

# Firefighter Training

*Online Course Catalog*





# Online Firefighter Course Catalog

Well-trained firefighters are safer and more effective, improving outcomes and reducing liability for both the individual and their department. That’s why we offer the best online learning and training management system purpose-built for public safety. More than 10,000 agencies rely on Vector Solutions to assign, deliver, track, and report online and in-person training in one place.



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Vector Solutions features more than 450 hours of training for fire departments. Fire courses are based on NFPA codes and standards, wildland fire, safety and wellness, ARFF, and more. Additional complimentary catalogs include HR, OSHA, driver safety, professional development, and other essential topics critical for success in today’s rapidly evolving landscape.



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## NFPA 470 SERIES

- Emergency Response to Terrorism (4 modules)
- NFPA 470: Advanced HAZWOPER Awareness (4 modules)
- NFPA 470: HAZMAT Operations Level Refresher (4 modules)
- NFPA 470: HAZMAT Transportation



## Emergency Response to Terrorism (4 modules) (4-hour)

Increasingly, terror related activities are becoming more prevalent and are affecting everyday life for Americans. Whether homegrown or affiliated with an organization that is aligned with a known terror group, such events are becoming more and more normalized in our society. While by no means an everyday event, and hopefully a less than once in a career event, rescuers must be prepared and ready to respond if and when the need arises.

This four-module program for first responders is essential for anyone who may be among the first to arrive at an incident of suspicious origin. It is intended to be a general introduction to “awareness level” concepts for first-responders arriving at the scene of a potential terrorist incident.

## NFPA 470: Advanced HAZWOPER Awareness (4 modules) (8-hour)

A hazardous materials incident is defined as the release, or suspected release, of a hazardous material into the environment. Even with the best prevention methods in place, hazardous materials incidents are bound to happen. Understanding the nature of the hazardous materials you work with, and how to respond to an incident or potential incident will help you quickly manage a dangerous situation and minimize damage done to persons, the environment, and facilities. Being able to recognize and quickly request the appropriate aid is the main responsibility of first responders at the awareness level.

First responders at the awareness level are typically workers likely to witness or discover a hazardous materials release within the course of their normal duties. This course is specifically designed to review the basics of hazardous materials that awareness level first responders must know.

## NFPA 470: HAZMAT Operations Level Refresher (4 modules) (8-hour)

**Module 1:** This is the first module of the four-part First Responder Operations Level Refresher course, intended for personnel who respond to hazardous materials events and mitigate the incident in a defensive fashion. This course will describe the different types of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes you may encounter, how their hazardous properties are communicated, initial response steps, and common containers in which hazardous materials are stored or transported. Understanding the nature of hazardous materials and the risks involved will help the first responder effectively, and safely, manage an incident.

**Module 2:** Planning the Response is the second portion of the four-part First Responder Operations Level Refresher course. This module will cover the chemical and physical properties of materials and their impact on storage and transport containers; response objectives, including how to assess the risk to a responder for each hazard class; and how to determine the suitability of SCBA and personal protective equipment.

**Module 3:** This course addresses the types of incidents and roles and responsibilities for the First Responder position. These range from evacuation to decontamination and understanding what a defensive posture is and how it differs from offensive tactics on such an event. Knowing your role is pivotal to your safety, that of others, and the success of the overall mission.

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**Module 4:** This course will cover incident management systems, the operations level responder's role in the response plane, factors unique to terrorist attacks and intentional incidents, and common agents used by terrorists.

### **NFPA 470: HAZMAT Transportation (1-hour)**

Preventing spills, fires, and explosions of hazardous materials during transportation is a major goal of the U.S. Department of Transportation. In order to protect the environment, the public, and employees from such incidents, they have developed and adopted rigorous standards for packaging and identifying hazardous materials that are shipped by any mode of transportation.

This course will discuss general Department of Transportation classifications, and requirements for packaging and shipping hazardous materials. Hazardous materials must be properly prepared for shipment.



## NFPA 1001 SERIES | FIREFIGHTER I & II

- [NFPA 1001 Building Construction](#)
- [NFPA 1001 Fire Behavior](#)
- [NFPA 1001 Fire Control](#)
- [NFPA 1001 Fire Department Communications](#)
- [NFPA 1001 Fire Detection, Alarm & Suppression Systems](#)
- [NFPA 1001 Fire Hose](#)
- [NFPA 1001 Fire Prevention and Public Education](#)
- [NFPA 1001 Fire Streams](#)
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- [NFPA 1001 Portable Extinguishers](#)
- [NFPA 1001 Protection of Evidence of Fire Origin & Cause](#)
- [NFPA 1001 Rescue and Extrication](#)
- [NFPA 1001 Self Contained Breathing Apparatus \(SCBA\)](#)
- [NFPA 1001 Vehicle Extrication](#)
- [NFPA 1001 Ventilation](#)
- [NFPA 1001 Water Supply](#)





## **NFPA 1001 Building Construction (1-hour)**

A solid knowledge of the fundamentals of building construction is crucial to the proper understanding of firefighting. An understanding of building construction will also serve to significantly reduce risks that may be incurred while fighting fires. A lack of consideration for the construction characteristics of a building can lead to deadly error during the course of fire suppression. Properly informed firefighters are less likely to perform actions which endanger themselves, others, or the long-term stability of any building affected by a fire. This course will cover the basic elements of building construction and related hazards.

## **NFPA 1001 Fire Behavior (0.5-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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 Department Communications (1.5-hour)**

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.

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## **NFPA 1001 Fire Detection, Alarm & Suppression Systems (1-hour)**

Fire protection systems are a key first line of defense in controlling and sometimes even extinguishing structural fires. They save lives, protect property, and buy valuable time for firefighters as they respond to the scene of a fire. Having sprinklers installed in a building drastically lowers the chances of occupants dying in a fire or of suffering property loss. Because sprinklers, smoke detectors, and other protection systems play such a valuable role in the mission of the local fire department, firefighters should encourage their use in the community they serve and be familiar with the particular types of protection systems. Firefighters should also be prepared to use these systems to their fullest potential when attacking a fire.

## **NFPA 1001 Fire Hose (1-hour)**

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 Prevention and Public Education (1-hour)**

Public education is a large part of fire service. As education and prevention is emphasized within a particular jurisdiction, the occurrence of fires generally decreases. Because the public is made more aware of dangerous practices and procedures, they are better equipped to work with the department to prevent fires. In areas with enough education, the public is also better equipped to respond appropriately to an incident.

Firefighters increase community awareness of fire safety in a number of ways. They conduct fire safety surveys, which serve to identify areas of particular risk and enable agencies to work with the public to mitigate the dangers. They may also create education materials for distribution in the community, teach classes, and give tours of the fire station. A fire department can maximize safety and prevention in its jurisdiction by taking an active role in public education and fire prevention and understanding the critical role played by its interaction with the public. This course will provide a basic overview of some of the most commonly encountered fire hazards and the methods fire departments can use to raise public awareness of fire safety and prevention.

## **NFPA 1001 Fire Streams (1-hour)**

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 Orientation and Safety (1-hour)**

Firefighting is an inherently hazardous occupation. Each year, firefighters are killed or injured in the line of duty. It is the responsibility of every firefighter to maintain the basic skills and knowledge required to perform safely as team members of a fire department during emergency operations. The purpose of this course is to provide an overview of the organizational structures in place to ensure a safe, organized emergency response, as well as general safety precautions for working on the fire apparatus, around the fire station, and on the scene of an emergency.

## **NFPA 1001 Firefighter Personal Protective Equipment (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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 Portable Extinguishers (1-hour)**

Portable fire extinguishers are an important early-intervention tool for attacking small fires. When used effectively, they can quickly and easily prevent a fire from growing out of control, which limits the damages and risks involved. They can also be used in areas inaccessible to hoses, such as when attacking wildland fires. It is most important to know what kind of extinguisher to use and how to use it properly. In the untrained hands, the wrong fire extinguisher can actually worsen the situation quickly. This knowledge is not only vital for firefighters' own use, but for educating the general public as well. This course reviews the guidelines of safe portable fire extinguisher operation and the unique considerations that distinguish each type of extinguisher. Various topics are covered including, fire classifications, fire extinguisher rating systems, extinguisher inspection, and proper care and maintenance.

### **NFPA 1001 Protection of Evidence of Fire Origin & Cause (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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

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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) (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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 1021 SERIES I COMPANY OFFICER

- [NFPA 1021 Action Plan Implementation](#)
- [NFPA 1021 Assuming the Role of Company Officer](#)
- [NFPA 1021 Budgeting](#)
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- [NFPA 1021 Company-Level Training](#)
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- [NFPA 1021 Fire and Life Safety Inspections](#)
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- [NFPA 1021 Pre-Incident Planning](#)
- [NFPA 1021 Professional Ethics](#)
- [NFPA 1021 Public Education Programs](#)





## **NFPA 1021 Action Plan Implementation (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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 Budgeting (1-hour)**

Fire company officers are becoming increasingly more involved in the management aspects of supervising a company. This is being accomplished by meeting the knowledge and skills under NFPA 1021: Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications. One of these responsibilities includes understanding and utilizing the process of preparing the annual budget. For this reason, it is important that company officers understand the process and the tasks they may be expected to perform. This course provides an overview of the budgeting process with a focus on career departments who protect the majority of U.S. citizens using government funding.

## **NFPA 1021 Community Awareness (1-hour)**

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.

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## **NFPA 1021 Company-Level Training (1-hour)**

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 Elements of Supervision and Management (1-hour)**

Being a company officer, means shouldering leadership responsibilities both at the station house and at the fireground. Too often, officers may have strong managerial abilities at the station house and weak supervisory skills at the fireground, or vice versa. The challenge for the officer is to strive to demonstrate excellent leadership in every situation.

This course focuses on equipping officers with both the knowledge and the know how to effectively carry out their leadership in the two areas of supervision and management. To do this, the course reviews a broad range of topics, ranging from the theoretical--such as a brief historical overview of management theories up to the present--to the practical, such as basic principles of budgeting and administrative duties.

## **NFPA 1021 Fire and Life Safety Inspections (1-hour)**

Fire and life safety inspections are an important aspect of the local fire officer's duty and responsibility, and safety inspections are among the most critical duties performed by fire personnel in the course of their careers. These inspections may or may not require formal training and certification as required by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).

Aside from potential legal compliance, in order to perform successful and thorough inspections, fire personnel must be familiar with a set of general inspection techniques. They may also require specialized training depending on the local industrial base. This course examines how to conduct fire and life safety inspections effectively.

## **NFPA 1021 Fire Department Structure (1-hour)**

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 Fire Investigation (1-hour)**

The company officer has a broad area of responsibility, as outlined in NFPA 1021 (2020) sections 4.2 through 4.7. Many of their duties involve training, education, and planning. Quite often, emergency response actions are a smaller portion of their time, yet a critical aspect of their duties. The intent of this program is to prepare the company officer to understand their role with regard to initial fire investigation.

Among other duties at fires, company officers are responsible for securing the scene of a fire and protecting possible evidence until the cause of the fire has been determined or the scene is under control of trained fire investigators. These requirements dictate that company officers have a deep understanding of fire behavior, investigation techniques, and the importance of proper documentation. This course discusses the company officer's responsibilities regarding fire-cause determination, scene security, and evidence preservation.

## **NFPA 1021 Firefighter Safety and Health (1-hour)**

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 Government Structure (1-hour)**

This course provides an overview of federal, state, and local government structures, agencies, and functions with a focus on their relevance to the fire department. Of these, particular attention has been given to local governments and the importance of recognizing the fire department's place within them. The course also provides an overview of the different types of local governments a department may encounter and the ways laws are made.

## **NFPA 1021 Incident Response Safety (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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 Information Management (1-hour)**

Information is a commodity intrinsic to nearly every activity in the fire service. Information is transmitted from instructor to students during training exercises. It is relayed from dispatch to officers in emergency incidents. Pre-incident plans, another type of information, are retrieved by the Incident Commander (IC) at the scene. Letters and press releases contain information that is often made available to the public through local government officials or the news media.

Activities like these all require effective information management.

This course provides an overview of information management in the fire service. It reinforces the importance of effective information management and covers a range of topics, including principles of good writing, types of written communication, reporting, and recordkeeping. Discussion is also devoted to the use of technology in the task of information management.

### **NFPA 1021 Labor Relations (1-hour)**

Firefighters today enjoy much better working conditions than their early predecessors. While many of the improvements can be attributed to general societal progress, or to better equipment, more training, or increased attention to health and safety, organized labor has also played a significant role in many of the improvements. As firefighters recognize the valuable roles of both organized labor and management in the fire service, labor-management relations can improve and progress can be made in cooperating to serve the community well.

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This course provides an overview of labor relations with an emphasis on practical solutions for maintaining positive relations between labor and management. Topics discussed include legislation on labor issues, types of labor actions, grievance procedures, and conflict resolution, including mediation and arbitration.

### **NFPA 1021 Leadership as a Group Influence (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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 Pre-Incident Planning (1-hour)**

Pre-incident planning is a critical task for firefighters. It is the first line of attack in the firefighting arsenal and is a proactive way of fighting fires as opposed to the reactive way of responding to alarms. This course reviews the concept of pre-incident planning and reiterates the importance of conducting such planning in a thorough and effective manner. Pre-incident planning is just as critical a task for the fire department as mitigation.

### **NFPA 1021 Professional Ethics (1-hour)**

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.

### **NFPA 1021 Public Education Programs (1-hour)**

Providing fire and injury prevention programs is one of the most important services a department can provide to the community.

This course prepares fire officers to develop, implement, and evaluate effective public education programs that have lasting impact in the community.

The course closely follows the five steps in public fire education planning outlined by the U.S. Fire Administration. In addition, it includes tips and strategies for understanding audiences and giving presentations.





## NFPA 1041 SERIES

- [NFPA 1041: Fire Service Instructor I](#)
- [NFPA 1041: Fire Service Instructor II](#)
- [NFPA 1041: Fire Service Instructor III](#)



### **NFPA 1041: Fire Service Instructor I (1-hour)**

NFPA 1041 is divided into three certifications at the NPQ/IFSAC level: Instructor I, II and III. These levels represent the various degrees of knowledge and skills required to function as an instructor. This standard affects firefighters, company officers, chief officers and fire academy personnel (training officers).

The first level introduces student learning psychology, preparing and presenting a topic, instructor credibility, and assessment requirements.

This course, combined with levels two and three, provides a natural progression for an individual to develop from entry-level instructor to chief of training.

### **NFPA 1041: Fire Service Instructor II (2-hour)**

NFPA 1041 is divided into three certifications at the NPQ/IFSAC level: Instructor I, II and III. These levels represent the various degrees of knowledge and skills required to function as an instructor. This standard affects firefighters, company officers, chief officers and fire academy personnel (training officers).

The second level addresses curriculum development and provides additional information on the requisite knowledge and skills of level one.

This course, combined with levels one and three, provides a natural progression for an individual to develop from entry-level instructor to chief of training.

### **NFPA 1041: Fire Service Instructor III (1-hour)**

NFPA 1041 is divided into three certifications at the NPQ/IFSAC level: Instructor I, II and III. These levels represent the various degrees of knowledge and skills required to function as an instructor. This standard affects firefighters, company officers, chief officers and fire academy personnel (training officers).

The third level prepares the instructor for selecting instructors, proposal developments, bid specifications, in-depth training analysis and training-related investigations. Important points from levels one and two are briefly reviewed as well.

This course, combined with levels one and two, provides a natural progression for an individual to develop from entry-level instructor to chief of training.





## 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](#)
- [NFPA 1410 Evolution 08](#)
- [NFPA 1410 Evolution 09](#)
- [NFPA 1410 Evolution 10](#)
- [NFPA 1410 Evolution 11](#)
- [NFPA 1410 Evolution 12](#)
- [NFPA 1410 Evolution 13](#)
- [NFPA 1410 Evolution 14](#)





### **NFPA 1410 Evolution 01 (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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.

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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 (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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.

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### **NFPA 1410 Evolution 08 (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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.





## NFPA 1500 SERIES

- [NFPA 1500 Bloodborne Pathogens Safety](#)
- [NFPA 1500 Combustible & Flammable Liquids](#)
- [NFPA 1500 Compressed Gas Safety](#)
- [NFPA 1500 Confined Space Entry](#)
- [NFPA 1500 CPR Academic](#)
- [NFPA 1500 Driving Safety](#)
- [NFPA 1500 Hazard Communication](#)
- [NFPA 1500 Hazardous Material Identification and Spill Prevention](#)
- [NFPA 1500 Laboratory Safety](#)
- [NFPA 1500 Materials Handling, Storage, Use & Disposal](#)
- [NFPA 1500 Personal Protective Equipment](#)
- [NFPA 1500 Respiratory Protection](#)
- [NFPA 1500 Welding Safety](#)
- [NFPA 1500: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder \(PTSD\) in the Fire Industry](#)



### **NFPA 1500 Bloodborne Pathogens Safety (1-hour)**

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 Combustible & Flammable Liquids (1-hour)**

This course covers the two primary hazards associated with flammable and combustible liquids: explosion and fire. In order to prevent these hazards, this course and the standard upon which it is based (29 CFR 1910.106), address the primary concerns of design and construction, ventilation, ignition sources, and storage.

### **NFPA 1500 Compressed Gas Safety (1-hour)**

Firefighters routinely have the occasion to interact with various compressed gases. This occurs as part of the fire suppression response, fire prevention and inspection efforts, and during technical and rescue operations. The products that the fire service uses range from compressed gas for cutting needs to the everyday usage of oxygen canisters.

Many hazards are involved in the handling, storage, and use of compressed gas. Compressed gases store tremendous amounts of potential energy, which can be hazardous to civilian employees and first responders alike, unless they understand the general requirements and safety measures when working with these substances.

### **NFPA 1500 Confined Space Entry (1-hour)**

As a firefighter, you may be exposed to the hazards associated with confined space operations. This course will familiarize you with both confined spaces and permit-required confined spaces, showing you how to safely work in and around such areas. You will learn steps you can take to work safely, including the elements of a confined space permit system and the potential hazards associated with confined spaces. This course will teach you how to recognize symptoms of hazard exposure in a confined space, how to respond to those hazards, what equipment needs to be available in confined spaces, and emergency response protocol.

### **NFPA 1500 CPR Academic (1-hour)**

Each year approximately 250,000 people die of sudden cardiac arrest in the United States. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is a combination of rescue breathing and chest compressions delivered to victims thought to be in cardiac arrest. During cardiac arrest, the heart stops pumping blood, blood pressure falls to zero, and the pulse stops. Within 10 seconds a victim may lose consciousness and become unresponsive. CPR helps circulate blood that contains oxygen to the brain and other vital organs and can help “buy time” until help arrives. This course highlights how to recognize the signs of cardiac arrest, how and when to perform CPR, and how to use an AED to help a person in cardiac arrest.

This course is meant to supplement CPR training conducted by the American Heart Association. It is not to be used as the primary guide for patient care. Please contact the American Heart Association for the hands-on class information.

### **NFPA 1500 Driving Safety (1-hour)**

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 Hazard Communication (1-hour)**

Exposure to hazardous chemicals can present numerous dangers to workers. More than 32 million workers are exposed to one or more chemical hazards across various industrial sectors. And with hundreds of new hazardous chemicals being introduced annually, in addition to the estimated 650,000 already existing hazardous chemical products, the risk is increasing every year.

OSHA's hazard communication standard is designed to ensure the information about these dangers is shared with those who need to know. This course covers OSHA's hazard communication standard with an emphasis on what it is and how to comply. It also provides guidelines to help prevent chemical hazard incidents and the adverse health effects that may result. More than one-third of all American workers are exposed to one or more chemical hazards across the various industrial sectors.

### **NFPA 1500 Hazardous Material Identification and Spill Prevention (1-hour)**

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 Laboratory Safety (1-hour)**

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), recognizing the unique characteristics of the laboratory workplace, tailored a standard for occupational exposure to hazardous chemicals in laboratories to include approximately 934,000 employees in 34,214 industrial, clinical, and academic laboratories. This course describes the requirements of the Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories, including the written chemical hygiene plan to ensure employees are protected from all potentially hazardous chemicals in use in their work area(s).

### **NFPA 1500 Materials Handling, Storage, Use & Disposal (1-hour)**

More employees are injured in industry occupations while moving materials than while performing any other single function. This course discusses strategies employees can practice to remain safe while performing work functions that require the handling, storage, use, or disposal of materials. In addition to basic warehouse safety, this course also explores chemical safety concepts, guidelines for forklift

and man lift operations, requirements for vehicle and machinery use, and precautions for working with hazardous materials. More employees are injured moving materials than while performing any other single function.

### **NFPA 1500 Personal Protective Equipment (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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 Welding Safety (1-hour)**

Welding, cutting and brazing are hazardous activities that pose a unique combination of both safety and health risks to more than 500,000 workers in a wide variety of industries. The risk from fatal injuries alone is more than four deaths per thousand workers over a working lifetime. Even with advances in control technology, welders continue to be exposed to hazardous welding fumes and gases.

### **NFPA 1500: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in the Fire Industry (2-hour)**

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.





## GENERAL FIREFIGHTER TRAINING

- Carbon Monoxide
- Customer Service for Fire Department Personnel
- Electric and Alternative Fuel Vehicles for First Responders
- Ethics
- Fire & EMS Grant Writing
- Fire Alarm Systems
- Fire Industry Driver Intersection Safety
- Fire Industry Driver Operator
- Fire Service Health and Safety
- Fire Service Health and Safety Part II
- First Responder Hybrid Vehicle Incidents
- Health and Wellness in Public Safety
- How to Read a Building
- Human Trafficking Basics for First Responders
- Interactions with Individuals with Disabilities
- Leadership and Ethics
- Maximizing Your Volunteer Firefighter Recruitment Efforts with an Effective Open House
- NFPA 1 & 101 for Florida Firesafety Officers (4 modules)
- NFPA 1403 Live Fire Training Evolutions
- 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
- Rope, Rope Rescue, Knots
- Understanding Autism Spectrum Disorder for First Responders
- Understanding Discrimination and Harassment in Fire and EMS



### **Carbon Monoxide (1-hour)**

Carbon monoxide is one of the most common hazards fire fighters face on the job. Fire fighters may find harmful concentrations as they go about their daily work responding to alarms in homes and businesses, motor vehicle accidents in tunnels and, of course, structure fires. They are even exposed to it daily in quarters, though today it's rare to find harmful levels of carbon monoxide in properly ventilated apparatus bays. This course will increase fire fighter's awareness of carbon monoxide and its dangers.

### **Customer Service for Fire Department Personnel (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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.

### **Ethics (1-hour)**

Ethics are a relevant part of the job as firefighters. As representatives of the fire service, everything firefighters do reflects not only on them, but on their departments and the fire service as a whole. This course discusses ethics, their importance to the fire service, and their importance to firefighters' careers. It also explores how firefighters can conduct themselves with high standards as representatives of the fire service, and assists in applying strong ethics to decision making throughout their fire-service careers.

### **Fire & EMS Grant Writing (1-hour)**

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

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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 Alarm Systems (1-hour)**

This course will provide a comprehensive overview of fire alarm systems. This course will be divided into four general categories. First, the basic justification for alarm systems from both the perspective of building occupants and owners. Second, how alarms give firefighters an advantage. Third, the fundamental configuration of systems will be reviewed, including information on how they are designed and the system controls. Additionally, the components which make up the system will be examined. Finally, recommendations on how fire departments may wish to develop their standard operating guidelines for responding to fire alarms will be reviewed.

### **Fire Industry Driver Intersection Safety (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

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.

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## **Fire Service Health and Safety (1-hour)**

This course presents the concepts, science, and economics of fire service-related health and safety. Modern firefighters need to have a full appreciation of these interconnected concepts. Fire service personnel know their professional world is different than anyone else's.

Physical disease and behavioral disorders impact firefighters in ways that both mirror and differ from civilians. These disorders can be unique, yet still clearly identifiable and quantifiable to those looking for them.

## **Fire Service Health and Safety Part II (1-hour)**

The modern firefighter needs to have an appreciation for the interconnected concepts of health and safety. Fire service personnel know that their professional world is different than that of all others. With this uniqueness comes exposure to compounds in various physical states that may predispose the 21st century firefighter to cancer in rates that legacy firefighters never could have envisioned. This course will present the concepts, science and economics associated with health and safety, especially as it relates to cancers and the fire service. In this course, we will identify chemicals of combustion commonly encountered by firefighters and discuss the impact of these chemicals on human health. We will also discuss wellness best practices and ways to help prevent exposure to harmful chemicals in the workplace.

## **First Responder Hybrid Vehicle Incidents (1-hour)**

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 (1-hour)**

According to a study conducted by Harvard School of Public Health and Cambridge Health Alliance, law enforcement officers are 30–70 times more likely to be at risk for a sudden cardiac event. In addition, the life spans for first responders are approximately 15 years less than those of other professions.

Shift work, stress, poor relaxation techniques, chemical imbalances, and poor diet have all been listed as primary causal factors. It has been suggested that first responders make small efforts to become more educated and aware of their individual health and wellness needs. This course seeks to educate first responders with some terms, techniques, and lifestyle habits that can lead to a more healthy and productive life.

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### **How to Read a Building (1-hour)**

The Building Construction and Fire Behavior course equips firefighters with essential knowledge of how a structure's construction and materials influence its resistance to fire and potential collapse. Participants will learn about different types of building construction, allowing them to accurately evaluate a building during scene size-up and identify various buildings within the same area. The course also covers recognizing signs of structure failure, providing firefighters with valuable insights to better prepare for firefighting operations and enhance their safety during incidents.

### **Human Trafficking Basics for First Responders (1-hour)**

Human trafficking is one of the world's most appalling crimes against our social and moralistic beliefs, and it continues to degrade our society as it persists and spreads. In this course, we seek to discuss and analyze the topic of human trafficking and how you, the first responder, can assist in identifying and investigating such incidents.

### **Interactions with Individuals with Disabilities (1-hour)**

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.

### **Leadership and Ethics (1-hour)**

This course will explore the role of leadership and ethics as it applies to the fire service. In this course, you will learn how to create and maintain ethical leadership at every level of your agency.

### **Maximizing Your Volunteer Firefighter Recruitment Efforts with an Effective Open House (0.5-hour)**

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 1 & 101 for Florida Firesafety Officers (4 modules) (8-hour)**

This Target Solutions course offering is suitable for those certified at the Florida Firesafety Officer I and II levels. From the early conceptual beginnings to the standards and legislations that we have

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today, this course will focus on the Florida-centric changes to the current NFPA 1 Fire Code. The suite of four courses provides two hours of continuing education units that may be applied toward recertification. The series conveys Florida-specific aspects to both the NFPA 1 Fire Code and the NFPA 101 Life Safety Code. Additionally, it points out new additions and deletions to both codes since the 2015 update. This course is number one of four in the series.

### **NFPA 1403 Live Fire Training Evolutions (1-hour)**

Although the number of on-duty firefighter fatalities has been declining, the proportion of deaths related to training has been increasing, according to NFPA data. In the last decade, over 100 firefighters have died during training activities, and live-fire training is typically a leading cause of training-related fatalities. This course reviews live-burn evolutions and emphasizes the importance of safety and compliance with state regulations, NFPA standards, and local policies, and procedures established to maintain training effectiveness without compromising safety.

### **NFPA 1584 Firefighter Rehabilitation (2 modules) (4-hour)**

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 (2-hour)**

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 (1.5-hour)**

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

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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.

### **Rope, Rope Rescue, Knots (1-hour)**

Ropes are elemental and ubiquitous to the role of the fire service. From bailouts to hoisting operations, during high angle and low angle rescues, on varied terrains, during searches and rescue operations, ropes and webbing are part of every firefighter's toolkit. Being able to demonstrate recollection based muscle memory in a zero visibility immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH) environment isn't nice to have, it is intrinsic to the job and your very survival.

This course on ropes has something to offer for all firefighters. From those newly certified at the Firefighter-I level, working as a Firefighter-II, or those functioning as an Awareness, Operations, or Technician level member of a specialty team during Confined Space, Swiftwater, or Rope Rescue emergencies.

### **Understanding Autism Spectrum Disorder for First Responders (1-hour)**

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.

### **Understanding Discrimination and Harassment in Fire and EMS (1-hour)**

Discrimination and harassment have serious consequences for first responders as well as public safety and trust. Implicit biases and social norms perpetuate these behaviors as stereotypes subconsciously influence decision-making. This interactive online course addresses the critical issue of discrimination and harassment within Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and fire departments, recognizing the detrimental effects on team cohesion and individual well-being. You will gain a

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comprehensive understanding of various forms of discrimination, including systemic racism and microaggressions, along with their impact on workplace dynamics. Additionally, the course highlights the unique challenges faced by LGBTQIA+ individuals in these settings and provides strategies for creating an inclusive environment that fosters respect and equality for all personnel. Legal obligations and relevant laws are also discussed to guide Fire and EMS departments in preventing and addressing discrimination and harassment effectively.





## FIRE INSPECTION

- Effective Fire Inspections at Places of Assembly
- High-Rise Safety Inspection
- School Fire and Life Safety Inspection



## **Effective Fire Inspections at Places of Assembly (1-hour)**

Fire inspections are an essential part of preventing and eliminating fire hazards in places of assembly. This interactive online course provides comprehensive insights into fire inspections, emphasizing their crucial role in preventing destructive fires and ensuring public safety. You will learn about the development of fire codes, modern standards, and the technical knowledge required to be an effective inspector. By the end of the course, you will be equipped to conduct thorough inspections, identify common and uncommon code violations, and differentiate between hazards that require immediate action and those that can be addressed within standard time frames. Additionally, the program will cover inspection challenges specific to assembly uses with high occupant capacity, offering guidance for effective inspection practices in these settings.

## **High-Rise Safety Inspection (1-hour)**

High-rise buildings pose a complex challenge for the safety inspector. The high-rise safety inspector must be knowledgeable and proficient at the application and interpretation of their local codes. This interactive online course provides a comprehensive exploration of high-rise buildings, covering their historical evolution, architectural elements, and safety considerations. You will gain insights into the unique challenges of high-rise fires, drawing lessons from past incidents and applying relevant portions of model codes such as the International Building Code® and the National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) Standard 101®. By the course's conclusion, you will be equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to conduct thorough safety inspections of high-rise structures, contributing to the prevention of tragedies and the promotion of occupant safety.

## **School Fire and Life Safety Inspection (1-hour)**

The prevention of fire and the rapid evacuation of children and adults in schools is an important and necessary concern for fire inspectors. This interactive online course provides a comprehensive overview of fire inspection procedures and standards, with a specific focus on schools as critical community spaces. You will gain insights into the historical and contemporary factors influencing fire safety standards and regulations, including the impact of past fires and evolving behavioral safety standards. By the course's conclusion, you will be equipped to effectively communicate the historical and current impacts on fire codes, navigate the fire inspection process, identify common hazards in school settings, and develop corrective action statements in accordance with applicable NFPA codes.





## WILDLAND FIREFIGHTING

- Fire Industry Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior
- RT-130: Annual Wildland Fire Safety Refresher (4 modules)
- S-190 Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior (4 modules)



## Fire Industry Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior (1-hour)

Wildfires are a crucial part of natural ecosystems, but also one of the most destructive forces known to man. Within these two extremes lie the responsibilities of the wildland firefighter, who must not only be able to use his skills to protect and preserve human life, but is also occasionally called upon to use those same skills for the positive benefit of the ecosystem. Firefighters use a technique called “controlled burn,” in which they deliberately set and then manage a fire in order to properly maintain a fire dependent ecosystem.

This course will explore fire prevention, fire management, and the individual responsibilities of firefighters when fighting wildland fires.

## RT-130: Annual Wildland Fire Safety Refresher (4 modules) (8-hour)

This Wildland Fire Safety Refresher course provides firefighters the opportunity to review both the fundamentals of wildland firefighting and critical hazards and safety strategies in wildland operations.

Wildland fires pose a risk both to communities and to the firefighters who work to protect them. Increasing urban sprawl has only heightened that risk, bringing urban and wildland areas into ever closer proximity. According to the National Interagency Fire Center, the 5-year average suppression cost is over 2.5 billion dollars annually in the United States.

## S-190 Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior (4 modules) (8-hour)

**Module 1:** This module is the first of four in the Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior (S-190) course. This module covers important wildland fire terminology that every wildland firefighter should be familiar with, the terms that describe how a fire is spread, the elements of the fire triangle, heat transfer methods, and how to break the fire triangle.

**Module 2:** This module is the second of four in the Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior (S-190) course. It describes various potential wildland fire fuels and their relation to the rate of spread (ROS) and how topography can affect fires.

**Module 3:** This module is the third of four in the Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior (S-190) course. It covers the many ways that weather can impact wildland fires and affect wildland firefighting operations.

**Module 4:** This final module in the Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior (S-190) course discusses the differences between problem and extreme fire behavior and emphasizes the must-follow rules described in the Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG)





## ARFF TRAINING

- ARFF: Adapting and Using Structural Equipment
- ARFF: Aircraft Cargo Hazards (2 modules)
- ARFF: Aircraft Familiarization
- ARFF: Aircraft Rescue - Emergency Communications
- ARFF: Airport Rescue And Firefighting Ops
- ARFF: Application of Extinguishing Agents (4 modules)
- ARFF: Aviation Incident Response/Crash Rescue Management
- ARFF: Command and Control of Aircraft Incidents
- ARFF: Emergency Aircraft Evacuation
- ARFF: Out of the Blue
- ARFF: Personnel Safety
- ARFF: Vehicle Rescue
- ARFF: Water Rescue



### **ARFF: Adapting and Using Structural Equipment (1-hour)**

Airport firefighters need to be able to adapt structural fire and rescue equipment for the airport crash/fire/rescue application. This course lists the firefighting tools and equipment used for aircraft emergencies, and identifies procedures used by fire departments to adapt structural fire-fighting equipment for aircraft rescue and firefighting

### **ARFF: Aircraft Cargo Hazards (2 modules) (1.5-hour)**

Les Omans from the ARFF Working Group begins a two-part look at aircraft cargo hazards. In this course, he takes us to the cargo facilities of Airborne Express and Federal Express to look at loading and entering a cargo plane and the hazards that may be found there.

### **RFF: Aircraft Familiarization (0.5-hour)**

In this course, we'll tour a typical narrow-bodied commercial jet aircraft. We'll identify on-board hazards, and demonstrate how to open all doors and compartments.

### **ARFF: Aircraft Rescue - Emergency Communications (0.5-hour)**

Get ready for a lesson on the phonetic alphabet and aircraft hand signals. These are just two of the training points presented in this ARFF course as instructors cover communication systems necessary for aircraft rescue. Also covered are the requirements of section 4 on emergency communications systems at an airport, in the FAA's requirements for certified airports, part 139.319(j).

### **ARFF: Airport Rescue And Firefighting Ops (0.5-hour)**

In this lesson, ARFF personnel will get specific training on incident control strategies and tactics. Watch as actual aircraft emergencies are highlighted and then "You Make the Call" for the various emergency scenarios.

### **ARFF: Application of Extinguishing Agents (4 modules) (4-hour)**

Les Omans of the ARFF working group begins a four-part look at the application of extinguishing agents. In this first course, he'll cover the types of fuels associated with aircraft rescue and fire fighting. Users will learn the common mistakes in the application and use of foam agents; the types and properties of aviation fuel; and the types and properties of polar solvents. In the second of four courses on the application of extinguishing agents, Les Omans discusses and demonstrates the types and properties of fuel used in the aviation industry. This discussion and demonstration includes flash point, explosive limits, vapor density, specific gravity and wicking, and defines flammable and combustible liquids. In the third of four courses on the application of extinguishing agents, green foam is one of the tricks Les Omans has up his sleeve. Additional topics include mechanical foams and proportioning for crash fire rescue; extinguishing properties of each agent; quantity of each type of agent kept in inventory for vehicle resupply; and the preferred agents to be used in hydrocarbon fuel and polar solvent fires. Foam is the agent most used by rescue personnel during aircraft rescue and firefighting. In the last of four courses on application of extinguishing agents, Les Omans demonstrates foam drain out and gives examples of the different types of extinguishing agents. Other topics covered include extinguishing properties of each agent, the advantages and disadvantages of the foam aspirating nozzle, and Haz-Mat foam.

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### **ARFF: Aviation Incident Response/Crash Rescue Management (1-hour)**

In this course, we highlight two departments who discovered the realities of crash rescue management (CRM). Exactly one month after Sept. 11, 2001, New York City was hit with another aircraft tragedy. A passenger jet crashed into a Queens neighborhood, destroying homes and taking lives. This course presents firsthand accounts from FDNY firefighters about the operational and emotional challenges they faced throughout this incident. We also visit the Charlotte (NC) Fire Department and learn from their experience in responding to the plane crash incident at the Charlotte-Douglas Airport on Jan. 7, 2003.

### **ARFF: Command and Control of Aircraft Incidents (0.5-hour)**

Large plane crash incidents are usually multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional operations. Join Capt. Bob Hilvers as he discusses Incident Command and the need for specific incident command practices at aircraft crash rescues. This course is an update of an earlier course, revised to comply with new FAA regulations (CFR139).

### **ARFF: Emergency Aircraft Evacuation (0.5-hour)**

One of the primary definitions of rescue operations for airport firefighters is to maintain a habitable environment around the fuselage and to assist with aircraft evacuation by stabilizing slide chutes and controlling the evacuees. Firefighters shall become familiar with FAA Advisory Circular AC-150/5210-7C that refers to communications between the Incident Commander and the aircraft flight deck. FETN's Aircraft Fire Rescue Training series continues with a look at the emergency aircraft evacuation assistance provided by crews of air carriers. This course examines aircraft emergencies from the perspective of the pilot and crew.

### **ARFF: Out of the Blue (0.5-hour)**

Aircraft incidents are rare events. Many firefighters may go their entire career without responding to one. The fire service, however, needs to maintain a high level of training and awareness because firefighters must be specially trained to perform duties involving aircraft fires and rescue. Firefighters should maintain an awareness of the many hazards and dangers in responding to these types of incidents.

### **ARFF: Personnel Safety (0.5-hour)**

This course offers training for ARFF rescue personnel concerning the purpose and limitations of approved protective clothing. Instructors demonstrate proper donning and use of protective equipment applicable in aircraft rescue and fire fighting.

### **ARFF: Vehicle Rescue (1-hour)**

This course addresses the Federal Aviation Administration's requirements for additional training of ARFF personnel, along with an update on basic vehicle rescue. See how techniques used during vehicle extrications can be beneficial to your aircraft fire and rescue training.

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## ARFF: Water Rescue (1-hour)

This course helps departments meet the requirements of section 12 of the FAA's Part 139.319 (j). Users will learn about personal safety hazards, basic water rescue equipment and techniques utilized by airport rescue departments, how to respond to special situations, and how to address important techniques for water rescue incidents at or near airports.

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