe linear blocking. (NFPA 1002 -, 5.2.2, AHJ)
- Describe angled blocking. (NFPA 1002 - 5.2.2, AHJ)
- Describe multiple lane blocking. (NFPA 1002 - 5.2.2, AHJ)
- Describe lane plus one blocking. (NFPA 100 - 5.2.2, AHJ)
- Describe the dangers of responding to incidents near railways. (AHJ)
- Identify scene safety considerations. (NFPA 1002- 5.2.2, AHJ)



Area 6 / Fire Officer and Incident Commanders

As outlined in section 1910.156(c)(1) of the OSHA regulations, those chiefs, officers or firefighters who may perform the duties of a Fire Officer/Incident Commander shall be provided with training and education which is more comprehensive than that of the general members of the fire department.

Including: structural, wildland/ground cover, vehicle, flammable liquids, gasses firefighting, general knowledge of apparatus/pump operations, incident command operations, supervision, leadership, and command skills/abilities necessary for mitigating emergencies during hazardous and stressful environments integrating the best safety practices.

In addition to the core firefighting competencies, Fire Officers/Incident Commanders should have a demonstrated knowledge and experience in the following core competencies:

- Describe the fire officer's roles and responsibilities. (NFPA 1021 - 4.1.1, AHJ)
- **Identify where the Company Officer fits within your organization.** (NFPA 1021 - 4.1.1., OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- **Demonstrate clear and concise communication.** (NFPA 1021 - 4.4.4, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- **Identify critical points for emergency communications.** (NFPA 1021 - 4.6.1, 4.6.2, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- Identify types of reports and discuss their use. (NFPA 1021 - 4.1.2, 4.4.5, AHJ)
- **Describe a fire officer's role in supervising a single company.** (NFPA 1021 - 4.2.1, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- Identify the NFPA standard that governs the Incident Management System. (NFPA 1021 - 4.6.1 & 4.6.2, AHJ)
- **Identify the components of an Incident Management System.** (NFPA 1021 - 4.6.1 & 4.6.2, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- **Identify the correlation between the local Incident Management System and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).** (NFPA 1021 - 4.6.1, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- **Identify building construction.** (NFPA 1021 - 4.6.1 & 4.5.2, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- **Identify the five (5) NFPA classifications of building construction.** (NFPA 1021 - 4.6.1 & 4.5., OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- Supervise a single fire company. (NFPA 1021 - 4.2.1, AHJ)
- **Discuss the full-scale structure fire experiments conducted by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and Underwriters Laboratories (UL).** (NFPA 1021 - 4.6.1, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- Size up an incident and Identify incident and tactical priorities. (NFPA 1021 - 4.6.1 & 4.6.2, AHJ)
- **Identify incident and tactical priorities.** (NFPA 1021 - 4.6.1 & 4.6.2, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- **Discuss tactical safety considerations when fighting fires.** (OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- **Salvage/Overhaul** (NFPA 1001 - 4.3.13, 4.3.14, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- **Explain the "two in two out rule."** (NFPA 1021 - 4.6.1, 4.6.2, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- **Discuss the importance of firefighters staying together and utilizing Personal Accountability Reports (PAR) crew accountability.** (NFPA 1021 4.6.1, 4.6.2, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- List the most common causes of personal injury and deaths to firefighters. (NFPA 1021 4.7, 4.7.3, AHJ)
- Describe the initiatives that have been implemented to reduce firefighter injuries and deaths. (NFPA 1021 4.7.1, 4.7.3, AHJ)
- Discuss the importance of maintaining situational awareness. (NFPA 1021 - 4.6.1, AHJ)
- Discuss the value of retreat in unsafe conditions. (NFPA 1021 - 4.6.1, AHJ)



Area 6 / Fire Officer and Incident Commanders (continued)

- Describe initial company operations at a fire, rescue, or special operations scenes common to the jurisdiction, including those on highways and roadways. (NFPA 1021 - 4.6.1 & 4.6.2, AHJ)
- Describe how to mitigate miscellaneous emergencies. (Gas leaks, CO, Electrical, elevator rescues, hazmat containment, etc.) (AHJ)
- **Understand the use and limitations of fire department equipment, e.g., gas meters, thermal imaging cameras, self-escape equipment, powered tools, etc.** (NFPA 1408 – 7.1, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- **Firefighter Survival/Evacuation/Emergencies/Entrapment/Rescue/Mayday (using SCBA “on air”)** (NFPA 1001 5.3.5, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- **Understand the unique aspects, complexities as well as Strategy and tactics of vehicle firefighting.** (OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- Wildland (NFPA 1001 – 5.3.19, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- Discuss the nature of the fire investigation. (NFPA 1021 - 4.5.3, AHJ)
- **Describe how to determine the cause of the fire.** (NFPA 1021 - 4.5.3, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- **Describe how to find the point of origin of a fire.** (NFPA 1021 - 4.5, OSHA - 1910.156(c)(1), AHJ)
- Explain the importance of community risk reduction programs, including fire inspections, preplanning, and community education program. (NFPA 1021 - 4.5, AHJ)



Area 7 / Training Officers

Training Officers shall be provided with training and education, which is more comprehensive than that provided to the department's general members.

The training officer should be qualified to train fire department members and demonstrate communication, teaching methods, and instructional motivation.

Training officers should be able to demonstrate and possess the following skillset core competencies to instruct personnel effectively, which includes but is not limited to:

- Discuss the role of training in the fire service. (NFPA 1041 – 4.1.1, AHJ)
- Discuss the Training Officer's role and responsibility in training fire service personnel. (NFPA 1041 – 4.1.1AHJ)
- Define concepts of learning. (NFPA 1041 - 4.2.A, 4.4.3)
- Explain and provide differences in education, training, and drilling.
- Identify different types of individual learners. (NFPA 1041 - 4.2.A, 4.4.3)
- Identify the four-step instructional process. (NFPA 1041 - 4.2.A, 4.4.3)
- Describe methods of instruction typically used in adult and fire service education. (NFPA 1041 – 4.4.3)
- Identify different types of learning domains.
- Describe on-the-job training and the order in which skills must be taught. (NFPA 1041 – 4.3.2 & 4.3.3, AHJ)
- Describe how to develop student evaluation instruments. (NFPA 1041 - 4.5.5, AHJ)
- Describe how laws and standards apply to the fire service instructor. (NFPA 1041 - 4.5.2, AHJ)
- Discuss the requirements for conducting live-fire training. (NFPA 1041 – 7.1.2, 8.1.2, 8.3, AHJ)
- Develop a training program. (NFPA 1041 – 6.3.2, 6.3.3, 6.4.3, AHJ)
- Discuss the importance of proper recordkeeping. (NFPA 4.2.5, AHJ)
- Describe the records and reports required by the fire department. (NFPA 1041 – 4.2.5, AHJ)

Maintaining Training Records

The firefighter is ultimately responsible for maintaining their training log and documenting any training they attend.

It is the responsibility of the AHJ to validate the training and maintain all training records.



Hazardous Materials Response

Departments that expect members to perform hazardous materials emergency response beyond the awareness level are required to be trained to a higher level in accordance with 1910.120(q)(6).

Hazardous Materials Operations 1910.120(q)(6)(ii)(A)-(F)*

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.

- 1) Knowledge of the basic hazard and risk assessment techniques.
- 2) Know how to select and use proper personal protective equipment provided to the first responder operational level.
- 3) An understanding of basic hazardous materials terms.
- 3) 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.
- 4) Know how to implement basic decontamination procedures.
- 5) An understanding of the relevant standard operating procedures and termination procedures.

* Is required if member is expected to respond to a hazardous materials incident in a defensive manner.

Respond Offensively, Hazardous Materials Technician 1910.120(q)(6)(iii)(A)-(I)**

Hazardous materials technicians shall have received at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and in addition have competency in the following areas:

- 1) Know how to implement the employer's emergency response plan.
- 2) Know the classification, identification, and verification of known and unknown materials by using field survey instruments and equipment.
- 3) Be able to function within an assigned role in the Incident Command System.
- 4) Know how to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the hazardous materials technician.
- 5) Understand hazard and risk assessment techniques.
- 6) Be able to perform advanced control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with the unit.
- 7) Understand and implement decontamination procedures.
- 8) Understand termination procedures.
- 9) Understand basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior.

** Is required if member is expected to respond to a hazardous materials incident in an offensive manner.



References

Campbell, R., Evarts, B., & Molis, J. L. (2019, December). *Firefighter injuries in the United States*. Retrieved August 25, 2020, from <https://www.nfpa.org/News-and-Research/Data-research-and-tools/Emergency-Responders/Firefighter-injuries-in-the-United-States>

Firefighter fatalities in the United States. (2019, October 29). Retrieved August 25, 2020, from https://www.usfa.fema.gov/data/statistics/ff_fatality_reports.html

US Fire Administration. (2019, January 1). *National Fire Department Registry - Illinois*. Retrieved from US Fire Administration: <https://apps.usfa.fema.gov/registry/display>

Occupational Safety and Health Standards 1910.156 - Fire brigades.

NFPA 450, Guide for Emergency Medical Services and Systems, 2017 edition.

NFPA 472, Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents, 2018 edition.

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

NFPA 1002, Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications, 2017 edition.

NFPA 1006, Standard for Technical Rescue Personnel Professional Qualifications, 2017 edition.

NFPA 1021, Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications 2020 edition.

NFPA 1041, Standard on Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications, 2019 edition.

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

1072 Standard for Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications, 2017 edition.

NFPA 1408, Standard for Training Fire Service Personnel in the Operation, Care, Use, and Maintenance of Thermal Imagers, 2020 edition.

NFPA 1500, Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1581, Standard on Fire Department Infection Control Program, 2015 edition.

NFPA 1582, Standard on Comprehensive Occupational Medical Program for Fire Departments, 2018 edition.

NFPA 1710, Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments, 2016 edition.

NFPA 1999, Standard on Protective Clothing for Emergency Medical Operations, 2018 edition.

National Fallen Firefighters Foundation, 16 Firefighter Life Safety Initiatives.

Homeland Security Presidential Directives 5 and 8

Illinois Department of Labor- Occupational Safety and Health Compliance Guide for Fire Departments



References (continued)

Referenced Standards from 29 CFR Part 1910, General Industry Standards:

- 1910.120 - Hazardous waste operations and emergency response (HAZWOPER)*
- 1910.120 App A - Personal protective equipment test methods.*
- 1910.120 App B - General description and discussion of the levels of protection and protective gear.*
- 1910.120 App C - Compliance guidelines.*
- 1910.120 App D - References.*
- 1910.120 App E - Training Curriculum Guidelines - (Non-mandatory)*
- 1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment, General requirements*
- 1910.134 - Personal Protective Equipment, Respiratory protection*
- 1910.134 App A - Fit Testing Procedures (Mandatory).*
- 1910.134 App B-1 - User Seal Check Procedures (Mandatory).*
- 1910.134 App B-2 - Respirator Cleaning Procedures (Mandatory).*
- 1910.134 App C - OSHA Respirator Medical Evaluation Questionnaire (Mandatory).*
- 1910.134 App D - (Mandatory) Information for Employees Using Respirators When not Required Under Standard.*
- 1910.146 - Permit-required confined spaces*
- 1910.146 App A - Permit-required Confined Space Decision Flow Chart*
- 1910.146 App B - Procedures for Atmospheric Testing.*
- 1910.146 App C - Examples of Permit-required Confined Space Programs*
- 1910.146 App D - Confined Space Pre-Entry Check List*
- 1910.146 App E - Sewer System Entry.*
- 1910.146 App F - Non-Mandatory Appendix F -- Rescue Team or Rescue Service Evaluation Criteria*
- 1910.156 - Fire brigades*
- 1910.1030 - Bloodborne pathogens*
- 1910.1030 App A - Hepatitis B Vaccine Declination (Mandatory)*
- 1910.1200 - Hazard communication*
- 1910.1200 App A - Health Hazard Criteria (Mandatory)*
- 1910.1200 App B - Physical Criteria (Mandatory)*
- 1910.1200 App C - Allocation Of Label Elements (Mandatory)*
- 1910.1200 App D - Safety Data Sheets (Mandatory)*
- 1910.1200 App E - Definition of "Trade Secret" (Mandatory)*
- 1910.1200 App F - Guidance for Hazard Classifications Re: Carcinogenicity (Non-Mandatory)*



IFSI Programs

Below is a listing of IFSI classes available through your IFSI Regional Representative for local delivery to support your training programs. (check the IFSI website for the latest information)

Firefighter

- Acquired Structure (House) Burn
- Advanced Auto Extrication
- Agriculture Rescue Techniques
- Anhydrous Ammonia Emergencies
- Advanced Skills Program
- Advanced Technician Firefighter / NFPA Firefighter II
- Basic Engine Company Operations
- Basic Firefighter / NFPA Firefighter I Academy
- Basic Operations Firefighter Module A
- Basic Operations Firefighter Module B
- Basic Operations Firefighter Module C
- Basic Firefighter/NFPA Firefighter I Module A Online
- Basic Firefighter/NFPA Firefighter I Module B Online
- Basic Firefighter/NFPA Firefighter I Module C Online
- Basic Operations Firefighter / NFPA Firefighter I Blended
- Basic Aerial Apparatus Operations
- Basic Auto Extrication
- Basic Engine Company Operations
- Basic Truck Company Operations
- Building Construction
- Commercial Building Operations
- Company Inspections
- Courage to Be Safe
- Down and Dirty Class A and Compressed Air Foam
- Essentials I
- Essentials II
- Essentials III
- Essentials IV
- Ethanol Awareness
- Fire Behavior and Smoke
- Fire Behavior and Smoke - Virtual
- Fire Fighting Foam Applications
- Fire Ground Communications
- Fire Ground Communications - Virtual
- Fire Ground Ropes and Knots
- Fire Ground Search and Rescue
- Fire Ground Search and Rescue - Virtual
- Fire Origin and Cause Awareness
- Fire Origin and Cause Awareness - Virtual
- Fire Service Ladders
- Firefighter Rehabilitation and Heat Stress Management
- Firefighter Self Rescue and Survival
- Firefighting Tools - What You Need to Know
- Fires on the Farm
- Flammable Liquids by Rail Awareness
- Forcible Entry
- Grain Bin Rescue Awareness
- Handline Operations and Application
- Hazardous Materials Awareness - NFPA
- High Rise Fire Fighting Operations
- Hydrant Supply Operations
- Intermediate Skills Program
- Large Animal Rescue Awareness (L.A.R.A.)
- Large Vehicle Extrication
- Leadership Development and Decision Making - Firefighter
- Light and Fight - Off-Campus
- Light and Fight - On Campus
- Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Propane) Fire Fighting
- Master Stream Operations and Application
- New Car Technology
- Oil Well Fire Fighting
- Overhaul and Salvage
- Pre-Fire Planning
- Residential Building Operations
- Resiliency Development for First Responders
- Responder Intervention Team - Basic
- Responder Intervention Team - Basic - Virtual
- Routine Emergencies
- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
- State of Illinois Traffic Incident Management
- Technical Rescue Awareness
- Thermal Imaging Camera
- Thermal Imaging Camera - Virtual
- Vehicle Fire Fighting
- Vehicle Stabilization
- Ventilation



IFSI Programs (continued)

Driver Operator

- Aerial Apparatus Driver/Operator
- ARFF Apparatus Driver/Operator
- Basic Aerial Apparatus Operations
- Basic Pumps
- Down and Dirty Class A and Compressed Air Foam
- Down and Dirty Hydraulics
- DRIVE Fire Level I
- DRIVE Fire Level II
- DRIVE Fire Level III
- Driver/Operator-Aerial Challenge Exam - Skills Assessment
- Driver/Operator-Mobile Water Supply Challenge Exam - Skills Assessment
- Driver/Operator-Pumper Challenge Exam - Skills Assessment
- Emergency Vehicle Operations
- Emergency Vehicle Operations Online
- Fire Apparatus Engineer - NFPA Driver/Operator - Pumper
- Fire Service Vehicle Operator
- Fire Service Vehicle Operator Online
- Mobile Water Supply Apparatus Driver/Operator
- Rural Engine and Tender Operations
- Rural Engine and Tender Operations - Virtual
- Rural Water Supply - Virtual
- Traffic Incident Management - Awareness Online (TIM)

Training Officer

- Instructor I
- Instructor I Blended
- Instructor II
- Instructor II Blended
- Instructor III

Fire Officer/Incident Commanders

- Basic Company Officer
- Basic Company Officer - Virtual
- Leadership Principles for the Fire Officer
- Leadership, Accountability, Culture & Knowledge (LACK)
- Fireground Management for Small Career and Volunteer Departments
- Basic Tactics and Strategy
- Basic Tactics and Strategy - Virtual
- Advanced Fire Officer Blended / NFPA 1021 - Fire Officer II
- Company Fire Officer Blended / NFPA 1021 - Fire Officer I
- Fire Department Incident Safety Officer
- Fire Prevention Principles
- Fireground Command Officer School
- Fireground Company Officer School
- Fireground Management for Small Career and Volunteer Departments
- Incident Safety Officer for Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
- Leadership Development and Decision Making for Chiefs and Fire Officers
- Leadership Principles for the Fire Officer
- Tactics and Strategy I



"Team IFSI" Resources

Being a Training Officer or overseeing training as a Company Officer is a difficult job. Due to constant turnover in the Training Officer position within a department, having a consistent, uninterrupted plan for training and having the availability of basic training resources is essential.

IFSI has developed a basic training plan based upon a three-year cycle and the supporting materials to allow a Training Officer or Company Officer to provide a "basic" fundamental training program for their department or crew. This training program considers annual training requirements that a department is expected to meet as well as many other subjects.

The supporting materials are packaged in an easy to use lesson plan and include access to basic PowerPoint presentations, skill sheets, drill plans, and supporting video materials that are needed to deliver quality, effective training.

Copies of Team IFSI materials are available through the Student and Staff Resource Center on the IFSI website.

- 16 Life Safety Initiatives
- Blood Borne Pathogens
- Building Construction
- Cancer Awareness
- Causes of FF LODD
- Cold Weather Operations
- Communication
- Company Inspections
- CPR & First Aid
- Electrical Emergencies
- Emergency Vehicle Operations
- Extrication
- Fire Behavior
- Fire Control
- Fire Hose and Appliances
- Firefighter Decon
- Firefighter Fitness
- Firefighter Rehab
- Firefighter Survival
- Forcible Entry
- Gas & Propane Emergencies
- HazMat
- Health & Safety
- Incident Command
- Installed Systems
- Ladders
- Library Resources Awareness
- Loss Control
- Organization - History
- Origin and Cause
- Portable Extinguishers
- PPE
- Preparing for Mayday
- Preplanning - Territory Survey
- Prevention
- Responder Intervention Teams
- Ropes and Knots
- Routine Emergencies
- SCBA
- Scene Size-up
- Search and Rescue
- Streams and Nozzles
- Strategy and Tactics
- Technical Rescue Awareness
- Thermal Imaging
- Traffic Incident Management
- Ventilation
- Water Supply
- Wildland



Firefighter Three Year Training Plan

Year One		Year Two		Year Three	
January	Bloodborne Pathogens	January	Bloodborne Pathogens	January	Bloodborne Pathogens
	Cancer Awareness		16 Life Safety Initiatives		Building Construction
February	HMA	February	SCBA	February	Loss Control
	PPE & Firefighter Decon		Firefighter Survival		Prevention
March	Emergency Vehicle Operations	March	Pre-Fire Planning	March	Preparing for Mayday
	Forcible Entry		Firefighter Fitness		Responder Intervention Teams
April	Company Inspections	April	Ventilation	April	SCBA
	Firefighter Rehab		Ladders		Firefighter Survival
May	Extrication	May	Fire Behavior	May	HazMat
	Routine Emergencies		Fire Control		Firefighter Rehab
Jun	Fire Hose and Appliances	Jun	Gas & Propane Emergencies	Jun	Water Supply
	Fire Control		Portable Extinguishers		Streams and Nozzles
July	Streams and Nozzles	July	Thermal Imaging	July	Ladders
	Portable Extinguishers		Incident Command		Ventilation
August	SCBA	August	Installed Systems	August	Thermal Imaging
	Search and Rescue		Communications		Search and Rescue
September	Emergency Vehicle Operations	September	Preparing for Mayday	September	Fire Behavior
	CPR & First Aid		Health & Safety		Fire Control
October	Cold Weather Operations	October	Forcible Entry	October	Wildland
	Communication		Electrical Emergencies		CPR & First Aid
November	Causes of FF LODD	November	Traffic Incident Management	November	Ropes and Knots
	Cause and Origin		CPR & First Aid		Scene Size-up
December	Electrical Emergencies	December	Technical Rescue Awareness	December	Strategy and Tactics
	Incident Command		Fire Dept Organization & History		IFSI Library Resources Awareness



Apparatus Operator Three Year Training Plan

Year One		Year Two		Year Three	
January	Apparatus Driver Role and Responsibilities	January	Incident Command	January	Crew Resource Management Principles
February	Apparatus Maintenance Check	February	Vehicle Placement	February	Traffic Incident Management
March	EVOG	March	FSVO	March	Water Tender Operations
April	Equipment use and operations on apparatus	April	Hydraulics Calculations	April	Master Streams operations
May	Pump operations	May	Driving Range course	May	Aerial Ladder Operations
June	Pumping from hydrant	June	Annual Pump Testing	June	Compresses Air Foam operations
July	Down and Dirty Hydraulics	July	Aerial Ladder Operations	July	Sprinkler & Standpipe operations
August	Annual Pump Testing	August	Foam Operations	August	Relay Pumping
September	Pumping from Draft	September	Ground Ladders	September	Pump operation troubleshooting
October	Hand Line Operations	October	Pump operations	October	Ventilation practices
November	Driving Range course	November	Illinois Emergency Vehicle Regulations	November	Inclement Weather Operations
December	Cold Weather Operations	December	Apparatus Driver Role and Responsibilities	December	LODD involving fire apparatus review
	Hydraulics Calculations				
	LODD involving fire apparatus review				

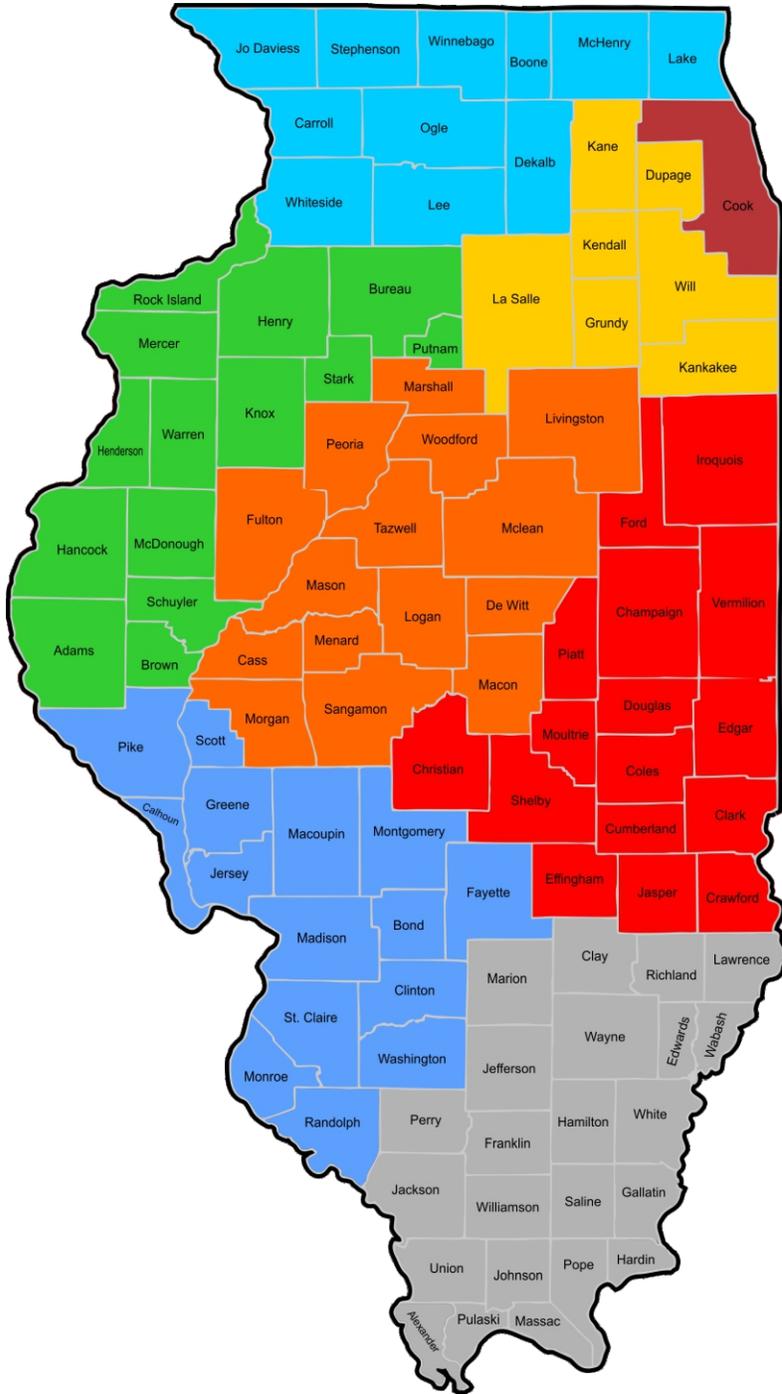


Fire Officer/Incident Commander Three Year Training Plan

Year One		Year Two		Year Three	
January	Officers Role and Responsibilities	January	16 Life Safety Initiatives	January	Bloodborne Pathogens
	OSHA Regulations				
February	Building Construction	February	Communication	February	Loss Control
March	Fire Ground Safety	March	Pre-fire Planning	March	Mayday Operations
April	Company Inspections	April	Crew Resource Management Principles	April	SCBA
May	Department Standard Operations Guide	May	Fire Behavior	May	HazMat Awareness
			Fire Control		
June	Fire Control	June	Incident Management System	June	Equipment Operations
			Five Position of Command		
July	UL Structure Fire Experiments	July	Thermal Imaging	July	Ventilation & Ladders
August	SCBA	August	Fire Ground Communications	August	LODD review
September	CPR & First Aid	September	Mayday Operations	September	Fire Ground Communications
October	Fire Ground Communications	October	Department Reports	October	Wildland
November	Fire Origin and Cause	November	CPR & First Aid	November	National Fire Incident Reporting System
December	Five Position of Command	December	Organization and History	December	Strategy and Tactics
	Incident Management System				



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