

Volunteer Firefighter Training

| *Online Course Catalog*



Online Volunteer Firefighter Course Catalog

Well-trained volunteer firefighters are safer and more effective, which improves outcomes and reduces liability for both the individual and the department. Vector Solutions offers the best online learning and training management system purpose-built for public safety.

More than 10,000 organizations rely on Vector Solutions to achieve their readiness goals. Our Unified Agency Readiness Platform helps departments save time, streamline operations, improve performance, and achieve measurable outcomes.



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Vector Solutions provides a curated collection of relevant training specifically selected for volunteer fire departments. Courses span essential training topics based on NFPA codes and standards, emergency vehicle operator safety, HR, OSHA, and other critical skills needed to keep crews safe and effective.



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FIREFIGHTER I & II (NFPA 1001/1010 SERIES)

- NFPA 1001 Fire Behavior
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- NFPA 1010 Building Construction
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- NFPA 1010 Firefighter Orientation and Safety
- NFPA 1010 Portable Fire Extinguishers



NFPA 1001 Fire Behavior

To safely and effectively manage fire, firefighters must understand the science behind how fires start, how fires spread, and how fires can be extinguished. This information provides the basis for helping firefighters interpret what they encounter on the scene of a fire and select the proper tactics to safely fight a fire. This course reviews the fundamentals of fire behavior, including the fire tetrahedron, types of fuel, products of combustion, and the phases of fire development. Specifically, this course focuses on fire behavior in structure fires.

NFPA 1001 Fire Control

Fire control is a task in which all of a firefighter's training, experience, and skills are put to the test. To a greater extent than any of a firefighter's many other job responsibilities, the task of fire control imposes extreme demands squarely on the shoulders of every responding firefighter, requiring each crewmember to contribute to the department's overall knockdown efforts with selflessness, professionalism, and efficiency. In this game, errors can be costly. Lives and property will be lost or saved depending on the success of the department's combined efforts in fire control. This course focuses on the tactical side of fire suppression. Topics include an introduction to fire control and the basics of fire extinguishment, treatment of general distinctions between fire types, general background information on fire control followed by specific application to structural fire scenarios including single and multistory buildings. Material is also provided on working with fire control devices pre-installed in buildings. Primary focus is devoted to structural fires, although non-structural fires are also covered in their own lesson.

NFPA 1001 Fire Hose

The fire service is dependent upon the fire hose; without it, large-scale, modern firefighting would be impossible. Fire personnel must understand the standards that fire hose must meet and should ensure that fire hose is properly maintained to survive the rigors of firefighting. Fire personnel also need to possess a solid knowledge of the various types of fire hoses and hose couplings, basic hose lay procedures, the handling of hose lines, and service testing to ensure the integrity of the hose. This course will provide an introduction to all of these aspects of fire hose for fire personnel.

NFPA 1001 Fire Streams

The majority of fires are extinguished using water or some other substance delivered under pressure. In fact, the vast majority of training and skills that a firefighter might be called upon to deliver depend on the successful use and deployment of fire streams. In order to successfully use fire streams to combat fires, firefighters must have a comprehensive understanding of them, along with the proper hardware needed to produce effective fire streams. This course will examine the various types of fire streams by looking at how they are deployed, determining which stream is appropriate for a particular type of fire, and the differences between water and foam delivery.

NFPA 1001 Firefighter Personal Protective Equipment

Firefighter clothing employs two strategies for protecting fire fighters from heat. First, it uses air to insulate the body. Air does not conduct heat as effectively as solid materials so it provides an extra buffer of protection between your body and the clothing. Second, clothing is made of heat-resistant materials. The material is specially selected and treated to be able to absorb a substantial amount of heat without burning.

Wearing the right protective equipment can make the difference between life and death. For this reason it is imperative that fire fighters regularly receive refresher training on PPE.

This course reviews the various types of PPE available to fire department personnel as well as their uses, limitations, and regulatory compliance. The course is not intended to substitute for hands-on training with PPE. Such training must be offered by the department in order to fully comply with OSHA.

NFPA 1001 Firefighting Foams

Foam is widely considered the best fire suppression/firefighting agent for class B fires and is increasingly used with a high degree of effectiveness for fighting class A fires as well. Its ability to smother fuels and provide a protective barrier for firefighters is unmatched. A wide variety of foams are available commercially. Furthermore, technology continues to change and introduce new agents for departments to consider. While the effectiveness of foams has received increasing recognition, misunderstandings about foam persist and departments continue to highlight the need for training in this area. This course provides an overview of the effectiveness of foams, the various types of foams available, and describes how foams work. The discussion also focuses on distinguishing between class A and B foams, properly proportioning foam solutions, and matching foam types with the appropriate nozzle or generator. Tactical application strategies and troubleshooting tips are presented as well as the various potential hazards for personnel to keep in mind when using foam

NFPA 1001 Forcible Entry into a Structure

Forcible entry is the act of entering a structure using destructive means. During the course of a firefighter's duties, situations often arise that require forcible entry into a structure. Applying the techniques and strategies of forcible entry can help save lives, minimize damage to property, and result in better public relations. This course covers the knowledge and skills necessary to perform forcible entry efficiently and safely. The content includes the definition of forcible entry and why it is used, how to select the appropriate location to enter, basic considerations for entry, and how to care for forcible entry tools.

NFPA 1001 Ground Ladders

Ladders are a vital component on the fire ground and during rescue operations. Fire department personnel must be knowledgeable in the design, characteristics, and proper use of fire department ladders. This course highlights the types of ladders used in fire operations, how to maintain those ladders, and how to safely carry and place ladders. Fireground safety best practices are reviewed, as well as the rationale behind ladder failure due to metal fatigue and heat exposure.

NFPA 1001 Loss Control

This course discusses loss control as a key element in all fire service operations. It explains the need for salvage operations planning and how to conduct salvage operations. The various methods of using storage covers are also discussed along with ways to contain smoke and water damage. In addition to salvage operations, overhaul is also discussed as a primary means of loss control. Finally, and of critical importance in this course, particular emphasis is devoted to meeting the needs of fire victims.

NFPA 1001 Protection of Evidence of Fire Origin & Cause

Identifying the cause of a fire can help prevent future fires. For this reason, all fires should be investigated to determine the cause. Actions taken on the scene and at the beginning of an investigation can play an important role in the resolution of the case, so every effort must be made to ensure the physical evidence is protected. This course introduces basic fire investigation concepts and highlights the role of first responders in the fire investigation process. Topics in this course include identifying the signs of fire origin and cause, examining the methods used during fire extinguishment to ensure safety and to preserve evidence as best possible, reviewing the legal requirements of the chain of evidence, Constitutional Rights that are afforded to citizens from the Fourth Amendment, legal pitfalls that can occur, and precautions first responders can take to ensure their safety during any fire investigation. Actions taken on the scene and at the beginning of an investigation can play an important role in the resolution of the case, so every effort must be made to ensure the physical evidence is protected.

NFPA 1001 Rescue and Extrication

Search and rescue in a structure is critical. The majority of structure fires are put out before significant damage is done, but when the structure burns while people are trapped inside, the firefighter must ensure that all areas are searched, and all victims are located and removed. Searches must be conducted quickly and safely. Team integrity must be maintained, as well. Victims, and sometimes fellow firefighters, may have to be physically carried or dragged from the structure, often under adverse conditions. There is a wide array of tools and equipment available to facilitate search and rescue, but ultimately it is the fire fighter's training, situational awareness, experience, and skill mastery, that get the job done. This course describes the best methods for conducting safe, effective, and efficient searches; use of the PASS system; and ways to identify and use key rescue and extrication tools and equipment.

NFPA 1001 Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)

Firefighters are often presented with environments that are dangerous to their lives and health. These Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) environments require the use of SCBA which provide the protection required to perform their assigned tasks. This course focuses on understanding the legal requirements for SCBA, enforcing proper SCBA use, and understanding the conditions requiring such use. Federal and NFPA regulations are discussed as well as the importance of fit testing and safe usage. The course also describes various types of SCBA, how they can limit firefighter performance, and SCBA malfunctions and emergencies. Proper maintenance and inspection procedures are covered as well.

NFPA 1001 Vehicle Extrication

One of the most common situations encountered by today's firefighters is automobile accidents. Automobile accidents are more commonly encountered than structure fires and are much more likely to put people at risk. When an emergency responder's skill set is not trained upon with a high degree of frequency, the risk for errors or omission are ever present. These performance gaps can result in untoward consequences for both the rescuers and those that they have been summoned to assist.

Upon completion of this course, you should better understand the firefighter's role at special rescue operations, the hazards associated with these operations, and the types and uses of rescue tools involved with vehicle extrication.

This course does not serve to substitute for practical, hands-on training. However, the course can provide a broader overview of vehicle extrication safety principles than certain practical courses, and you are urged to pay particular attention to the lessons covering safety. Safety areas covered in this course include safety at the scene and the means to ensure safety when dealing with vehicle systems that present known hazards.

NFPA 1001 Ventilation

Ventilation is the practice of opening parts of a structure in order to remove heat, smoke, and toxic gases, replacing these combustion products with cooler air. Proper ventilation leads to better visibility, lower temperatures, the reduced possibility of flashover, and reduces smoke damage to the affected property. Additional advantages of ventilation include the easier rescue of victims and increased ability to attack the fire. Ventilation requires full personal protective equipment and should not be attempted without qualified training. There are several different types of ventilation, and this course will examine each of those briefly.

NFPA 1001 Water Supply

Knowledge of water supply systems is an integral part of fire operations. Water is the primary extinguishing agent for fires, and for that reason firefighters must possess a solid knowledge of water supply. If water were to run out during an incident, firefighters could become trapped, injured, or killed. Firefighters must understand the principal aspects of water supply systems, how and where to access water, and what to do to prevent running out of water in an emergency. This course provides fire personnel with a basic overview of water supply systems, fire hydrants, and rural water supply operations.

NFPA 1010 Building Construction

Understanding building construction characteristics is essential for ensuring firefighter safety and effectiveness during fire suppression efforts. A lack of this knowledge can result in critical errors, endangering lives and compromising the structural stability of fire-affected buildings. This interactive online course provides a foundational understanding of building construction principles and associated hazards, emphasizing the importance of informed decision-making in fire suppression. Participants will explore the five major types of building construction, review the impacts of fire on various building materials, and learn to identify significant fire-loading hazards and potential contributors to building collapse. By the end of the course, participants will possess the knowledge to mitigate risks and enhance their operational effectiveness in fire environments.

NFPA 1010 Fire Department Communications

Communication supports every activity of the fire service. Effective communication is critical to fulfilling mission objectives. This course focuses on the various aspects pertaining to communication within the fire service. Beginning with a discussion of the importance of a communications plan and the functions of various communications hardware components, the course incorporates topics such as the communicative roles and responsibilities of personnel, and communications at the fireground. Information about recordkeeping and interfacing with public agencies and media supports the importance of a communications plan that drives best practices. The subject of communications

is always evolving. As such, case studies will allow you to fully appreciate the pace at which communications are expanding, maturing, becoming more complex, and why a firefighter must understand their influences upon the profession as a whole. The course aims to impress upon you the importance of effective communication and enhance your communicative ability.

NFPA 1010 Fire Detection, Alarm, and Suppression Systems

Fire protection systems serve as a vital first defense against structural fires, safeguarding lives and property while buying critical time for firefighters to arrive and act. Fire sprinklers, smoke detectors, and related systems significantly reduce fire-related fatalities and damages, yet requirements for these systems, particularly in residential construction, vary widely across the country. Firefighters must understand these systems to maximize their effectiveness during fire responses and advocate for their adoption in the community. This interactive online course covers fire detection, alarm systems, sprinkler and standpipe systems, and the responsibilities of firefighters when responding to alarm activations.

NFPA 1010 Fire Prevention and Public Education

Public education initiatives have been proven to reduce fire incidents, deaths, and injuries by equipping communities with the knowledge to identify risks and respond appropriately to emergencies. This interactive online course emphasizes the critical role firefighters play in educating the public about fire safety and prevention. You will learn strategies for conducting fire safety surveys, promoting fire prevention programs, and leveraging community engagement to mitigate fire hazards and enhance public safety.

NFPA 1010 Firefighter Orientation and Safety

Firefighting is a hazardous profession that claims the lives of nearly 100 firefighters each year, with tens of thousands more injured. Across the United States, over a million firefighters, both career and volunteer, work tirelessly to serve their communities. This interactive online course introduces the essential organizational structures and safety measures that protect firefighters during emergency operations, around the fire station, and on the fire apparatus. Understanding these measures and adhering to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards, specifically NFPA 1010, is critical in maintaining a safe environment for firefighters and ensuring they have the skills to work effectively as a team. This course will enhance awareness of firefighter duties, safe lifting and tool handling, preventing station injuries, and handling physical and mental challenges in the field.

NFPA 1010 Portable Fire Extinguishers

Portable fire extinguishers are critical tools for early fire intervention, capable of halting a fire before it grows out of control. Effective use depends on selecting the correct extinguisher type, understanding proper operation techniques, and knowing when it's inappropriate to use one. Misuse can escalate danger, making proper education essential for both firefighters and the public. This interactive online course outlines fire classifications, extinguisher types and ratings, inspection protocols, and safe handling, focusing on commonly used extinguishers while excluding specialty types.



FIREFIGHTER TRAINING EVOLUTIONS (NFPA 1410 SERIES)

- [NFPA 1410 Evolution 01](#)
- [NFPA 1410 Evolution 02](#)
- [NFPA 1410 Evolution 03](#)
- [NFPA 1410 Evolution 04](#)
- [NFPA 1410 Evolution 05](#)
- [NFPA 1410 Evolution 06](#)
- [NFPA 1410 Evolution 07](#)
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- [NFPA 1410 Evolution 14](#)



NFPA 1410 Evolution 01

Because working fires account for only 4% of total calls, the modern-day firefighter must rely on the skills they have learned from training. NFPA® Standard 1410 covers 14 basic firefighting evolutions that review the basic skill sets used often on the fireground. The standard's goal is to accomplish these basic evolutions, a reasonable completion time, and the expected outcomes. Evolution one requires a forward hose lay using one engine, one supply line, and two handlines in three minutes. Fireground tactics and the intricacies of each role in the engine company are reviewed. The course also covers the importance of a communication plan and an After Action Review (AAR). Success in every evolution requires understanding the drill, good preplanning, teamwork, communication, and practice.

NFPA 1410 Evolution 02

Fireground evolutions are complex mechanisms. The skills used are not used every day and require regular practice. Faced with an immediate challenge or fireground need, the 21st century firefighter must have immediate recall of a combination of real world and practiced scenarios to rely upon.

The 1410 drills are well thought out, scripted, and organized with thorough explanations of the positional skills expectations and their timing requirements.

In this assignment, a basic explanation of the fireground tactics was explored. Why would a company officer decide to defer water supply to the second due and request that engine two reverse lay in? What are those factors that a company officer uses to formulate this initial arrival decision- one that has such a quick and potentially profound outcome?

Success in this evolution requires understanding of the needs of the drill, good pre-planning, teamwork, communication, and practice.

NFPA 1410 Evolution 03

Fireground evolutions are complex mechanisms. The skills used are not used every day and require regular practice. Faced with an immediate challenge or fireground need, the 21st century firefighter must have immediate recall of a combination of real-world and practiced scenarios to rely upon.

The 1410 drills are well thought out, scripted, and organized with thorough explanations of the positional skills' expectations and their timing requirements.

Evolution 3 explains the procedures and requirements for achieving a two-engine forward lay, and discusses the important roles and responsibilities of the crew members throughout the scenario.

Success in this evolution requires understanding the needs of the drill, good pre-planning, teamwork, communication, and practice.

NFPA 1410 Evolution 04

Fireground evolutions are complex mechanisms. The skills used are not used every day and require regular practice. Faced with an immediate challenge or fireground need, the 21st century firefighter must have immediate recall of a combination of real world and practiced scenarios to rely upon.

The 1410 drills are well thought out, scripted, and organized with thorough explanations of the positional skills expectations and their timing requirements.

This assignment explores a basic explanation of the fireground tactics. The company officer anticipates a need reverse lay and bring the water supply by ways of LDH closer to the fire scene. This action mitigates friction loss before splitting the water into the attack lines.

Why would a company officer make this decision? What are those factors that a company officer uses to formulate this initial arrival decision, one that could have such a quick and potentially profound outcome? This lesson should provides the reader answers to these and other questions.

NFPA 1410 Evolution 05

Because working fires account for only 4% of total calls, the modern-day firefighter must rely on the skills they have learned from training. NFPA® Standard 1410 covers 14 basic firefighting evolutions that review the basic skill sets used often on the fireground. The standard's goal is to accomplish these basic evolutions, a reasonable completion time, and the expected outcomes. Evolution five requires two engines, one supply line, and two handlines to complete a drafting operation in six minutes. Fireground tactics and the intricacies of each role in both engine companies are reviewed. The course also covers the importance of a communication plan and an After Action Review (AAR). Success in every evolution requires understanding the drill, good preplanning, teamwork, communication, and practice.

NFPA 1410 Evolution 06

Fireground evolutions are complex mechanisms. The skills used are not used every day and require regular practice. Faced with an immediate challenge or fireground need, the 21st century firefighter must have immediate recall of a combination of real world and practiced scenarios to rely upon.

The 1410 drills are well thought out, scripted, and organized with thorough explanations of the positional skills expectations and their timing requirements.

In this scenario, the initial arriving engine will begin a fast attack toward the simulated fire scene and achieve permanent water supply through a water shuttle evolution that will be filling a portable dump tank that the engine will be drafting water from.

NFPA 1410 Evolution 07

Fireground evolutions are complex mechanisms. The skills used are not used every day and require regular practice. Faced with an immediate challenge or fireground need, the 21st century firefighter must have immediate recall of a combination of real-world and practiced scenarios to rely upon.

The 1410 drills are well thought out, scripted, and organized with thorough explanations of the positional skills' expectations and their timing requirements.

Evolution 7 explains the procedures and requirements for executing a reverse lay with a portable ground monitor, and discusses the important roles and responsibilities of the crew members throughout the scenario.

Success in this evolution requires understanding the needs of the drill, good pre-planning, teamwork, communication, and practice.

NFPA 1410 Evolution 08

Because working fires account for only 4% of total calls, the modern-day firefighter must rely on the skills they have learned from training. NFPA® Standard 1410 covers 14 basic firefighting evolutions that review the basic skill sets used often on the fireground. The standard's goal is to accomplish these basic evolutions, a reasonable completion time, and the expected outcomes. Evolution eight requires a single engine company, an engine-mounted master stream appliance, and two supply lines, to complete a forward lay and achieve 500 gpm flow for the master stream within three minutes. Fireground tactics and the intricacies of each role in the engine company are reviewed. The course also covers the importance of a communication plan and an After Action Review (AAR). Success in every evolution requires understanding the drill, good preplanning, teamwork, communication, and practice.

NFPA 1410 Evolution 09

Fireground evolutions are complex mechanisms. The skills used are not used every day and require regular practice. Faced with an immediate challenge or fireground need, the 21st century firefighter must have immediate recall of a combination of real-world and practiced scenarios to rely upon.

The 1410 drills are well thought out, scripted, and organized with thorough explanations of the positional skills expectations and their timing requirements.

Evolution 9 explains the procedures and requirements to execute use of an aerial apparatus and elevated master stream, and discusses the important roles and responsibilities of the crew members throughout the scenario.

Success in this evolution requires understanding of the needs of the drill, good pre-planning, teamwork, communication, and practice.

NFPA 1410 Evolution 10

Fireground evolutions are complex mechanisms. The skills used are not used every day and require regular practice. Faced with an immediate challenge or fireground need, the 21st century firefighter must have immediate recall of a combination of real-world and practiced scenarios to rely upon.

The 1410 drills are well thought out, scripted, and organized with thorough explanations of the positional skills' expectations and their timing requirements.

Evolution 10 explains the procedures and requirements to execute a reverse lay from an apparatus equipped with an elevated master stream, using one engine and supplying one handline, and discusses the important roles and responsibilities of the crew members throughout the scenario.

Success in this evolution requires understanding the needs of the drill, good pre-planning, teamwork, communication, and practice.

NFPA 1410 Evolution 11

Because working fires account for only 4% of total calls, the modern-day firefighter must rely on the skills they have learned from training. NFPA® Standard 1410 covers 14 basic firefighting evolutions

that review the basic skill sets used often on the fireground. The standard's goal is to accomplish these basic evolutions, a reasonable completion time, and the expected outcomes. The eleventh evolution requires four supply lines and two engines; one equipped with an elevated master stream device. Fireground tactics and the intricacies of each role are reviewed. The course also covers the importance of a communication plan and an After Action Review (AAR). Success in every evolution requires understanding the drill, good preplanning, teamwork, communication, and practice.

NFPA 1410 Evolution 12

Because working fires account for only 4% of total calls, the modern-day firefighter must rely on the skills they have learned from training. NFPA® Standard 1410 covers 14 basic firefighting evolutions that review the basic skill sets used often on the fireground. The standard's goal is to accomplish these basic evolutions, a reasonable completion time, and the expected outcomes. The twelfth evolution covers how to forward lay with an engine and sprinkler connections with two supply lines. Fireground tactics and the intricacies of each role are reviewed. The course also covers the importance of a communication plan and an After Action Review (AAR). Success in every evolution requires understanding the drill, good preplanning, teamwork, communication, and practice.

NFPA 1410 Evolution 13

Because working fires account for only 4% of total calls, the modern-day firefighter must rely on the skills they have learned from training. NFPA® Standard 1410 covers 14 basic firefighting evolutions that review the basic skill sets used often on the fireground. The standard's goal is to accomplish these basic evolutions, a reasonable completion time, and the expected outcomes. The thirteenth evolution covers how to reverse lay with two supply lines and sprinkler connections.

Fireground tactics and the intricacies of each role are reviewed. The course also covers the importance of a communication plan and an After Action Review (AAR). Success in every evolution requires understanding the drill, good preplanning, teamwork, communication, and practice.

NFPA 1410 Evolution 14

Because working fires account for only 4% of total calls, the modern-day firefighter must rely on the skills they have learned from training. NFPA® Standard 1410 covers 14 basic firefighting evolutions that review the basic skill sets used often on the fireground. The standard's goal is to accomplish these basic evolutions, a reasonable completion time, and the expected outcomes. The fourteenth evolution covers a forward lay from the engine with a single large diameter hose and two supply lines. Fireground tactics and the intricacies of each role are reviewed. The course also covers the importance of a communication plan and an After Action Review (AAR). Success in every evolution requires understanding the drill, good preplanning, teamwork, communication, and practice.



OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY, HEALTH, AND WELLNESS (NFPA 1500 SERIES)

- [NFPA 1500 Bloodborne Pathogens Safety](#)
- [NFPA 1500 Driving Safety](#)
- [NFPA 1500 Hazardous Material Identification and Spill Prevention](#)
- [NFPA 1500 Personal Protective Equipment](#)
- [NFPA 1500 Respiratory Protection](#)
- [NFPA 1500: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder \(PTSD\) in the Fire Industry](#)



NFPA 1500 Bloodborne Pathogens Safety

Firefighter/EMTs, firefighter/paramedics, fire lieutenants, fire chiefs, and all other EMS providers and healthcare workers are at risk for exposure to bloodborne pathogens (BBPs).

This course will review the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standard and requirements, as well as some of the diseases associated with BBP occupational exposures.

NFPA 1500 Driving Safety

Every year over 42,000 preventable deaths are attributed to vehicle incidents. Traffic accidents are a leading cause of incidental deaths among US workers. This training course presents information to aid employees in operating vehicles safely.

NFPA 1500 Hazardous Material Identification and Spill Prevention

This course covers what composes a hazardous material and presents the requirements for the general handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials. It covers what a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is and how to recognize the information contained in an SDS. It teaches you to recognize the special response procedures necessary to handle hazardous materials spills and covers personal protective equipment (PPE) and why you'd use it. It also identifies the procedures for cleaning up a hazardous material spill.

NFPA 1500 Personal Protective Equipment

The purpose of PPE is to shield or isolate individuals from the chemical, physical and biological hazards that may be encountered. This course describes the different types of PPE, as well as how to select and maintain PPE.

NFPA 1500 Respiratory Protection

Workers require respiratory protection when working in environments that contain oxygen-deficient atmospheres and airborne contaminants. In this course, we will discuss respirator program requirements. We will cover some respiratory hazards that workers may encounter and describe various respirators used to protect workers from these hazards. We will also discuss respirator selection and requirements for use. All users of respirators are advised to consult with the manufacturer's information to ensure proper application and understanding of the respirator limitations that are unique to each make and model.

NFPA 1500: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in the Fire Industry

There are moments in life that are so horrifying and graphic that they are vividly disturbing in a guttural way that is on a scale no person should ever have to see or endure. Unfortunately, tragedies do and will continue to occur. In each instance, the men and women of the fire and EMS services are summoned to help stabilize and start the process of putting things back together for the citizens they so faithfully serve. This is done at all hours and under any condition, where the best interests of others are placed first and before their own. However, each of these incidents takes a toll upon first responders. Even if they are unaware of the impact at that moment, repeated exposures can systematically affect mental wellbeing.

Throughout this course, you will learn the progression from exposure to behavioral health issues, how a mental health crisis presents, and the deadly consequence of responder suicide.



COMPANY OFFICER (NFPA 1021 SERIES)

- NFPA 1021 Action Plan Implementation
- NFPA 1021 Assuming the Role of Company Officer
- NFPA 1021 Community Awareness
- NFPA 1021 Company-Level Training
- NFPA 1021 Fire Department Structure
- NFPA 1021 Firefighter Safety and Health
- NFPA 1021 Incident Response Safety
- NFPA 1021 Incident Scene Communications
- NFPA 1021 Incident Scene Management
- NFPA 1021 Leadership as a Group Influence
- NFPA 1021 Legal Responsibilities and Liabilities
- NFPA 1021 Professional Ethics



NFPA 1021 Action Plan Implementation

An incident action plan sets the strategy that guides efforts in a response. Whether it is formulated mentally by the first-arriving officer or written down and revised as events unfold, the action plan is what transforms strategic goals into tactical objectives, which are used to assign tasks and resources to all units involved.

This course equips fire officers with the knowledge and ability to devise and implement an action plan for emergency responses. Various topics are discussed, including how to determine incident priorities and tactical objectives, how to break down an emergency scene into manageable parts, and how to allocate resources and assign tasks.

NFPA 1021 Assuming the Role of Company Officer

The fire service has gone through a significant change over the last twenty to thirty years. The era of the 1950s, 60s, and 70s is long gone. In those decades the focus was on the suppression of fires. Losses were very high and fire departments primarily had the singular focus of fighting fires. However, with changing times has come much change in the fire service and with the role of the company officer. This course discusses the transition from a front-line fire fighter to a company officer. It identifies the knowledge and abilities that a fire officer must possess to be successful in the company officer role.

NFPA 1021 Community Awareness

Educating the public on fire safety issues is one of the most important tasks in the fire service. It helps minimize risks and prevent fire-related emergencies. Consider the issue of smoke alarms, for example. The main reason smoke alarms fail to operate during home fires is missing or disconnected batteries. In house fires during 2003 to 2006, smoke alarms functioned less than 50% of the time. Additionally, among all home fires that resulted in at least one fatality, 40% of the homes had no smoke alarm present. These issues could easily be addressed in a community fire safety education program. Community awareness is a prerequisite for effective fire safety education. Knowing the needs and risks in the community can call attention to issues that should be addressed. Similarly, public relations is also a means of educating the public, informing them on the department's activities, and calling attention to safety issues. This course focuses on providing proactive strategies of community engagement while balancing that with the need to remain always prepared to respond to opportunities to call attention to safety issues through community outreach programs, through the media, and on an individual basis. It also discusses skills and strategies for press releases and methods of responding to citizen's concerns and complaints.

NFPA 1021 Company-Level Training

Effective training is one of the most important elements to creating a successful fire company and department. Unfortunately, there are thousands of fire fighters around the country who are not properly trained, because the training methods may be ineffective or incomplete. Training officers may not be aware of what is required to maximize the benefits of their efforts. Company officers must be developed to lead the training for their companies. NFPA 1021 Fire Officer I requirements include successful completion of Instructor I as defined in NFPA 1041 and Fire Fighter II as defined in NFPA 1001 as a minimum starting point. Therefore, an officer should have the basic training but may lack the environment and/or the methods that are presented in this program.

NFPA 1021 Fire Department Structure

It is important that all firefighters understand the structure of their departments or fire protection agencies. A lack of knowledge in this vital area can lead to misunderstanding, inefficiency, and worst of all, can complicate emergency operations. Firefighters must also have a solid understanding of the various kinds of fire protection agencies that exist and how their own departments may interact with other organizations under the Incident Command System.

This course reviews the various organizational structures of a fire department, both at the macro and micro levels. It also provides an overview of the unique mission, roles, and organizational principles of fire departments and identifies the distinctions between public and private fire protection agencies, career and volunteer firefighters, and line and staff personnel.

NFPA 1021 Firefighter Safety and Health

Firefighting is an inherently hazardous occupation, but that does not imply that some of these hazards cannot be prevented or at least minimized. Countless injuries occur yearly that could have been prevented if greater attention had been paid beforehand to the risks involved. By taking responsibility for the safety and health of department members, fire officers can play an important role in reducing these risks.

This course provides a general overview of health and safety issues that confront members of the fire service. The course introduces current local, state and federal laws pertaining to occupational safety and health that apply to fire officers. It emphasizes the importance of identifying occupational hazards that exist--both actual and potential. Factors related to physical and mental fitness and basic health, such as basic knowledge of exercise physiology, good nutrition and stress management, are also reviewed.

NFPA 1021 Incident Response Safety

This course provides a general overview of health and safety issues that the company officer may encounter during a response to a variety of incident types and the associated hazards the company may encounter. It will also provide the recommended safety strategies for minimizing these risks.

NFPA 1021 Incident Scene Communications

The importance of clear and effective communication at the scene of an incident cannot be overstated. Miscommunication or lack of communication at either end of the communication process can lead to costly setbacks or even failure in incident operations. In the high stakes environment of the fireground, there is no room for communication breakdown.

This course focuses on conveying to you, as a fire fighter, the importance of clear and effective communication in incident responses.

The various kinds of communication, the components that comprise a department's communications system, and the intrinsic relationship between Incident Command System (ICS) and communication are highlighted. In addition, critical junctures of communication during incident operations are reviewed.

NFPA 1021 Incident Scene Management

Officers responsible for incident scene management play a critical role in protecting their colleagues and providing as safe an operating environment as possible in an inherently unsafe environment.

How an incident scene is managed can determine the overall effectiveness of a department's response. Proper scene management can minimize firefighters' exposure to risk and maximize the efficiency of their interventions, whether they are aimed at life safety, incident stabilization, or property conservation.

This course provides an overview of the responsibilities and tasks associated with incident scene management. It discusses topics such as scene safety, performing size-up, and managing the various components of an incident.

NFPA 1021 Leadership as a Group Influence

Leadership is essential to being an effective fire company officer. If you have misconceptions or a lack of knowledge about leadership, however, it will negatively impact how you manage your team.

Leadership skills can be taught to anyone, and great leaders come in many forms. The goal of this course is to outline how to become a better leader in your fire company, no matter your experience, skill level, or perceptions of leadership.

This course teaches the importance of leadership in fire service, why leadership is critical to an effective company, and describes how leaders can create a better and more productive work environment. The various types and styles of power a leader can use will be explained, as will leadership theories and how they apply to fire service. This course also outlines effective leadership strategies for fire officers, explains the challenges of leading a group and how to overcome them.

NFPA 1021 Legal Responsibilities and Liabilities

A number of recent tragic incidents have served as a wake-up call to the need for focusing greater attention on legal issues in the fire service. Departments can be cited and fined by OSHA or other agencies for lack of training, documentation, or compliance with specific sections of the law.

This course focuses on the legislation and standards that affect firefighters and the ongoing mitigation efforts that should be in place in a fire department. Regulatory and standards compliance, thorough documentation, and ongoing training are emphasized in this course as forming the basis for protecting the fire department from liability.

This course focuses on federal law, but state law may also apply in many areas. Departments should provide training on applicable laws in their states. If legal advice or other expert assistance is required for implementing liability reduction strategies in your department, seek the services of a competent legal professional who is aware of the unique issues faced by emergency fire and rescue personnel.

NFPA 1021 Professional Ethics

This course deals with ethics. All facets of our everyday life, regardless of the role we play, expose us to the opportunity to practice ethical behavior in our own lives while almost simultaneously, we are exposed

to numerous examples of unethical actions on the part of others. Some of these unethical actions include stealing, embezzlement, and failure to do the 'right thing,' all of which reinforce the foundational role of ethics in the fire service. After defining ethics and providing examples of ethical violations, the course discusses the central role of ethics in public service and the fire service's ethical principles.



EMERGENCY VEHICLE OPERATOR TRAINING

- Distracted Driving for Emergency Vehicle Operators
- Driver Safety Orientation for Emergency Vehicle Operators
- Emergency Vehicle Operations
- Intersection Safety for Emergency Vehicle Operators
- Legal Considerations for Emergency Vehicle Operators
- Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance for Emergency Vehicle Operators



Distracted Driving for Emergency Vehicle Operators

A brief gaze at a vehicle accident, a turn of the neck to look into the backseat, a routine cell phone conversation -- these all have the potential to cause a deadly motor vehicle accident. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 6 to 8.3 million drivers crashed in the past five years as a result of being distracted. Distracted driving is receiving increasing attention from both the media and legislators, but there is still a long way to go before drivers are fully aware of the hazards involved. On average, drivers require about 3/4 of a second to react. When a driver's attention is diverted from the roadway ahead of the vehicle, that reaction time can be drastically increased, and traumatic injury or fatality can be the tragic end result. This course examines the problem of distracted driving and offers solutions and prevention measures for avoiding accidents due to distracted driving. Recent case studies are also presented along with a discussion of the lessons that can be learned from each.

Driver Safety Orientation for Emergency Vehicle Operators

Roadways are a dangerous place for emergency responders. Since 1979 over 270 firefighters and emergency responders have died in accidents involving motor vehicles - this represents almost 25% of emergency responder deaths overall. Many more are injured annually from emergency vehicle related accidents. Preventing work-related roadway crashes requires strategies that combine traffic safety principles and sound safety management practices. Although fire departments cannot control roadway conditions, they can promote safe driving behavior by providing safety information to firefighters and by setting and enforcing driver safety policies. Crashes are not an unavoidable part of doing business. Operating an emergency vehicle is a responsibility you should take seriously to minimize the risk of injury and death to yourself and others, as well as damage to expensive equipment. This course highlights the steps you can take to protect yourself and your fellow firefighters on the road.

Emergency Vehicle Operations

This course aims to review the fundamentals of emergency vehicle driving. Using contemporary examples and statistics, the need for training on this subject is emphasized. Factors to consider in route planning are also reviewed. Special attention is given as well to proper start-up procedures, fundamentals of safe driving, defensive driving, and positioning safely at the emergency scene.

Intersection Safety for Emergency Vehicle Operators

For emergency vehicle drivers, intersections are one of the most dangerous sections of the roadway. Numerous studies have shown that intersections are the most likely location for an emergency vehicle to be involved in a crash. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) lists intersection safety as one of its top priorities, and it recommends driver training as one of the keys to reducing motor vehicle crashes at intersections. This course highlights the principles and practices emergency vehicle operators must consider for safely navigating through various types of intersections and examines the potential risks associated with the operation of vehicles at intersections. The course describes best practices for intersection safety and encourages the adoption of key safety practices to reduce vehicle-related crashes at intersections and is divided into two sections: Lessons 1-10 review basic intersection safety and Lessons 11-13 discuss intersection safety when responding to an emergency.

Legal Considerations for Emergency Vehicle Operators

This course reviews legal aspects of emergency vehicle operation, including appropriate vehicle procedures based upon federal, state, local, and organization regulations. It also reviews the need for compliance with traffic laws and appropriate conditions for exemption. Legal terms and principles discussed include due regard, true emergencies, negligence, and abandonment. Strategies for protection from liability are also covered.

Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance for Emergency Vehicle Operators

This course focuses on responsibility of emergency vehicle operators to inspect their vehicles and maintain them in good working condition. Critical and pertinent topics are covered such as what to inspect, how to document inspections, the cost-saving benefits of properly maintaining a vehicle, how to check tire pressure, and how to identify common vehicle problems before they contribute to costly major mechanical failures.



GENERAL

- Customer Service for Fire Department Personnel
- Electric and Alternative Fuel Vehicles for First Responders
- Fire & EMS Grant Writing
- Fire Industry Driver Intersection Safety
- Fire Industry Driver Operator
- First Responder Hybrid Vehicle Incidents
- Health and Wellness in Public Safety
- Interactions with Individuals with Disabilities
- Maximizing Your Volunteer Firefighter Recruitment Efforts with an Effective Open House
- NFPA 1584 Firefighter Rehabilitation (2 modules)
- NFPA 1851 - Cancer Related Risks of Firefighting
- NFPA 3000: Standard for Preparedness and Response to Active Shooter and/or Hostile Events
- Understanding Autism Spectrum Disorder for First Responders



Customer Service for Fire Department Personnel

The fire service is a customer-oriented industry. It exists to serve the public and to provide services such as safety and protection, rescue, and medical aid. For this reason, all fire service personnel need to have excellent customer service skills. Using these basic skills when interacting with others, whether they are department colleagues or members of the public, can create a more positive experience. It can also contribute to making the community more supportive of the fire service, which is critical for any taxpayer-funded organization. Customer service is a vital part of the mission of fire service agencies.

Electric and Alternative Fuel Vehicles for First Responders

Both electric and alternative fuel vehicles have seen exponential growth in sales over the past few years. Many people around the nation are investing in these modes of transportation for a variety of reasons. Between 2013 and 2017, sales of electric vehicles saw a 641 percent increase in sales. Today's electric and alternative fuel vehicles come in wide range of sizes from small cars and pickup trucks to SUVs, large buses, garbage trucks, and semi-trucks.

Fire & EMS Grant Writing

Funding is critical to Fire and EMS operations. Equipment, staffing, training all require funding, and the level they require can increase from year to year. This can be challenging when city, state, and other parent organization budgets are already strapped for cash or cutting back in difficult economic times. Yet without maintaining adequate funding, operations are less effective, the community is under served, and lives are put at risk--both those of personnel and of members of the community.

For these reasons, grant writing is an important skill to master. Skills such as research, organization, attention to detail, clear communication, and persistence are all key factors in successfully applying for, winning, and using grant assistance.

This course aims to educate Fire and EMS personnel on the skills and tasks necessary for successful grant writing, from the beginning stages of needs assessment and grant research to procuring resources with the allocated grant funds. Key emphasis is placed on federal grants and strategies are proposed for writing grants that successfully reach panel review.

Fire Industry Driver Intersection Safety

Collisions involving emergency related vehicles is a constant and growing concern. Intersection collisions are the most serious of these incidents. Statistics from the United States Fire Administration, National Highway Transportation Safety Administration, National Safety Council, among others, depict a growing concern and need for awareness surrounding these incidents

In conjunction with VFIS, the Volunteer Combination Officer Section of the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), The National Volunteer Fire Council, and the National Fire Protection Association, TargetSolutions has developed this course to highlight the principles and practices emergency responders must consider with regard to all motor vehicles, while examining potential risks associated with the operation and presence of an emergency vehicle. The course incorporates long established VFIS intersection safety techniques and seat belt use protocols as best practices in emergency vehicle safe operations.

Fire Industry Driver Operator

Roadways are a dangerous place for emergency responders. In the year 2020 alone, an estimated 15,675 fire department vehicles were involved in traffic accidents which resulted in 550 firefighter injuries and 7 fatalities. In the period covering 2010 to 2020, 44 firefighters were killed when struck by a vehicle. Sadly, in almost 20% of these fatalities, the firefighter was struck by another fire department vehicle.

Driving an emergency vehicle, and operating on roadways, is a responsibility you should take seriously to minimize the risk of injury and death to yourself and others. Since hands-on experience is a key element to operating an emergency vehicle safely it is recommended that you attend an approved driving course for emergency responders, based upon NFPA 1002, if you are the driver of an emergency vehicle.

This training course reviews the physical characteristics and features of large vehicles, the principles of safe driving, and highlights the risks you may encounter on the road as a driver and a passenger in an emergency vehicle. Understanding these concepts can help ensure you and your co-workers arrive safely on the scene. Operating an emergency vehicle is a responsibility you should take seriously to minimize the risk of injury and death to yourself and others, as well as damage to expensive equipment.

First Responder Hybrid Vehicle Incidents

In order to safely and efficiently rescue victims from electric vehicle incidents, first responders must utilize resources to identify, secure, and safely operate around electric vehicle systems. This didactic training is intended to give an overview of first response concerns to emerging technologies and is in no way a substitute for field training, vehicle extrication as presented by industry experts, and experience. In this training course, we will discuss why electric technology is popular in vehicles and the methods to safely respond to hybrid electric and total electric vehicle incidents. We will also introduce basic concepts related to hybrid electric and total electric vehicle extrication: identify, secure, and safely operate around hybrid electric and total electric vehicle systems. We will also discuss an emerging concern for first responders, closely related to the technologies that will be covered in this course.

Health and Wellness in Public Safety

This interactive online course explores the physical and mental health challenges faced by emergency personnel and provides strategies to improve overall well-being. You will examine the impact of stress, poor nutrition, shift work, and other risk factors on long-term health and learn practical approaches to fitness, nutrition, and stress management. The course also covers critical-incident stress, emotional wellness, and recognizing signs of substance misuse. By implementing these strategies, public safety personnel can enhance their longevity, resilience, and overall quality of life.

Interactions with Individuals with Disabilities

Public Safety Professionals are faced with many challenges as part of their daily routines and shift assignments. The dynamic nature of the career itself attracts many who aspire to work in a setting where no two days are ever the same. This perception holds true when interacting with members of the communities that they serve, as no two encounters are ever the same. As a result, public safety professionals are able to quickly recognize patterns of behavior. Being able to determine if a person is a threat to personal safety is always the priority; however, there are some people who don't fit the expected patterns of behavior. These members of the community may have disabilities that make them behavioral

outliers who now require an individualized and unique approach to best serve their needs. This course will help you identify and effectively manage individuals with cognitive and behavioral disabilities as part of your overall emergency response.

Maximizing Your Volunteer Firefighter Recruitment Efforts with an Effective Open House

For many years, open houses have been a popular community outreach event for volunteer and combination fire departments around the county. However, trying to keep citizens engaged and encouraging department involvement can be a daunting task. As a department, are you getting the most you can out of open houses? Do you focus on public education, safety, and the recruitment of potential new volunteers? All three aspects are equally as important. This course will share information on preparing, planning, and executing a successful open house. Follow along and learn the ways to host a community engaging, educating and entertaining event.

NFPA 1584 Firefighter Rehabilitation (2 modules)

Firefighting is a labor-intense occupation. The heavy physical and mental demands placed on firefighters in an emergency can push the human body to its limits—and sometimes beyond it. Over half of all fatalities in the fire service are caused by stress, overexertion, and related medical issues, and these also contribute to a large proportion of injuries and illnesses among fire personnel. To protect yourselves from overworking and allow you to continue operations in a safe and effective manner, you need to make sure you rest, rehydrate, and reenergize at regular intervals during operations and training exercises.

You will review the requirements and guidelines for rehab operations. Topics from NFPA 1584 Standard are covered and it is divided into two courses.

NFPA 1851 - Cancer Related Risks of Firefighting

This course, which is guided by NFPA® 1851, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting (2014), aims to provide a thorough understanding of fire-service-related cancer risks for today's firefighters and fire personnel.

The importance of turnout gear care, maintenance, and inspections will be stressed, along with your responsibilities for proper decontamination, isolation, and reporting of issues. Turnout gear interface areas and their potential weaknesses will be explained, including target organs that may be affected by repeated exposures to carcinogens when interface areas are breached.

Finally, the course will present eight of the most common carcinogens a firefighter may regularly face in today's homes, and how those chemicals develop within closed-space fire environments.

NFPA 3000: Standard for Preparedness and Response to Active Shooter and/or Hostile Events

This course is for suitable for all levels of first responders, firefighters, and paramedics, and emergency medical technicians at the basic and intermediate levels. There is not a one-size-fits-all approach in regard to how a given jurisdiction handles an active shooter event. This in-depth course incorporates the National Fire Protection Association's NFPA 3000™ (PS) Standard for an Active Shooter/Hostile Event Response (ASHER) Program standard, along with other recommended practices from law enforcement, fire rescue, and emergency medical service (EMS) resources, echoing the NFPA® statement on equivalency.

The course conveys multiple aspects to an ASHER Program. These range from preparedness and training to response expectations, on-scene actions, and incident command and community recovery. Because each community is unique and has varied resources and institutional beliefs that ultimately will be a prime motivating factor in the breadth and depth of the response and action by its first responders, this course will convey the national optic on the subject and tie it together with evidenced-based findings.

To that end, throughout this course, you will find data sets that have been compiled by the nations law enforcement agencies during active shooter events and mass killings, the lessons learned by fire rescue and EMS providers during the events, and what best practices can be created that may provide immediate and tangible lifesaving interventions to the victims of Criminal Mass Casualty Incidents.

Understanding Autism Spectrum Disorder for First Responders

In the US, it is estimated that 1 in 36 children have autism and 1 in 45 adults have autism. This interactive online course is designed to equip first responders with crucial insights into Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) to facilitate safer and more effective interactions. The course focuses on identifying ASD traits, understanding associated mental and physical issues that may coexist, and addressing potential difficulties in communication and behavior. It provides tools and approaches to navigate encounters with individuals with ASD in various public safety roles. You will learn how to recognize signs of ASD, approach situations calmly, and tactically reposition yourself to ensure appropriate and non-threatening interactions, ultimately enhancing your ability to assist and support individuals with ASD in emergency situations.



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