

# British Columbia Fire Service Minimum Training Standards

*Structure Firefighters  
Competency and Training*

## PLAYBOOK



**Second Edition  
Amended: May 2015**

Pursuant to paragraph 3(3)(b) of the *Fire Services Act* of B.C.

## ***Acknowledgements***

The Office of the Fire Commissioner wishes to acknowledge the contributions of the following organizations in the compilation, consultation, evaluation and drafting of the B.C. Fire Service Minimum Training Standards:

Fire Chiefs Association of British Columbia

British Columbia Fire Training Officers Association

It was through the efforts of these organizations as well as staff and other individuals within the fire service that this Playbook was created. In moving forward, the Playbook is intended to be a living document that will be periodically reassessed with a view to enhancing or clarifying aspects identified by the fire service.

***Table of Amendments***

Description	Effective Date
Original document issued	September 2014
Amended	May 2015

# Overview

## 1. Purpose:

Under paragraph 3(3)(b) of the *Fire Services Act* (B.C.), the Fire Commissioner is required to establish the minimum standards of training required for fire services personnel in British Columbia. This Playbook sets out a competency-based ladder that provides for a minimum level of sequential training and operational requirements that must be met by each fire department. The Authority Having Jurisdiction will set the **Service Level** (refer to pages 10, 17 and 18) to be provided by its fire department, which in turn determines the minimum training Competencies that must be met by that department. The Playbook establishes the minimum training Competencies required and the standards from which they are drawn.

## 2. Scope:

This **Playbook** is applicable to all fire services personnel in British Columbia, as defined in the *Fire Services Act*. It covers all fire departments and fire services, including municipal and regional district fire departments, fire brigades, volunteer fire departments, and fire departments established as a society under the *Society Act* (B.C.). This **Playbook** does not apply to provincial Wildfire Management Branch resources.

For the purpose of this document, the term “Authority Having Jurisdiction” or “AHJ” describes the relevant local or regional government, or the entity (or persons) legally responsible for the organization and operation of the particular fire service.

This **Playbook** is intended to provide an industry recognized minimum standard of training that utilizes, and bridges to, the current National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Firefighter qualifications. The training requirements are expressly tied to the **Service Level** provided by a fire department, as formally determined by the Authority Having Jurisdiction. This document and program establishes the minimum Competencies necessary to perform the role of a firefighter, instructor/Evaluator and Team Leader at each designated **Service Level**, as well as for the delivery of in-house training in such Competencies.

The **Playbook** addresses the principal functional or operational roles for each **Service Level** but does not encompass all roles or functions of the fire service. The **Playbook** is not intended to change or nullify any requirements or training related to other roles or functions in the fire service.

This document and program does not cover the minimum standards for the skills and training necessary to perform other advanced or specific functions/roles such as, but not limited to: Incident Commander, Driver/Operator, Incident Safety Officer, or Rapid Intervention Team. The training for such roles and functions must meet the requirements of the *Workers Compensation Act* (B.C.) and any other applicable statutory or regulatory requirements. These additional training requirements need to be considered by the AHJ when determining the **Service Level** to be provided by its fire service.

### 3. Principles:

It is the responsibility of each AHJ to select and declare its firefighting **Service Level**, which in turn determines the training Competencies that must be met by the fire service for which it is responsible. The **Playbook** standard outlines the minimum competencies which are drawn from the NFPA standards. The declared **Service Level** must be established as formal policy for the Department (whether by bylaw, policy or in contract) and needs to be fully reflected in the fire department's operating guidelines and policies. The AHJ's decision as to the appropriate **Service Level** for its fire service should be based upon:

- local conditions;
- consultation with representatives of local fire service delivery organization;
- availability of resources and the ability of those resources to respond;
- the realities of the community in terms of demographics, risks, travel distances, fire hall locations, equipment and staffing models; and
- the ability of the AHJ to financially support its fire department to enable it to meet all applicable training, safety and operational requirements for the chosen **Service Level**.

This **Playbook** establishes three **Service Level** options from which an AHJ may choose. Once a **Service Level** is established, each AHJ must ensure that its fire service meets the appropriate competency requirements as identified in the Competency ladder, as well as for the functions and roles not expressly covered by this **Playbook**. Ensuring compliance with minimum standard established in this **Playbook** is the responsibility of the AHJ.

As a competency-based program, formal certification (whether Accredited Certification or other third-party Certification), while encouraged, is not required by this **Playbook**. Each firefighter must be provided training and evaluation in all applicable Competencies, including theoretical classroom and hands-on practical skills, which are required by the chosen **Service Level**.

Assessments and evaluations of Competencies can be carried out internally by the AHJ so long as the evaluation instruments follow the criteria of this **Playbook** (and other applicable NFPA Standards) and that detailed records of firefighter training and evaluation are maintained.

### 4. Competencies

The **Playbook** establishes and describes the minimum Competencies required of firefighter roles in the following three categories:

- Exterior Operations Level Firefighter;
- Interior Operations Level Firefighter; and
- Full-Service Operations Level Firefighter.

In addition, the **Playbook** establishes three new supervisory responsibilities with related training Competencies or responsibilities. These are:

- Exterior Operations Level Team Leader;
- Exterior Operations Level Risk Management Officer; and
- Interior Operations Level Team Leader

The fire service has a number of well-established officer ranks within its structure. However, use of departmental officer rank identification is not included within this **Playbook** as such ranks do not necessarily signify an operational role on the fire ground. The supervisory roles and responsibilities identified above do not require new “positions” in the department; they simply reflect specific skills and training required to lead a functional crew or to ensure a department is meeting its administrative requirements. Each department must determine the number of these trained individuals required based on the **Service Level** it provides and its operational requirements. A department may choose, through its operational guidelines or policies, to associate the functional skills and training requirements for these supervisory positions to specific fire officer and incident command roles.

## 5. New Terminology:

### **Team Leader:**

In this **Playbook**, the term **Team Leader** is applied to identify the individual, whether a firefighter or officer, responsible for a specific crew function at an emergency incident.

*Background: On the fire ground most departments operate in a manner whereby not all activities are supervised by an officer; commonly there are simply not enough officers for all the functions being performed. Usually a functional role being performed, such as ventilation, results in the identification and assignment of a **Team Leader**. This individual may commonly be referred to as the Ventilation **Team Leader**, or some other functional description. Frequently a senior or more qualified firefighter will lead the team, even if they are not of officer rank. This reality is identified and accounted for in this **Playbook**. This terminology also recognizes the reality of elected officers in some department structures who may not have advanced operational qualifications or skills necessary for providing supervision at an emergency scene.*

**Team Leaders** require additional Competencies to qualify them to provide appropriate supervision of the team for which they are responsible. This is a worker safety requirement under the *Workers Compensation Act* (B.C.) and related regulations, as well as being operationally sound. This **Playbook** therefore identifies the minimum training Competencies required for those individuals who will be assuming **Team Leader** roles within Exterior and Interior Operations **Service Level** departments. Nothing in this **Playbook** restricts Full Service Operations Level departments from appointing fully qualified firefighters to act as Team Leaders at an incident.

## **Risk Management Officer:**

The **Risk Management Officer** is an administrative role that must be formally addressed by all “Exterior Operations **Service Level**” departments. The individual who fulfills this role is responsible for ensuring that the department has in place Operational Guidelines, training programs and other administrative processes that ensure safe and effective operations at all incidents. In this **Playbook**, the term **Risk Management Officer** is applied to identify the individual, usually a senior officer, responsible for overseeing the development and implementation of administrative processes which are necessary to ensure an Exterior Operations Level department practices safe and effective fire ground operations as a matter of principle.

*Background: Although the responsibilities that attach to the role of “Risk Management Officer” need to be met by all fire departments, this role is being mandated specifically for Exterior Operations **Service Level** departments, which typically will be the smaller departments in the Province. The intent is to ensure that these departments are formally addressing their obligations with regards to developing the administrative processes and guidelines that are necessary to implement the requirements of this **Playbook** as well as to ensure that a department meets its other statutory or regulatory obligations.*

This role and the attendant responsibilities of the **Risk Management Officer** are administrative. It bears no relationship to the operational roles of either the Incident Commander (IC) or Safety Officer (ISO) at an emergency incident (although it may be possible that an individual who fulfills the Risk Management Officer role in a department may also be qualified to act as an IC or ISO at an incident).

The **Risk Management Officer** may be the Fire Chief, or another member of the department, depending on the composition and structure of the department. This individual needs to have sufficient experience and/or appropriate training to ensure that he or she understands the administrative structures and processes that must be in place to guide a department’s training, safety programs and operations.

## **6. Instruction, Evaluation and Records Keeping:**

The Competencies required to act as an in-house instructor and evaluator of the training required by this **Playbook** are detailed within the document. There are clear expectations identified regarding the provision of training and the creation and management of training records. Training and evaluation can occur using either a third party training organization, or “in-house” by a department using its own instructors and evaluators. The decision on the most appropriate method for each department rests with the AHJ.

It is the responsibility of all fire departments/AHJs to be able to accurately identify record, edit and report out on a complete list of training records for each individual firefighter including specific training subjects covered at each training session. All training records must be kept in accordance with the requirements of the *Workers Compensation Act* (B.C.) and related regulations, and any other regulatory requirements.

## 7. Maintenance Training:

This **Playbook** identifies the minimum training Competencies required of all firefighters at each **Service Level**. The maintenance training for such Competencies is the responsibility of the Authority Having Jurisdiction and it is expected that this will be accomplished through ongoing skills maintenance training and education. This ongoing training must be duly recorded for each firefighter and officer as contemplated by section 6 above.

## 8. Transition:

This **Playbook** replaced the previous Minister's Order on training. It establishes a number of new, formal requirements for AHJs and fire departments, which will involve some consideration and take time to implement. It is the responsibility of each AHJ immediately to take steps to establish a **Service Level** policy for each fire service for which it is responsible, and to ensure implementation of the related training requirements. However, given the nature of the changes involved, a transitional period will exist until [30 June 2016]. By that date:

- each AHJ must formally have adopted a **Service Level** for each fire service for which it is responsible; and
- each fire service must have a training program which meets both the Playbook Competency Requirements and the other training requirements needed to deliver the services which it is mandated to provide.

In the interim, every AHJ and fire department must understand that the Competency requirements set out in the **Playbook** are a codified expression of the generally accepted training standards for fire department operations, although they now are expressly linked to different **Service Levels**. These standards were formerly required to be met under the previous Minister's Order on training.

Under British Columbia law, all employers are legally required to ensure that their employees are properly trained for their jobs and properly supervised while performing them. Where a formal **Service Level** and related training program has not yet been implemented, AHJs and fire departments must still meet this legal obligation and manage (or limit) their operations accordingly. Where a fire department undertakes operations for which its personnel are not adequately or appropriately trained or supervised, both the department and its AHJ face potential legal liability.

## 9. Authority to Amend:

The Fire Commissioner is empowered to make minor amendments in the form of corrections or clarifications to the content of the **Playbook** without approval of the Minister, providing there is no substantive change to the minimum standards outlined. Any other amendments are subject to the approval of the Minister pursuant to section 3 of the *Fire Services Act*. Amendments shall be posted to the Office of the Fire Commissioner (OFC) website.

## Impact of amendments (Playbook or NFPA)

Where amendments to the **Playbook** are put into effect;

- A person that has met the specific competency requirements to perform roles or supervisory responsibilities is considered to have met those requirements and is not obliged to complete new requirements resulting from amendments in order to be able to continue in their role or supervisory responsibility. (**Exception:** where the **Playbook** specifically states that requirements shall be completed in addition to previous training)
- The **Playbook** references NFPA standards in effect at the time of the **Playbook's** most recent issue/revision. In the event of a change to Job Performance Requirement section numbers in the relevant NFPA standards, the original number and wording of those sections as referenced in the **Playbook** remain in effect until the **Playbook** itself is updated.

## Definitions and Concepts

For the purpose of this **Playbook**, the following definitions and concepts apply:

**Accredited Certification** – in connection with fire service training, “Accredited Certification” refers to the situation where a firefighter:

- has been trained or qualified to meet or exceed a specific operational standard or job performance requirement; and
- has been successfully evaluated by or through an Accredited Entity .

**Accredited Entity** – refers to an institution or entity (an “Accredited Entity”) which is recognized by an external agency (an “External Agency”) such as ProBoard, IFSAC or such other organization as may be recognized by the OFC. An Accredited Entity has had its training evaluation processes reviewed and accredited by the External Agency, and is able, directly or through agents, to provide certified evaluations of training in relation to various NFPA Standards.

**Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ)** – for the purpose of this document the AHJ is any local government or other entity or organization that provides or oversees the provision of fire services in British Columbia.

**BCERMS** – means the British Columbia Emergency Response Management System, an incident command system established pursuant to the *Emergency Program Act* (B.C.).

**Certification**– in connection with fire service training, certification refers to the situation where a firefighter has been trained or qualified to meet or exceed a specific operational standard or job performance requirement AND has been certified by an external third party organization.

**Competency**– references to a “Competency” or “Competencies” in this **Playbook** refers to the knowledge and skill components of the job performance requirements for the role or function



involved, as referenced in the relevant NFPA Standard (unless otherwise expressly noted). Competency is achieved when a firefighter is trained or qualified and evaluated to meet the operational requirements of a given NFPA Standard (or portion thereof). Accredited Certification or other Certification of the training involved is not expressly required. Qualification for a particular **Service Level** will be recognized if the training and evaluation records of a firefighter clearly demonstrate that, for a given role or function, he or she has met all relevant Competencies.

**Exterior Operations** – is the **Service Level** that includes firefighting activities restricted to the control and/or extinguishment of fire from a position external to the building or object in question, and outside of any IDLH environment, as described at page 17 below.

**Full Service Operations** – is the **Service Level** that includes activities that are undertaken by firefighters and officers trained in the full spectrum of Competencies outlined in the NFPA 1001 Firefighter 2, *Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications* as well as the relevant competencies of NFPA 1021 *Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications* for officers, as described at page 18 below.

**IDLH** (Immediately dangerous to life and health) - refers to incident conditions that present an immediate threat to a person's safety through inhalation or exposure (e.g. smoke, noxious vapor, super-heated air), and includes any oxygen-deficient atmosphere or any untested confined space.

**Incident Commander** – is a designated and specifically trained individual responsible for safety, strategies and tactics during any fire service operation.

**Incident Safety Officer or ISO** – is a member of the command staff at an incident who is a trained firefighter with fire ground experience and appropriate training, responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety at an incident.

**Interior Operations** – is the **Service Level** that authorizes firefighting activities that include entry into structures and objects with the purpose of control and/or extinguishment of fire. This requires use of specialized protective equipment and procedures not covered by the training provided in relation to Exterior Operations **Service Level** as described at page 17 below.

**Maintenance Training** – ongoing training provided to firefighters and officers to ensure previously acquired skills, abilities and knowledge are retained at a level sufficient to meet the associated Competencies.

**NFPA Standards** – Various National Fire Protection Association standards, including the *Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*, are referred to or incorporated by reference in this **Playbook**. Individual NFPA standards are generally referred to by their number (e.g., NFPA 1001 for the *Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*). Pursuant to the *Fire Services Act* (BC) and this **Playbook**, NFPA standards have been identified in British Columbia as the standards upon which all firefighter Competency will be based and evaluated. The most current version of the relevant NFPA standard must be used, subject only to the “Impact of Amendments” section above.

**Prior Learning Assessment** – means a process implemented by a department or AHJ to assess the relevant Competencies of individual firefighters or officers, based on their existing training and experience.

**Rapid Intervention Team (RIT)** – a dedicated crew of firefighters, at a minimum trained to conduct Interior Operations as set out in this **Playbook** and assembled within the time frames required under s. 31.23(4) of the *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation* under the *Workers Compensation Act*, ready to engage in firefighter rescue operations.

**Risk Management Officer** – an administrative role created within this **Playbook** framework to ensure that External Operations Level fire services are identifying and managing the risk and safety aspects of their operation. Areas of responsibility for this role include: training program design, training records management, Bylaw management, Operational Guidelines, fire department adherence to applicable regulations and standards, and other non-fire ground administrative matters related to safety and risk, including those prescribed under the *Workers Compensation Act* (B.C.).

**SCBA** (Self-contained breathing apparatus) - is purpose-designed and built for firefighters to allow for operations in and around dangerous atmospheres or in IDLH situations.

**Service Level** – means the level of service to be provided by a fire department, as determined by the department’s AHJ. The AHJ may select a **Service Level** from among one of the following options: Exterior Operations, Interior Operations or Full Service Operations.

**Team Leader** – a firefighter or officer trained and/or qualified to lead a team of firefighters in the undertaking of a fire ground task, or set of tasks, as applicable to the operational **Service Level** provided by the department. Team Leader qualifications are not based on, or necessarily applicable to, a department rank. Requirements for Team Leaders are set out in the Standards and Requirements sections of this document.

## Instructor and Evaluator Competencies

Training and evaluation may be administered via third party providers, or be conducted “in-house” by qualified department personnel. The following section principally describes the requirements for “In-House” delivery of **Playbook** training related requirements, though the records keeping requirements apply regardless of how a department chooses to deliver training to its members. Where a department has decided to use a third-party training provider, it should ensure that the training provided addresses the Competencies set out in this **Playbook**.

Regardless of which **Service Level** is selected, each AHJ and department must ensure its training program meets the requirements of the *Workers Compensation Act*, including section 31.4 of the *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation*, which provides as follows:

### “31.4 Instruction and direction

The employer must ensure the adequate instruction and direction of firefighters in the safe performance of their duties.”

## 1. Instructor Competencies for “In-House” training delivery

For clarity, in this section and in section 2, references to the “Training Officer” means the fire department member who is responsible for overseeing the in-house delivery of training to other fire department members, and the evaluation of such training. The use of this term is not meant to prescribe an actual title to the position as assigned by a department.

### Exterior Operations Level:

- The Training Officer responsible for overseeing the delivery of Exterior Operations Level training to firefighters must already have achieved the Competencies specified for the Exterior Operations **Service Level** and have successfully trained to the competencies of one of the following:
  - Fire Service Instructor 1 (NFPA 1041), or
  - Train the Trainer course (*see matrix for competencies*)
- Individual instructors for a particular Competency must already meet the requirements for that Competency and be considered by the department to be capable of providing instruction to other department members.

### Interior Operations Level:

- The Training Officer responsible for overseeing the delivery of Interior Operations Level training programs must hold the NFPA 1001 Competencies specified for the Interior Operations **Service Level**, and either the:
  - Training Competencies noted in relation to the Exterior Operations **Service Level**; or
  - Competencies of a Fire Service Instructor 1 (or higher) under NFPA 1041.
- Individual instructors for a particular Competency must already meet the requirements for that Competency and be considered by the department to be capable of providing instruction to other department members.

### Full-Service Operations Level:

- The Training Officer responsible for overseeing the delivery of Full-Service Operations Level training programs must have met the Competencies for NFPA 1001-FF2 **and** the Competencies as a Fire Service Instructor 1 (or higher) under NFPA 1041.
- Individual instructors for a particular Competency must already meet the requirements for that Competency and be considered by the department to be capable of providing instruction to other department members.

## 2. **Evaluator Competency** requirements for “In-House” training delivery

**Oversight:** The oversight of the evaluation processes used by a department for its in-house training program is the responsibility of the Training Officer who has oversight of the delivery of the training being provided.

**Specific Evaluations:** For each **Service Level**, an individual who is responsible for conducting a specific evaluation of another firefighter’s or officer’s Competency must already have achieved that Competency and been determined by the department as capable of conducting such evaluation.

## 3. **Training Records**

Each department is responsible for keeping accurate and current records of the training and certifications of each of its firefighters and officers. Third-party training providers and individual departments also are required by WorkSafe BC to track training and maintain individual training records for each firefighter and officer.

## 4. **Bridging and Prior Learning Assessment**

The **Playbook** is expressly designed to enable bridging from an existing **Service Level** to a higher **Service Level**. The Office of the Fire Commissioner may, from time to time, provide additional guidance regarding the specific Competencies required to be obtained to move from one **Service Level** to another, or from a previous level of training to one of the **Service Levels** established under the **Playbook**.

In terms of Prior Learning Assessment for firefighters who may have previous training, at whatever level, the onus is on the AHJ and the department to put in place appropriate processes to determine whether the prior experience and training of a firefighter meet the training Competencies needed for the department’s **Service Level**.

This assessment may be performed internally by a department or be undertaken by an external third party assessor. An assessor must, as a minimum, already have the Competencies in respect of which the assessment is being performed.

The assessment may take into account the experience, prior training and any Accredited Certification or other Certification, of an individual firefighter or officer. The assessment must be formally documented, including identifying the factors upon which equivalency to the relevant Competencies was determined.

## 5. **Important Considerations for local decisions on Service Level and Training**

It is important to recognize that a number of the Competencies may not be applicable for all jurisdictions (e.g. fire hydrants). Therefore, the AHJ may choose to identify the Competencies that do not have application in their jurisdiction. Where training is to be limited based on local circumstances, these limitations must be identified either in the **Service Level** Policy Statement or operational policies which implement it, and must be reflected in the training program description and evaluation processes.

In addition, this **Playbook** is not an “all encompassing” program: additional training and Competency in specific skill areas are required for a department to operate at an emergency incident. These additional Competencies include matters such as driver training, pump operations, rapid intervention team, incident safety officer and others. These aspects of fire service function are beyond the scope of this **Playbook**, but are critical areas that must be addressed to enable a department to deliver services under any of the chosen **Service Levels**.

## **BC Firefighter Competency Matrix**

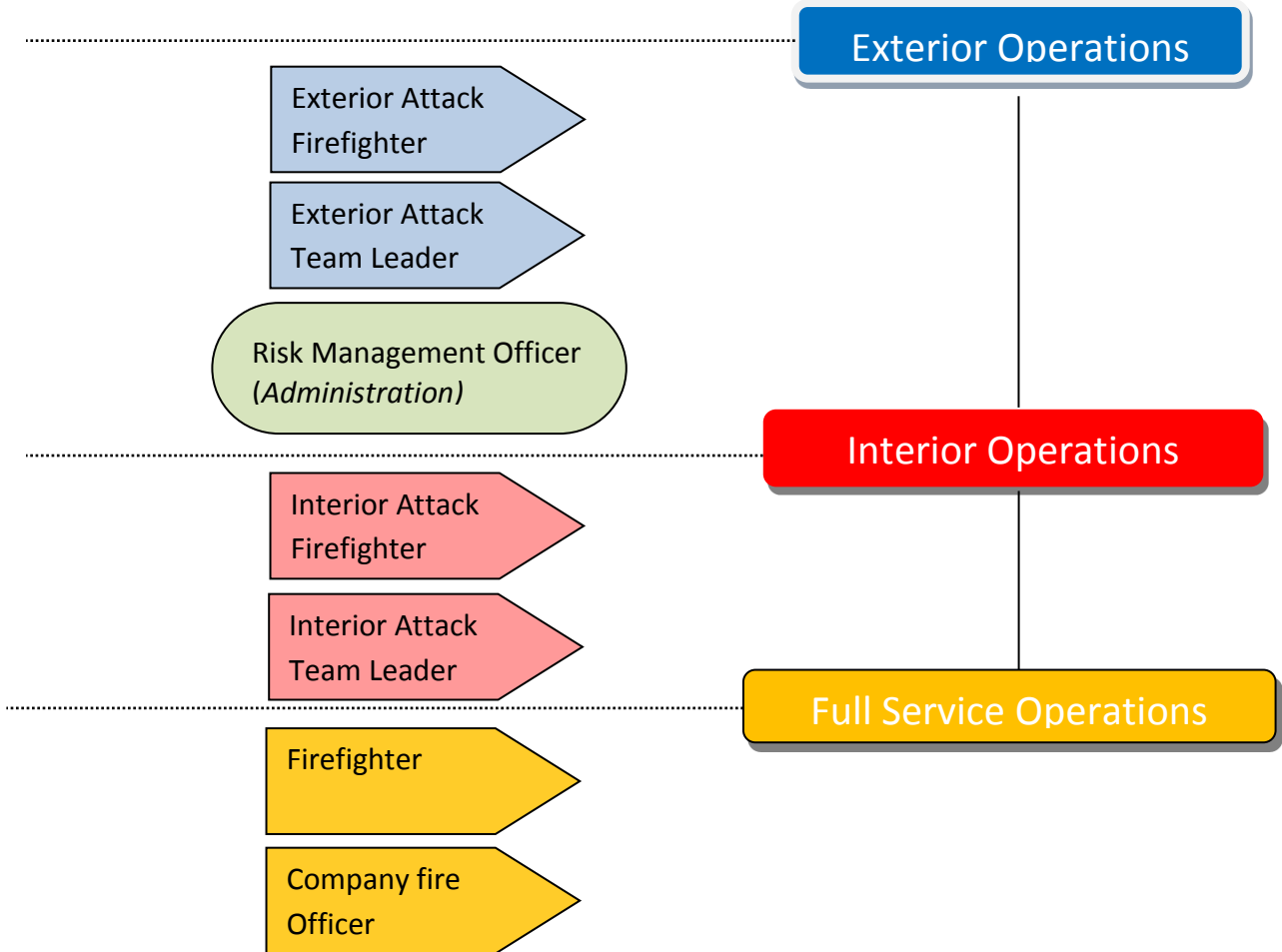
### **Summary of Requirements**

This summary is provided to assist departments and AHJs when examining the Competency Matrix. Readers should review the more detailed discussion of these individual issues elsewhere in this Playbook or refer to the appropriate requirements in the *Workers Compensation Act* and related regulations.

- **Determination by the AHJ of the Service Level appropriate to community needs (see section 3, “Principles” at page 4 above, and the descriptions of each Service Level at pages 17 to 18 below)**
- **Policy Statement, bylaw or contract establishing fire department’s authority and Service Level (see Overview, section 3, “Principles” at page 4, above)**
- **WorkSafe BC firefighter coverage in place**
- **WorkSafe BC safety and functional requirements in place (e.g., firefighter fitness records, Employer/Worker joint committee (or employee representative), OH&S program, Rapid Intervention Team OG, other OGs covering fundamental operational procedures, etc.)**
- **A comprehensive process for recording and retaining Training Records which meet the requirements of the *Workers Compensation Act* (B.C.) and this Playbook (Instructions, Evaluations and Record Keeping, section 6, “Training Records” at page 6 above, and “Training Records” at page 12 above)**
- **Appropriate equipment and apparatus available to deliver the declared Service Level requirements**

## Position Competency Ladder

## Service Level



**\*\* Each level in the Competency Ladder has identified requisite minimum training requirements described within the Playbook that must be met.**

	<b>Train the Trainer Competencies</b>	Job Performance Requirements (NFA 1041 Competencies)	<b>Training Officer</b>
	<b>4.2.1 – 4.2.4 / 4.3.2 – 4.3.3 / 4.4.1 – 4.4.4 / 4.5.1 – 4.5.3 and 4.5.5</b>		

	<b>The following Competencies extracted from NFPA 1001 – FF1 must be met to achieve the requirements for Exterior Ops Firefighter (specific Competency lesson plans and evaluations are available from the OFC and partner training provider agencies)</b>		
	Emergency Scene Traffic NFPA 1001 5.3.3	Job Performance Requirements (Exterior Firefighter Competencies)	Exterior Operations - Firefighter
	Safety & Communications NFPA 1001 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.2, 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.2.3, 5.3.2, 5.3.17, 5.3.18		
	PPE and Self Contained Breathing Apparatus NFPA 1001 5.1.2, 5.2, 5.3, 5.3.1, 5.3.2, 5.5.1		
	Ropes and Knots NFPA 1001 5.1.2, 5.3.20, 5.5.1		
	Fire Streams, Hose and Appliances NFPA 1001 5.3.7, 5.3.8, 5.5.1, 5.5.2		
	Ventilation NFPA 1001 5.3.11, 5.5.1		
	Water Supply NFPA 1001 5.3.15, 5.5.1, 5.5.2		
	Ladders NFPA 1001 5.3.6, 5.5.1		
	Rehabilitation Area (REHAB) NFPA 1001 5.1.1, NFPA 1500, NFPA 1584		
	Introduction to Basic Fire Behavior and Building Construction NFPA 220, NFPA 921, NFPA 1001 5.3.11, 5.3.12, 5.3.13 NFPA 5000		
	Dangerous Goods or Hazmat Awareness (from NFPA 472) <sup>1</sup>		
	Gas & Electrical Safety for Firefighters (supplied by a BC Utility utilizing an evaluation mechanism) <sup>2</sup>		
	Incident Command System 100 (from BCERMS curriculum) <sup>3</sup>		
	<b>All of Exterior Operations Firefighter PLUS completion of the following Competencies from NFPA 1001 – FF1</b>		
	Organization, Safety and Communications NFPA 1001 5.2.4		
	RIT Training – pertinent to jurisdictional hazards NFPA 1001 5.3.9 NFPA 1407, NFPA 1500		
	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus NFPA 1001 5.3.1, 5.3.5, 5.3.9		
	Search and Rescue NFPA 1001 5.3.9		
	Fire Behavior NFPA 1001		
	Fire Extinguishers NFPA 1001 5.3.16		
	Building Construction NFPA 1001 5.3.11, 5.3.12		
	Forcible Entry NFPA 1001 5.3.4		
	Ventilation NFPA 1001 5.3.12		
	Loss Control NFPA 1001 5.3.13, 5.3.14		
	Live Fire Exterior NFPA 1001 5.3.7, 5.3.8, 5.3.10, 5.3.19		

	<b>All of NFPA 1001 – FF2 Competencies (except Hazmat and Medical Response) and with the addition of:</b>	Job Performance Requirements (NFPA 1001 – FF2 Competencies)	<b>Full Service Operations - Firefighter</b>
	<b>Live Fire Exterior and Interior</b>		
	<b>Hazmat Operations (NFPA core competencies plus 6.6.1.1.2)</b>		

	<b>Completion of the Operational Firefighter requirements for <u>either</u> the Exterior or Interior Service Level <u>PLUS</u> the following Competencies from NFPA 1021:<sup>4</sup></b>	Job Performance Requirements (NFPA 1021 – Competencies)	<b>Team Leader Exterior &amp; Interior</b>
	<b>Incident Command and Fire Attack NFPA 1021 4.1.1, 4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.3</b>		
	<b>Pre-Incident Planning, Size-up and Incident Action Planning NFPA 1021 4.5.2, 4.5.3, 4.6, 4.6.1, 4.6.2</b>		
	<b>Fire ground Accountability NFPA 1021 4.6.1, 4.6.2</b>		
	<b>Live Fire – Exterior (Recommended for Exterior Operations) NFPA 1001 5.3.7, 5.3.8, 5.3.10</b>		
	<b>Live Fire Exterior and Interior (Recommended for Interior Operations)</b>		
	<b>Completion of the Team Leader requirements for the Exterior Operations level <u>PLUS</u> the following courses (1 from each area):</b>	One of One of	<b>Risk Management Officer</b>
	<b>Incident Action Planning (NFPA 1021 4.6.1, 4.6.2)<sup>5</sup></b>		
	<b>Incident Safety Officer NFPA 1521 6.1 – 6.7.2 (operational)</b>		
	<b>FCABC/LGMA: Effective Fire Service Administration</b>		
	<b>Beyond Hoses and Helmets, or equivalent (administrative)</b>		
	<b>Fire Officer 1 (NFPA 1021)</b>	Job Performance Requirements (NFPA 1021 – Competencies)	<b>Company Fire Officer</b>
	<b>Incident Command 200</b>		
	<b>Fire Service Instructor 1 (NFPA 1041 Chapter 4)</b>		
	<b>Emergency Scene Management (4.6.1, 4.6.2)</b>		

**Footnotes:**

1. Can utilize any training provider, including internal, that meets the competencies of NFPA 472 – Awareness Level
2. Can utilize any program, developed by a registered Gas or Electrical Utility within the Province of BC, which includes an evaluation instrument based upon current recommended practice
3. Can utilize any training provider, including internal, using certified training and evaluation based upon the BCERMS model
4. Can utilize any training provider, including internal, that meets the competencies of NFPA 1021 – Fire Officer Professional Qualifications
5. Requires a training program with subject matter covering areas such as strategies and tactics, fire ground command and emergency scene management



## Exterior Operations Service Level

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

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

Where there is a potential risk of an IDLH atmosphere developing, or risk from smoke or particulate matter when conducting external operations (including overhaul), SCBA must be worn in accordance with WorkSafe BC requirements.

Exterior Operations Team Leaders are trained to supervise exterior operations only.

The Exterior Operations Risk Management Officer is an administrative role focused on ensuring departmental safe work practices and adherence to the **Playbook** requirements and other relevant regulations and standards.

The Exterior Operations **Service Level** applies to all external fire ground operational functions except support positions such as, but not restricted to: rehab/first aid, first medical responder, vehicle driver. Specific training for these roles, and applicable to the hazards involved, is still required for these positions and must be addressed elsewhere in departmental training programs.

## Interior Operations Service Level

Interior Operation Fire Departments may engage in internal fire suppression activities within simple structures or objects such as a vehicle, single family dwelling or other small structure. Interior Operations may also include larger or more complex structures that the AHJ has assessed and pre-planned for, such that it determines the structure to be safe for Internal Operations qualified firefighters. Firefighters must be trained specifically to the risks associated with these structures.

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

Interior operations must be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of WorkSafe BC (including, in particular, s. 31.23 of the *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation*). The Incident Commander must recognize the need, and staff appropriately, for a Rapid Intervention Team (RIT) with trained firefighters following the WorkSafe BC requirements.

Interior Operations Team Leaders are trained to supervise interior operations. Team Leaders must follow established Operational Guidelines or Procedures for safety during all fire ground operations.

## **Full Service Level**

Full Service Operations Fire Departments are equipped and have completed the appropriate training identified in this **Playbook** to provide a full spectrum of fire services. These services are based on the Competencies included within the NFPA 1001 Firefighter 2 Standard and relevant NFPA 1021 Fire Officer Standards.

Full service fire departments will have Operational Guidelines that must be written and enforced by the department, that describe advanced training in fire operations activities.

These fire departments are organized such that the suppression activities that occur are based on response protocols which include the appropriate staffing levels, and number and type of apparatus on scene.

# Playbook Compliance Checklist

(Fire Department Internal Use – to assist in determining compliance)

Department Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Fire Fighter Competency and Training Playbook Checklist</b>		
<p><b>1. Does your local government have a bylaw to establish the fire department or if you are a registered society, do your constitution and bylaws provide the mandate to establish a fire department? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></b></p> <p><i>Note: If the answer is "no" the fire department will not be considered by the Office of the Fire Commissioner for deployments under the Provincial Mobilization Plan. If "yes", identify the functions that the fire department is authorized by the local authority to deliver?</i></p>		
<p><b>2. Is your local authority/registered society registered with WorkSafe BC? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></b></p> <p><i>Note: If the answer is "no" the fire department will not be considered by the Office of the Fire Commissioner for deployments under the Provincial Mobilization Plan.</i></p>		
<p><b>3. Is there a policy statement determining if the fire department will provide either a defensive/exterior or an offensive/interior structure fire attack type for fire suppression? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></b></p>		
<p><b>4. Is there a policy statement determining the training standards to which the fire department will train? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></b></p> <p><i>Note: If the answer is "no" the fire department will not be considered by the Office of the Fire Commissioner for deployments under the Provincial Mobilization Plan. If "yes", what standards have been adopted for the fire department?</i></p>		
<p><b>5. Who coordinates your department's firefighter training? Please list positions:</b></p>		
<p><b>6. Is there a Training Records database and records management system that provides detailed records for the training of each firefighter? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></b></p>		
<p><b>7. Does the training records system maintain records for every members training in perpetuity (their lifetime)? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></b></p>		
<b>Fire Department Service Level Identification</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Exterior Operations – Buildings, Vehicles, Dumpsters		
Interior Operations – Simple structures		
Full Service		
<b>Other Comments</b>		

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Individual completing the Checklist

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title/Position

# **Training Organizations**

*(Information only)*

The following professional organizations can assist with agency direction and training provider contacts:

**FCABC – Fire Chiefs Association of BC** [www.fcabc.ca](http://www.fcabc.ca)

**BCFTOA – BC Fire Training Officers Association** [www.bcftoa.com](http://www.bcftoa.com)

**OFC – Office of the Fire Commissioner of BC** <http://embc.gov.bc.ca/ofc/index.htm>

**BC Wildfire Management Branch** [www.bcwildfire.ca](http://www.bcwildfire.ca)

**FPOABC – Fire Prevention Officers Association of BC** [www.fpoabc.bc.ca](http://www.fpoabc.bc.ca)

**FNESS – First Nations Emergency Services Society of BC** [www.fness.bc.ca](http://www.fness.bc.ca)