



Firefighters Certification

ONTARIO REGULATION

TO BE MADE UNDER THE

FIRE PROTECTION AND PREVENTION ACT,
1997

Mandatory Certification

2. (1) Every municipality, and every fire department in a territory without municipal organization, must ensure that its firefighters perform a fire protection service set out in Column 1 of Table 1 only if, on or after the corresponding day specified in Column 3 of that Table,

- (a) the firefighter performing the fire protection service is certified, at a minimum, to the corresponding certification standard set out in Column 2 of that Table; or
- (b) this Regulation provides that the certification standard referred to in clause (a) does not apply with respect to the firefighter.

Fire services must ensure their firefighters are certified to provide fire protection services after the following dates:

July 1 2026:

- Firefighter, Officer, Fire Prevention, etc.

July 1 2028

- Technical Rescue

*

Certification requirement is only required for service performed



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Mandatory Certification

(2) The certification must be,

- (a) provided by the Fire Marshal;
- or
- (b) an accreditation from the International Fire Safety Accreditation Congress (IFSAC), or a Pro Board seal, that is recognized by the Fire Marshal as equivalent to the certification provided by the Fire Marshal.

- Certification is provided and/or recognized by the Fire Marshal
- Certifications from outside of the OFC must be IFSAC or Pro Board recognized



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Exceptions

3. (1) A certification standard set out in item 1 or 2 of Table 1 does not apply with respect to a firefighter who,

- (a) is performing a service that is within the scope of that item;
- (b) has been a firefighter for no more than 24 months;

and

- (c) is operating under the supervision of a firefighter certified to that standard.

- This allows a fire dept. that performs only exterior attack to recruit uncertified personnel and provides a 2 year period to train new recruits.
- The new firefighter must always work under the supervision of a certified firefighter.



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Exceptions

(2) A certification standard set out in Column 2 of Table 1 does not apply with respect to a firefighter who is,

- (a) temporarily assigned to perform a different fire protection service for which a different minimum certification is required; and
- (b) operating under the supervision of a firefighter who has obtained the certification corresponding to the fire protection service or services being delivered.

(3) If a firefighter was previously certified under this Regulation for an item listed in Table 1, that certification continues to be valid even if the requirements for obtaining that certification are subsequently updated or changed.

- This allows a firefighter to temporarily provide a service without certifying as long as the firefighter is supervised by a firefighter that is certified in that discipline
- This recognizes the firefighters certification even when the standard is updated. Thus the firefighters certification is not null and void with a new standard.



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Transition

4 (1) Subject to subsection (2), a certification standard set out in item 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 or 18 of Table 1 does not apply with respect to a firefighter if the Fire Marshal issues the firefighter a letter of compliance with the certification standard in accordance with this section.

- (2) The Fire Marshal shall issue a letter of compliance with a certification standard to a firefighter if,
- (a) the firefighter has been performing the fire protection service that the standard corresponds to since at least,
 - (i) January 1, 2021, in the case of a certification standard set out in item 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 or 7,
 - (ii) January 1, 2020, in the case of a certification standard set out in item 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 or 15, or
 - (iii) January 1, 2019, in the case of a certification standard set out in item 17 or 18;
 - (b) before September 30, 2023, the firefighter's municipality, or fire department in an area without municipal organization, provides the Fire Marshal with information, such as training records, to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Fire Marshal that the firefighter, through past training and experience, has obtained the requisite knowledge and requisite skills associated with the corresponding standard; and
 - (c) the Fire Marshal is satisfied with the information provided under clause (b).

- Fire Chief may ask the Fire Marshal to issue a letter of compliance for an existing firefighter up to Sept 30, 2023 for certain areas listed in the regulation
- The fire dept must prove that the firefighter, through training and experience, has the knowledge and skills of the standard.

This is not the same as grandfathering



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Understanding Certification Table 1

Item	Column 1 Fire protection service	Column 2 Minimum Certification Standard	Column 3 Compliance Deadline
1.	Firefighter Exterior Attack: Fire suppression operations from the exterior of the building only.	The following job performance requirements of NFPA 1001, "Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications", 2019 Edition, Chapter 4 (Firefighter I) and Chapter 5 (Firefighter II): 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.6, 4.3.7, 4.3.8, 4.3.10(A1-A9, B1-B3, B4 (exterior stairway), B5-B10), 4.3.15, 4.3.16, 4.3.17, 4.3.18, 4.3.19, 4.3.20, 4.3.21, 4.5 5.1, 5.2, 5.3.1, 5.3.2 (A1-A4), 5.3.3, 5.3.4, 5.4.2, 5.5.3	July 1, 2026

Item Reference

Fire Protection Service

General description of role

Compliance Date

NFPA Standard(s) fire protection service is based upon

Specific JPRs (Requisite Knowledge and Skill) for Ontario Standards (if not full standard)



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Job Performance Requirement “JPR”

The JPR is the combining of the expected behavior, the description of the tools, equipment and materials, conditions of the performance and the identified outcome.

JPR's classify the level of performance required to be achieved with a desired behavior which in turn establishes the expected level or position.

- **A task standard statement:** is a minimal level of performance that identifies which critical components are defined for successful accomplishment of the task.
 - The purpose of stating the task standard is to:
 - Indicate what are the task performance outputs
 - Provide a means for the individual to know when the task is completed
 - Define the evaluation parameters for the completed task
 - Reduce the variables used to gauge performance
- **Given statement is:** Tools, equipment, and materials are items or conditions that must be provided to complete the task. The purpose of identifying tools, equipment, materials and conditions is to describe the minimal provisions required in order for the individual to complete the task, to ensure the necessary supplies are available and meet safety requirements and to stipulate the unique job or task conditions.
- **So That Statement:** This component defines the expectation of the individual to perform each task. The task standard guides performance towards completion by identifying evaluation parameters and performance outcomes. This portion of the JPR promotes consistency in evaluation by reducing the variables used to gauge performance and identifies outcomes.



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Job Performance Requirement

“Task” “Given” “So That”

4 Job Performance Requirement (Do What? Given What? How Well?)

Task:

Perform overhaul at a fire scene

Given:

approved PPE, attack line, hand tools, flashlight, and an assignment

So That:

structural integrity is not compromised, all hidden fires are discovered, fire cause evidence is preserved, and the fire is extinguished

4.3.13 Overhaul a fire scene, given PPE, an attack line, hand tools, a flashlight, and an assignment, so that structural integrity is not compromised, all hidden fires are discovered, fire cause evidence is preserved, and the fire is extinguished



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Job Performance Requirement

Requisite Knowledge and Skills.

5

Requisites

Knowledge (Know What?)

Knowledge of types of fire attack lines and water application devices for overhaul, water application methods for extinguishment that limit water damage, types of tools and methods used to expose hidden fire, dangers associated with overhaul, signs of area of origin or signs of arson, and reasons for protection of fire scene

Skills (Do What?)

The ability to deploy and operate an attack line; remove flooring, ceiling, and wall components to expose void spaces without compromising structural integrity; apply water for maximum effectiveness; expose and extinguish hidden fires in walls, ceilings, and subfloor spaces; recognize and preserve signs of area of origin and arson; and evaluate for complete extinguishment

- These are the necessary knowledge and skills an individual must have in order to perform the task. Requisite knowledge and skills are the foundation for task performance. The purpose of stating the knowledge and skills is to identify what the individual must already know or be able to perform in order to complete a given task.



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NFPA

1001

Standard for
Fire Fighter Professional
Qualifications

2019



4.3.13 Overhaul a fire scene, given PPE, an attack line, hand tools, a flashlight, and an assignment, so that structural integrity is not compromised, all hidden fires are discovered, fire cause evidence is preserved, and the fire is extinguished.

Δ (A) Requisite Knowledge. Types of fire attack lines and water application devices most effective for overhaul, water application methods for extinguishment that limit water damage, types of tools and methods used to expose hidden fire, dangers associated with overhaul, obvious signs of area of origin or signs of arson, and reasons for protection of fire scene.

Δ (B) Requisite Skills. The ability to deploy and operate an attack line; remove flooring, ceiling, and wall components to expose void spaces without compromising structural integrity; apply water for maximum effectiveness; expose and extinguish hidden fires in walls, ceilings, and subfloor spaces; recognize and preserve obvious signs of area of origin and arson; and evaluate for complete extinguishment.



Means further explanation in appendices

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Table 1- Exterior Attack

Firefighter Exterior Attack: Fire suppression operations from the exterior of the building only.

The following job performance requirements of NFPA 1001, “Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications”, 2019 Edition, Chapter 4 (Firefighter I) and Chapter 5 (Firefighter II):

4.1, 4.2, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.6, 4.3.7, 4.3.8, 4.3.10 (A1-A9, B1-B3, B4 (exterior stairway), B5-B10), 4.3.15, 4.3.16, 4.3.17, 4.3.18, 4.3.19, 4.3.20, 4.3.21, 4.5

5.1, 5.2, 5.3.1, 5.3.2 (A1-A4), 5.3.3, 5.3.4, 5.4.2, 5.5.3



4.1, General. For qualification at Level I, the firefighter candidate shall meet the general knowledge requirements in 4.1.1, the general skill requirements in 4.1.2

4.2, Fire Department Communications.

4.3.1, Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) during emergency operations,

4.3.2, Respond on apparatus to an emergency scene, given personal protective clothing and other necessary PPE

4.3.3, Establish and operate in work areas at emergency scenes,

4.3.6, Set up, mount, ascend, dismount, and descend ground ladders,

4.3.7, Attack a passenger vehicle fire

4.3.8, Extinguish fires in exterior Class A materials, given fires in stacked or piled and small unattached structures or storage containers that can be fought from the exterior

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Exterior Attack

Firefighter Exterior Attack: Fire suppression operations from the exterior of the building only.

The following job performance requirements of NFPA 1001, "Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications", 2019 Edition, Chapter 4 (Firefighter I) and Chapter 5 (Firefighter II):

4.1, 4.2, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.6, 4.3.7, 4.3.8, 4.3.10 (A1-A9, B1-B3, B4 (exterior stairway), B5-B10), 4.3.15, 4.3.16, 4.3.17, 4.3.18, 4.3.19, 4.3.20, 4.3.21, 4.5

5.1, 5.2, 5.3.1, 5.3.2 (A1-A4), 5.3.3, 5.3.4, 5.4.2, 5.5.3

A=Knowledge

B=Skills



4.3.10 Knowledge

(A-1) Principles of fire streams

(A-2) Types, design, operation, nozzle pressure effects, and flow capabilities of nozzles

(A-3) Precautions to be followed when advancing hose lines to a fire

(A-4) Observable results that a fire stream has been properly applied

(A-5) Dangerous building conditions created by fire

(A-6) Principles of exposure protection

(A-7) Potential long-term consequences of exposure to products of combustion

(A-8) Physical states of matter in which fuels are found

(A-9) Common types of accidents or injuries and their causes

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Exterior Attack

Firefighter Exterior Attack: Fire suppression operations from the exterior of the building only.

The following job performance requirements of NFPA 1001, "Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications", 2019 Edition, Chapter 4 (Firefighter I) and Chapter 5 (Firefighter II):

4.1, 4.2, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.6, 4.3.7, 4.3.8, 4.3.10 (A1-A9, B1-B3, B4 (exterior stairway), B5-B10), 4.3.15, 4.3.16, 4.3.17, 4.3.18, 4.3.19, 4.3.20, 4.3.21, 4.5

5.1, 5.2, 5.3.1, 5.3.2 (A1-A4), 5.3.3, 5.3.4, 5.4.2, 5.5.3

A=Knowledge

B=Skills

4.3.10 Skills

(B-1) The ability to prevent water hammer when shutting down nozzles

(B-2) Open, close, and adjust nozzle flow and patterns

(B-3) Apply water using direct, indirect, and combination attacks

(B-4) Advance charged and uncharged 1½ in. (38 mm) diameter or larger hose lines up ladders and up and down exterior stairways

(B-5) Extend hose lines

(B-6) Replace burst hose sections

(B-7) Operate charged hose lines of 1½ in. (38 mm) diameter or larger while secured to a ground ladder

(B-8) Couple and uncouple various handline connections Exterior

(B-9) Carry hose

(B-10) Attack fires at grade level and above and below grade levels



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Exterior Attack

Firefighter Exterior Attack: Fire suppression operations from the exterior of the building only.

The following job performance requirements of NFPA 1001, "Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications", 2019 Edition, Chapter 4 (Firefighter I) and Chapter 5 (Firefighter II):

4.1, 4.2, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.6, 4.3.7, 4.3.8, 4.3.10 (A1-A9, B1-B3, B4 (exterior stairway), B5-B10), 4.3.15, 4.3.16, 4.3.17, 4.3.18, 4.3.19, 4.3.20, 4.3.21, 4.5

5.1, 5.2, 5.3.1, 5.3.2 (A1-A4), 5.3.3, 5.3.4, 5.4.2, 5.5.3



A=Knowledge

B=Skills

4.3.15, Connect a fire department pumper to a water supply Fire hydrant or static water source

4.3.16, Extinguish incipient Class A, Class B, and Class C fire, given a selection of portable fire extinguishers

4.3.17, Operate emergency scene lighting,

4.3.18, Turn off building utilities,

4.3.19, Combat a ground cover fire

4.3.20, Tie a knot appropriate for hoisting tools,

4.3.21, Operate an air-monitoring instrument,

4.5 Preparedness and Maintenance.

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Exterior Attack

Firefighter Exterior Attack: Fire suppression operations from the exterior of the building only.

The following job performance requirements of NFPA 1001, "Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications", 2019 Edition, Chapter 4 (Firefighter I) and Chapter 5 (Firefighter II):

4.1, 4.2, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.6, 4.3.7, 4.3.8, 4.3.10 (A1-A9, B1-B3, B4 (exterior stairway), B5-B10), 4.3.15, 4.3.16, 4.3.17, 4.3.18, 4.3.19, 4.3.20, 4.3.21, 4.5

5.1, 5.2, 5.3.1, 5.3.2 (A1-A4), 5.3.3, 5.3.4, 5.4.2, 5.5.3



A=Knowledge

B=Skills

5.1, meet the general knowledge requirements in 5.1.1, the general skill requirements in 5.1.2,

5.2, Fire Department Communications.

5.3.1, Extinguish an ignitable liquid fire

5.3.2 (A1-A4),

A1-Selection of the nozzle and hose for fire attack,

A2- selection of adapters and appliances to be used for specific fireground situations;

A3-dangerous building conditions created by fire and fire suppression activities;

A4-indicators of building collapse

5.3.3, Control a flammable gas cylinder fire

5.3.4, Protect evidence of ~~the~~ cause and origin

5.4.2, Assist rescue operation teams, given standard operating procedures

5.5.3 Prepare a pre-incident survey

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Exterior Attack

Firefighter Exterior Attack and auto extrication: Fire suppression operations from the exterior of the building only and auto extrication rescue

All job performance requirements in Item 1 and the following job performance requirements of NFPA 1001, “Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications”, 2019 Edition, Chapter 5 (Firefighter II):

5.4.1



A=Knowledge

B=Skills

5.4.1 Extricate a victim entrapped in a motor vehicle

(A) Requisite Knowledge. The Fire department's role at a vehicle accident, points of strength and weakness in auto body construction, dangers associated with vehicle components and systems, the uses and limitations of hand and power extrication equipment, and safety procedures when using various types of extrication equipment.

(B) Requisite Skills. The ability to operate hand and power tools used for forcible entry and rescue as designed; use cribbing and shoring material; and choose and apply appropriate techniques for moving or removing vehicle roofs, doors, windshields, windows, steering wheels or columns, and the dashboard

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Exterior Attack

Firefighter Exterior Attack and hazardous materials response: Fire suppression operations from the exterior of the building only and Operations-level hazardous materials response.

All job performance requirements in Item 1 and all job performance requirements of NFPA 1072, “Standard for Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications”, 2017 Edition, Chapter 5 (Operations).



A=Knowledge

B=Skills

Operations level responders are those persons who respond to hazardous materials/weapons of mass destruction(WMD) incidents for the purpose of implementing or supporting actions to protect nearby persons, the environment, or property from the effects of the release.

- 5.2 Identify Potential Hazards
- 5.3 Identify Action Options.
- 5.4 Action Plan Implementation
- 5.5 Emergency Decontamination.
- 5.6 Progress Evaluation and Reporting

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Exterior Attack

Firefighter Exterior Attack, auto extrication and hazardous materials response: Fire suppression operations from the exterior of the building only, automobile extrication rescue and Operations-level hazardous materials response

All job performance requirements in Items 1, 2 and 3.



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Table 1- Interior Attack

Firefighter Interior Attack: Fire suppression operations that enter the interior of the building and can perform rescue.

All job performance requirements in Item 1 and the following job performance requirements of NFPA 1001, “Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications”, 2019 Edition, Chapter 4 (Firefighter I) and Chapter 5 (Firefighter II):

4.3.4, 4.3.9, 4.3.10 (A10-A11, B4 (interior stairway), B11), 4.3.11, 4.3.12, 4.3.13, 4.3.14

5.3.2 (A5-A9, B1-B6)

4.3.4* Force entry into a structure,

4.3.9* Conduct a search and rescue in a structure operating as a member of a team

4.3.10 Knowledge

- (A-10) The application of each size and type of attack line, the role of the backup team in fire attack situations, attack and control techniques for grade level and above and below grade levels
- (A-11) Exposing hidden fires.

4.3.10 Skills

- (B-4) Advance charged and uncharged 1½in. (38mm) diameter or larger hose lines up ladders and up and down interior and exterior stairways

4.3.11 Perform horizontal ventilation

4.3.12 Perform vertical ventilation

4.3.13 Overhaul a fire scene,

4.3.14 Conserve property



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Table 1- Interior Attack

Firefighter Interior Attack: Fire suppression operations that enter the interior of the building and can perform rescue.

All job performance requirements in Item 1 and the following job performance requirements of NFPA 1001, “Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications”, 2019 Edition, Chapter 4 (Firefighter I) and Chapter 5 (Firefighter II):

4.3.4, 4.3.9, 4.3.10 (A10-A11),(B4 (interior stairway),B11), 4.3.11, 4.3.12, 4.3.13, 4.3.14

5.3.2 (A5-A9, B1-B6)

- 5.3.2 Knowledge
 - A5 the effects of fire and fire suppression activities on wood, masonry (brick, block, stone), cast iron, steel, reinforced concrete, gypsum wallboard, glass, and plaster on lath;
 - A6 search and rescue and ventilation procedures;
 - A7 indicators of structural instability;
 - A8 suppression approaches and practices for various types of structural fires;
 - A9 and the association between specific tools and special forcible entry needs
- 5.3.2 Skills
 - B1 The ability to assemble a team,
 - B2 choose attack techniques for various levels of a fire (e.g., attic, grade level, upper levels, or basement),
 - B3 evaluate and forecast a fire’s growth and development
 - B4 select tools for forcible entry
 - B5 incorporate search and rescue procedures and ventilation procedures in the completion of the attack team efforts
 - B6 determine developing hazardous building or fire conditions.



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Table 1- Interior Attack

Firefighter Interior Attack and auto extrication: Fire suppression operations that enter the interior of the building and can perform rescue and automobile extrication rescue.

All job performance requirements in Item 5 and the following job performance requirements of NFPA 1001, “Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications”, 2019 Edition, Chapter 5 (Firefighter II):

5.4.1

5.4.1 Extricate a victim entrapped in a motor vehicle



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Table 1- Interior Attack

Firefighter Interior Attack and hazardous materials response: Fire suppression operations that enter the interior of the building and Operations-level hazardous materials response.

All job performance requirements in Item 5 and all job performance requirements of NFPA 1072, "Standard for Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications", Chapter 5 (Operations).

Operations level responders are those persons who respond to hazardous materials/weapons of mass destruction(WMD) incidents for the purpose of implementing or supporting actions to protect nearby persons, the environment, or property from the effects of the release.

- 5.2 Identify Potential Hazards
- 5.3 Identify Action Options.
- 5.4 Action Plan Implementation
- 5.5 Emergency Decontamination.
- 5.6 Progress Evaluation and Reporting



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Table 1- Interior Attack

Firefighter Interior Attack, auto extrication and hazardous materials response: Fire suppression operations that enter the interior of the building and can perform rescue, automobile extrication rescue and Operations-level hazardous materials response (full service firefighter).

All job performance requirements of NFPA 1001, "Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications", 2019 Edition, Chapter 5 (Firefighter II).

Full Certification NFPA 1001 FF1 and FF2

- This includes some mission specific haz-mat



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Table 1- Team Leads

Items 9 to 15

All job performance requirements in Item (1-7) and the following job performance requirements of NFPA 1021, “Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications”, 2014 Edition, Chapter 4 (Fire Officer I):

4.1.1, 4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.2.4, 4.4.1, 4.4.2, 4.4.4, 4.4.5, 4.5.3, 4.6, 4.7.1, 4.7.3

4.1.1* General Prerequisite Knowledge.

4.2.1 Assign tasks or responsibilities to unit members, given an assignment at an emergency incident,

4.2.2 Assign tasks or responsibilities to unit members, given an assignment at a non emergency incident,

4.2.3 Direct unit members during a training evolution,

4.2.4 Recommend action for member-related problems,

4.4.1* Recommend changes to existing departmental policies and/or implement a new departmental policy at the unit level,

4.4.2 Execute routine unit-level administrative functions,

4.4.4 Explain the purpose of each management component

4.4.5 Explain the needs and benefits of collecting incident response data,

4.5.3 Direct unit level personnel to secure an incident scene,

4.6* Emergency Service Delivery.

4.7.1 Apply safety regulations at the unit level,

4.7.3 Explain the benefits of being physically and medically capable



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Table 1- Team Leads

Item 16

Team Lead Interior Attack, auto extrication and hazardous materials response: Supervision of firefighters that provide fire suppression operations from the interior of the building and can perform rescue or that provide automobile extrication rescue or Operations-level hazardous materials response (full service fire officer).

All job performance requirements of NFPA 1021 “Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications”, 2014 Edition, Chapter 4 (Fire Officer I).

- Full NFPA 1021 Certification FO1
- Note NFPA 1041 is a prerequisite



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Table 1- Pumper Ops

Items 17-18

Pump Operations: Operation of a pumper apparatus without driving the apparatus, or where the apparatus does not require a class D licence.

Pump Operations: driver: Driving and operating a pumper apparatus that requires a class D licence.

- All job performance requirements of NFPA 1002, “Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications”, 2017 Edition, Chapter 5 (Apparatus Equipped with Fire Pump), without pre-requisites in Chapter 4.
- All job performance requirements in NFPA 1002 “Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications”, 2017 Edition, Chapter 5 (Apparatus Equipped with Fire Pump).



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Table 1- Fire Prevention

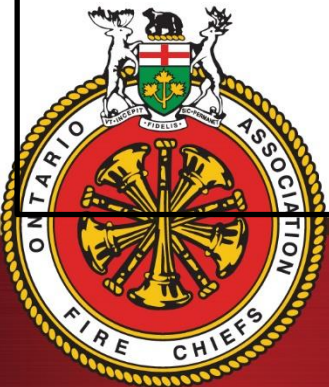
Items 19-21

Fire Prevention/Inspection: conducting fire and life safety inspections.

Fire Investigator: conducting fire cause and origin investigations.

Fire and Life Safety Educator: providing fire and life safety education.

- All job performance requirements of NFPA 1031, “Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner”, 2014 Edition, Chapter 4 (Fire Inspector I).
- All job performance requirements of NFPA 1033, “Professional Qualifications for Fire Investigator”, 2014 Edition, Chapter 4 (Fire Investigator).
- All job performance requirements of NFPA 1035, “Standard on Fire and Life Safety Educator, Public Information Officer, Youth Firesetter Intervention Specialist, and Youth Firesetter Program Manager Professional Qualifications”, 2015 Edition, Chapter 4 (Fire and Life Safety Educator).



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Table 1- Training Officer

Item 22

Training Officer: providing training and education to other fire personnel.

- All job performance requirements of NFPA 1041, “Standard for Fire and Emergency Services Instructor Professional Qualifications”, 2019 Edition, Chapter 4 (Fire and Emergency Services Instructor I).



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Table 1- Emergency Communicators

Emergency Communicators: taking emergency calls.

- All job performance requirements of NFPA 1061, “Standard for Public Safety Telecommunications Personnel Professional Qualifications”, 2018 Edition, Chapter 4 (Public Safety Telecommunicator I).

Fire Department employees only.



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Table 1- Incident Safety Officer

Item 24

Incident Safety Officers: undertaking the primary role of incident safety officer at emergency calls

- All job performance requirements of NFPA 1521, “Standard for Fire Department Safety Officer Professional Qualifications”, 2020 Edition, Chapter 5 (Incident Safety Officer).
- NFPA 1021 FO 1 is a prerequisite



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Table 1- Hazmat

Items 25 and 26

Hazardous Materials Response —
Operations Mission Specific Level:
responding to emergencies involving
hazardous materials at the Operations
Mission Specific Level.

Hazardous Materials Response —
Technician Level: responding to
emergencies involving hazardous
materials at the Technician Level.

- All job performance requirements of NFPA 1072, “Standard for Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications”, Chapter 6 (Operations Mission Specific)
- All job performance requirements of NFPA 1072, “Standard for Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications” Chapter 7 (Hazardous Materials Technician).
- Chapters 4 and 5 are prerequisites



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Table 1- Technical Rescue

Items 27 to 44

Operations Level and Technician Level

- Rope
- Structural collapse
- Confined space
- Vehicle rescue
- Heavy Vehicle rescue
- Trench
- Surface Water
- Swift water
- Ice water

- Appropriate chapter job performance requirements of NFPA 1006, “Standard for Technical Rescue Personnel Professional Qualifications”, 2021 Edition,
- Ops level prerequisites require awareness level
- Tech Level prerequisites require ops level
- Note shore based rescue is at Ops level training.



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