

LEGACY INFORMATION AND APPLICATION PACKAGE

OCTOBER 17, 2022



OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL

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What is Ontario Regulation 343/22 - Firefighter Certification?

Firefighting is a profession. As with most professions in Ontario, there is an independent certification process to validate that an individual (e.g., a gas fitter, mechanic, or nurse) has had training and education that meets or exceeds the industry's best practices. [O. Reg 343/22 – Firefighter Certification](#) introduces a minimum level of certification needed to perform fire protection services in Ontario.

The primary goal of this regulation is to ensure that firefighters are trained consistently across the province to work safely at the level of service that is determined by their employer. Having all firefighters trained and certified to do the work that is expected of them ensures both firefighter and public safety is maximized.

What is the difference between training and certification?

[Section 25\(2\)\(a\)](#) of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 1990* (OHSA) requires employers to provide information and instruction to workers to protect their health and safety so that the workers can safely perform their prescribed duties. In the fire service, this means municipalities are required to train firefighters to the levels of service set by the municipality.

Certification is an additional, crucial step beyond the training requirement that validates that the training being conducted is meeting the industry best practices. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) professional qualification standards are widely accepted as industry best practices for firefighter training and certification and have been adopted and used in Ontario since January 1, 2015.



What fire protection services are not included in this regulation?

O. Reg 343/22 sets a minimum level of certification for firefighters in Ontario. There are some scopes of work that some firefighters may perform (e.g., first response for medical emergencies or airport firefighting) that are not included in the firefighter certification regulation. This firefighter certification regulation does NOT supersede an employer's obligation under the OHSA.

It may be necessary to train and certify firefighters beyond the minimum certification levels identified in this regulation. This could be to a higher professional qualification level of an NFPA standard covered in this regulation (e.g., NFPA 1021 Fire Officer III), to another NFPA professional qualification standard not identified in this regulation (e.g., NFPA 1002 - Aerial Operators), or to a professional qualification that is not an NFPA standard (e.g., medical training).

There remains a duty of the municipality and fire chief to determine when firefighters' training and certification needs to exceed the minimum standard outlined in this regulation or when training is required for services not currently included in the regulation.

Does a fire department need to certify beyond the minimum certification levels outlined in O. Reg 343/22?

The firefighter certification regulation is a minimum level of certification. Depending on the levels of service set by the municipality, a fire chief could determine that a higher level of training and certification is required for some or all firefighters, (for example Level III of NFPA 1021, 1031, 1035 or 1041, or Level IV of NFPA 1021).

These courses are available through the Ontario Fire College (OFC) (through Regional Training Centres and Learning Contracts) and certification testing is available through the OFM's Academic Standards and Evaluation (ASE) unit. If you require a copy of the current OFC calendar, please contact AskOFC@ontario.ca.



Can a fire department have firefighters trained and certified to different certification levels?

There are several examples where a fire department could have different levels of certification requirements within their department. Any time a fire department has firefighters working together at emergency scenes with different levels of certification, there should be clear Operating Policies (OPs) on how these firefighters interact on the fireground or emergency scene. At no time should a firefighter be performing work that is beyond their level of training and certification. Some examples include:

- (1) Technical rescue. It is common to have specialty apparatus with a trained crew at a fire station (often for full-time firefighters) or groups of firefighters (in one station or across multiple stations) that respond to technical rescue incidents. These firefighters would be trained and certified to NFPA 1006 technical rescue disciplines (Operations or Technician level) while other firefighters in the same fire department who do not provide that level of service may not be trained to that standard.
- (2) Composite fire departments. In some composite fire departments, full-time firefighters may be trained and certified to full NFPA standards/levels whereas volunteers may be trained and certified to Ontario Seal certifications (e.g., interior or exterior attack) or may not provide some fire protection services (e.g., auto extrication or hazardous materials (HazMat) operations).
- (3) Multiple station fire departments with different firefighting levels of service. Some multiple station fire departments may have different levels of firefighting at different stations. For example, a more urban station may operate at the full-service level whereas a more remote rural station within the same fire department could operate as exterior attack only.
- (4) Multiple station fire departments with different technical rescue (or HazMat) levels of service at different stations. In this instance, firefighters at one station might provide auto extrication at NFPA 1006 Technician level while firefighters at the other stations do not perform auto extrication and would be certified to the appropriate Ontario Seal certifications. (This example could also apply to HazMat level of service.)

Other hybrid examples could be applied to fire departments. When using a hybrid level of service, OPs must be in place to address how firefighters with different levels of service work together at an emergency scene.



What are NFPA professional qualification standards?

NFPA professional qualification standards are accepted in North America as industry best practices for firefighter training and certification. NFPA created professional qualifications to provide the fire service with a framework of the job requirements for emergency service personnel.

These professional qualification standards identify the minimum job performance requirements (JPRs) for specific emergency service levels and positions. NFPA notes that these standards can be used for training design, evaluation, and certification.

All NFPA standards are considered consensus standards. In developing these standards, a large and diverse group of subject matter experts from various stakeholders (fire chiefs, labour, and industry) work together to form a consensus on what is included in a professional qualification standard. Drafts are then opened for public comment prior to being released officially. In general, professional qualification standards are reviewed and updated every five years.

How do NFPA standard chapters and levels work?

NFPA professional standards are often subdivided into different chapters. These identify different levels (e.g., NFPA 1001 Firefighter I and Firefighter II or NFPA 1041 Fire and Emergency Service Instructor Level I, II, or III). The higher the level the more advanced knowledge and skill level required to be certified.

For hazardous material and technical rescue, different disciplines are separated into chapters (e.g., Structural Collapse) and then are divided into Awareness, Operations, and Technician within that chapter. From Awareness through Operations to Technician level there are increasing roles, responsibilities, knowledge, and skills.

Within each NFPA professional qualification standard, there is a scope of work that is outlined through the job performance requirements to identify the limits for each level. Awareness levels require the firefighter to be able to identify the hazards in the type of emergency, maintain a “hot-zone” to keep firefighters, other first responders, and the public safe, and recognize the needs for advanced technical assistance.

There is often a misunderstanding in the fire service about the scope of work for hazardous materials and technical rescue professional qualifications. For example:



- (1) Shore-based water rescue (e.g., throw bags or reach tools) for surface, ice or swift water are Technical Rescue Operations level skills NOT Awareness level.
- (2) Applying an absorbent material on a fluid leak at a vehicle accident or conducting air monitoring (e.g., carbon monoxide monitoring) are Hazardous Materials Operations level skills NOT Awareness level.

See Appendix A to help understand the basic scopes of work for Awareness, Operations, and Technician levels of hazardous materials and technical rescue professional qualifications. If you have further questions about the level of certification required by your department, please contact the OFM for assistance.

What is the difference between certification to NFPA standards/levels versus certification to the Ontario Seal?

Many of the fire protection services listed in [Table 1 of O. Reg 343/22](#) are to a full NFPA standard level; however, when certifying to an NFPA standard level the only option is to certify to the entire level. The OFM, as the authority having jurisdiction for certification of firefighters in the province, is an accredited agency with both the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) and ProBoard. The OFM can offer accredited certification for approximately 40 NFPA standards/levels including those found in O. Reg 343/22.

It is recognized in Ontario that there are many fire services whose level of service does not match the scope of some full NFPA standard levels or there are pre-requisites that are not attainable/required in Ontario. The Office of the Fire Marshal (OFM) has developed certification levels that are based on components of NFPA standards/levels that better match the uniqueness and diversity of the over 400 fire departments in Ontario. O. Reg 343/22 allows the fire service to achieve certification to these requirements, referred to as the Ontario Seal.



What will the OFM consider as certification under O. Reg 343/22?

The following certificates and/or documents will be recognized by the OFM for the purposes of meeting the requirements of O. Reg 343/22:

- Certificate to an NFPA standard/level with an IFSAC **or** ProBoard seal regardless of where it was issued.
- Previous Letter(s) of Compliance (“Grandfathering”) to NFPA standards/levels issued by the OFM.*
- Certification under the Ontario Seal issued by the Fire Marshal.
- Letter(s) of Compliance issued by the Fire Marshal in 2023 as part of the O. Reg 343/22 Legacy Process.

*** Previous letters of compliance to NFPA standards issued by the OFM are accepted. Any past OFM letters of compliance to non-NFPA curriculum will not be accepted; however, this may be used as proof of training for legacy purposes.**

Between 2014 and 2018, the OFM issued letters of compliance for NFPA standards as Ontario shifted to NFPA standards in the province. NFPA standards/levels often have pre/co-requisites. For the purposes of these past letters of compliance the following will be applied:

- A letter of compliance for NFPA 1001 Firefighter II will be deemed to include the pre-requisite: NFPA 1072/472 Operations level.
- A letter of compliance for NFPA 1021 Fire Officer I **does NOT** include NFPA 1041 Fire Service Instructor I as grandfathering to NFPA 1041 Fire Service Instructor I was an option at that time.
- Any past letter(s) of compliance related to any old Ontario/OFM/OAFC curriculum **are not** accepted; however, these past documents could be proof of training for the purposes of legacy provisions.

What is legacy?

Legacy has previously been called “grandfathering”. Within O. Reg 343/22 there is language to allow the Fire Marshal to provide letters of compliance under the legacy provisions. Under these legacy provisions, the Fire Marshal can grant letters of



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compliance **for Ontario Seal certifications only** with supporting documentation submitted to confirm a firefighter has the experience and training that meets or exceeds the certification requirements.

Legacy is NOT available for any full NFPA standards/levels. Based on IFSAC and ProBoard policies, the OFM can only grant certifications to full NFPA standards/levels if the firefighter has successfully challenged the approved OFM certification evaluations.

Who is eligible to apply for legacy provisions?

- REMINDER: Legacy is only available for Ontario Seal certification ([Table 1](#) Items 1-7 and 9-15 ONLY)
- Firefighters that meet the minimum years of service (in a suppression role) requirements.
- Fire departments with a level of service that is **less** than Interior Attack, Auto Extrication and Hazardous Materials at the Operations level (full service).
- Firefighters whose scope of work is less than NFPA 1001 Firefighter II (for a hybrid level of service).
- Firefighters whose training meets or exceeds the job performance requirements (JPRs) of the applicable NFPA standards as outlined in Table 1 of O. Reg 343/22, and
- Fire departments that have proper training records to substantiate that the requirements of the applicable Ontario Seal levels have been met.



What fire protection services qualify for legacy provisions?

Under O. Reg 343/22 legacy provisions are **ONLY** available for the following fire protection services (refer to Table 1 for full requirements):

	ITEM	FIRE PROTECTION SERVICE	EXPERIENCE REQUIRED
FIREFIGHTER	1	Firefighter Exterior Attack	FF must have started in a suppression role prior to January 1, 2021 (2 years of service)
	2	Firefighter Exterior Attack and Auto Extrication	
	3	Firefighter Exterior Attack and Haz Mat Operations	
	4	Firefighter Exterior Attack, Auto Extrication and Haz Mat Operations	
	5	Firefighter Interior Attack	
	6	Firefighter Interior Attack and Auto Extrication	
	7	Firefighter Interior Attack and Haz Mat Operations	
	<i>** Note – Interior Attack and Auto Extrication and Haz Mat Operations are “full service” and must certify to NFPA 1001 Firefighter II (Item 8) – this level is NOT available for legacy as it is a full NFPA standard/level.</i>		
FIRE OFFICER/ TEAM LEAD	9	Team Lead Exterior Attack	Team Lead must have started in a suppression role prior to January 1, 2020 (3 years of service)
	10	Team Lead Exterior Attack and Auto Extrication	
	11	Team Lead Exterior Attack and Haz Mat Operations	
	12	Team Lead Exterior Attack, Auto Extrication and Haz Mat Operations	
	13	Team Lead Interior Attack	
	14	Team Lead Interior Attack and Auto Extrication	
	15	Team Lead Interior Attack and Haz Mat Operations	
	<i>** Note – Team Lead - Interior Attack and Auto Extrication and Haz Mat Operations are “full services” and must certify to NFPA 1021 Fire Officer I (Item 16) – this level is NOT available for legacy as it is a full NFPA standard/level.</i>		



How does a firefighter receive a letter of compliance from the Fire Marshal for Ontario Seal levels?

The fire chief (or designate) will complete a legacy application using the OFM application form. Each Ontario Seal level requires a separate application. For example, if you have firefighters applying for Exterior Attack and others applying for Team Lead – Exterior Attack then two separate applications must be completed and submitted. Individual applications from firefighters will not be accepted. All applications must be made by the fire chief (or designate).

The OFM's Academic Standards and Evaluation (ASE) unit will review and audit the legacy applications (see the process below) once they are received. Once reviewed and accepted, the Fire Marshal will issue letters of compliance for successful applicants. These letters of compliance will be recorded in the firefighter's name and will also be considered valid outside of the originating fire department.

What are the application windows for legacy applications?

The primary application window will be open from **January 1, 2023, to March 31, 2023**, during which time legacy applications can be submitted. A second follow-up window will open from **July 1, 2023, to September 30, 2023**.

Applications will be submitted digitally via email to OFMLegacy@Ontario.ca. Alternate submission methods can be discussed on a case-by-case basis. **Legacy applications will NOT be accepted after September 30, 2023.** The application deadline aligns with the transition requirements of s 4.(2) of [O. Reg. 343/22](#).

Why are there two application windows?

To be as streamlined and efficient as possible the OFM will have two distinct application windows. All fire departments are recommended to have their application(s) and documentation ready and submitted during the primary window.



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Applications that are denied during the primary window can be re-submitted during the follow-up window.

If a fire department does not submit for the first time until the follow-up window, there will not be any chance for resubmission if an application is denied.

How will the audit process be done by the OFM?

- Once an application is received by ASE, a staff member will be assigned as lead reviewer.
- The application will be reviewed for completeness.
- Using readily available random number generators, the reviewer will identify the 10% of applicants (rounded up) from each fire department that will be audited.
- ASE will send an email (or otherwise contact the fire chief) to identify which firefighters are being audited.
- The fire chief will have 10 business days (excluding weekends and statutory holidays) to **digitally** submit the training records that attest that the firefighter has received training that meets or exceeds the JPRs of the applicable Ontario Seal certification. (Only submit the training records applicable to the certification being applied for).
- ASE will review the training records submitted for accuracy and completeness.
- During the review, if discrepancies are found that warrant further investigation, ASE will classify them as **Minor** or **Major**:
 - For Minor – the fire chief will be contacted for clarification.
 - For Major – the training records of **ALL firefighters** that applied for that level will be requested and must be electronically submitted within 5 business days of the fire chief being notified.
- Upon successful completion of the audit process, the Fire Marshal will issue a letter of compliance for the successful applicants.



What would happen if a fire chief was unable to submit training records and documentation for a firefighter selected for audit within the 10 business days?

To have a valid auditing process, the OFM will enforce the 10-business day deadline for submission. **No applications for legacy should be made unless the documentation is in order prior to the application being submitted.**

If no training records were received or the documentation received was found to be incomplete, this will be considered a major discrepancy and the OFM would request the training records and documentation of all firefighters under that application.

This could result in all firefighters being denied letters of compliance.

Do not submit a firefighter's name in the legacy application unless the training records are complete and available.

What will be an acceptable form of documentation for proof of training?

Fire service best practices include maintenance of training records for firefighters. This is also a protective mechanism to provide proof that the employer has met its responsibilities under the OHSA. There is no specific format for training records and documentation required by the OFM; however, training records should, at a minimum, include the following:

- Date the training was conducted
- Location where the training was conducted
- Proof of attendance by the applicant/firefighter (this could include a sign-in sheet, an attendance record signed by the lead instructor, a skills sheet signed by the participant and/or proof of payment for attendance)
- For lecture/classroom sessions – the learning objectives for the session are clearly outlined



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- For practical skills – skills sheets or equivalent are completed for the firefighter as proof of competency in performing the skill (and signed by lead instructor).
- All Instructor(s) are clearly identified in the training record

It is possible that several different documents are required to meet the above minimums.

Note: Prior to July 1, 2026 (the date of compliance with [O. Reg 343/22](#)) there is no current minimum requirement for instructors. The OFM is not validating the instructors as part of this documentation auditing process. Fire chiefs must do their own due diligence in selecting and utilizing competent instructors.

How can a fire department, fire chief or firefighter appeal a negative decision by ASE?

If a fire department receives a denial on an application (for an individual or group) and the application was submitted during the primary window, any discrepancies can be corrected, and the application can be resubmitted during the follow-up window.

Alternatively, an appeal can be made to the Assistant Deputy Fire Marshal – Training and Certification for a formal appeal. Details about this process will be sent with the denial notification.

During this appeal, the Assistant Deputy Fire Marshal could request additional information or make site visits to review training records for the purposes of this appeal process. All decisions made by the Assistant Deputy Fire Marshal are final.

What happens if a firefighter is denied their legacy application?

Any firefighter that does not meet the eligibility requirements, does not apply for legacy, or has their legacy application denied would be required to be certified via ASE (e.g., complete the Ontario Seal certification evaluations for that level).



This does not necessarily mean they have to take a full course; however, any gaps in training must be addressed and then the fire department could schedule certification testing (or the firefighter could attend an open certification testing session).

Is certification for NFPA 1006 (Technical Rescue) awareness level required under the firefighter certification regulation?

Certification is NOT required for awareness level for technical rescue and is not a requirement under O. Reg 343/22; however, **awareness training is required under the OHSA** for any technical rescue that your fire service could respond to.

The Ontario Fire College will be developing a suite of NFPA 1006 Awareness level courses that will be available as asynchronous (self-directed) online modules. These courses will be released in early 2023. The OFM will share more information as the release dates are approached.

How much time is required for each Ontario Seal level?

The amount of training required will vary depending on the resources available (e.g., equipment), student:instructor ratio, amount of self-directed learning and any local modifications (e.g., extra focus on local needs).

In general, firefighters should complete theoretical training (often a lecture or self-directed learning), participate in practical training that includes demonstrations of the skills needed, ample practice time and an “in-house” evaluation (using skill sheets) to ensure that firefighters are competent in the skill.

Where are skill sheets available for the Ontario Seal curriculum?



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The OFM is developing Ontario Seal-specific skill sheets and they will be available in early 2023. In the interim, the existing skill sheets for OFM NFPA 1001 Firefighter I and II, NFPA 1072 Haz Mat and NFPA 1021 Fire Officer are available and can be modified to focus on the JPRs aligned with either Interior or Exterior Attack Firefighter.

In addition, both commonly used textbooks (IFSTA and Jones and Bartlett) have skill sheets that also cover requisite skills and can also be modified for the necessary JPRs.

Contact the OFM with any questions about applicable JPRs from existing NFPA skill sheets for Ontario-Seal specific skill sheet requirements.

What options are available to train our firefighters?

There are a number of ways that firefighters can be trained:

(1) **In-House training** – training developed and delivered by the fire department “in-house”. This could include course content delivered using 3rd party learning management systems (e.g., IFSTA Resource 1 or Vector Solutions among others).

(2) **3rd Party training** – the fire chief/municipality could enter into a contractual agreement with a 3rd party to deliver training to the local fire department.

*** For Options 1 and 2, the onus is on the fire chief/municipality to do their due diligence to ensure the training being provided meets the certification requirements.*

(3) **OFC Learning Contract** – the fire department can apply for a Learning Contract from the OFC to deliver an OFC course. The fire department would need to have qualified and approved instructor(s) to have the Learning Contract approved. A Learning Contract can be used to deliver OFC courses via a blended format, where firefighters access the OFC Learning Management System (LMS) for their theoretical training.

(4) **OFC/RTC course** – Firefighters can attend an OFC course at one of our Regional Training Centre (RTC) partner locations. This course would be delivered by OFC instructors using the OFC curriculum.

*** For more information about OFC Learning Contracts or scheduled courses, please contact AskOFC@Ontario.ca*



What options are available to arrange ASE certification testing?

ASE certification testing is offered to the fire service **at no cost by the OFM**. ASE is very flexible in working with the fire department to arrange certification testing that can be accomplished during existing training sessions (e.g., on a regular training night).

Multiple written exams can be proctored at the same session (e.g., some firefighters writing NFPA 1002 and others writing NFPA 1021 Level I).

In early 2023, watch for regular ASE notifications for special “open” ASE testing sessions that will be scheduled at RTCs, community colleges and area fire departments. These special testing sessions will be open to any firefighter who wants to take any ASE certification exam. Pre-registration will be required to ensure that the appropriate testing materials/resources are available.

To discuss options for bringing certification testing to your fire department please contact OFMTestingandCertification@Ontario.ca

We have additional questions about training and certification (including legacy). Who do we contact?

Please contact Assistant Deputy Fire Marshal John Snider at john.snider@ontario.ca or (249) 288-6539.



Appendix A: Haz Mat & Technical Rescue Scope of Work

Awareness, Operations and Technical levels for Haz Mat (NFPA 1072) and Technical Rescue (NFPA 1006) have scopes of work outlined within the applicable standard. Awareness level covers understanding the dangers involved and operating safely while awaiting technical rescuers with advanced training. The chart below outlines the general scope of work aligned with Operations and Technician levels for the applicable disciplines and may not cover all scopes of work.

DISCIPLINE	OPERATIONS	TECHNICIAN
HAZ MAT	Identify evacuation area and assess initial dangers without entry. May enter to perform rescue but not to shut down or contain a leak. Can enter under the supervision of technician to support their scope of work	May perform offensive operations to shut down and contain a leak.
	Mission Specific – specific technician level skills	
COMMON PASSENGER VEHICLE RESCUE	Vehicle on its wheels on a flat or stable surface	Vehicle on its roof/side
ROPE RESCUE	Rappelling/belaying rope rescues (vertical rescues)	Advanced skillset including “pick-offs” and includes ascending and horizontal rescues
CONFINED SPACE	Clear, unobstructed space, victim can be seen, space can accommodate 2 rescuers and victim and easily pass-through access/egress	Entanglement hazards, victim not seen from access, access/egress may not allow full SCBA (worn in recommended manner)
TRENCH RESCUE	Straight, non-intersecting trenches no more than 8ft (2.5m) deep	Includes intersecting trenches (e.g., L- or T-)
STRUCTURAL COLLAPSE	Collapse and failure of “ordinary construction” (light frame, unreinforced masonry, reinforced masonry)	Collapse and failure of all types of construction
SWIFT WATER	Conduct shore-based (throw bags, retrieval tools)	Entry rescue (including from a rescue platform e.g., boat)
ICE WATER	Self-rescue and shore-based rescue (does NOT include from a “safe” location on the ice)	Rescue from the ice or entry rescue (including from a rescue platform)
SURFACE WATER	Conduct shore-based rescue (throw bags, retrieval tools)	Entry rescue (including from a rescue platform e.g., boat)



Appendix B: Ontario Seal Curriculum Outline

The following appendices are provided **as a summary and resource only**. Please refer to the applicable NFPA standard for the complete language and more details about the requisite knowledge and requisite skills for each Ontario Seal curriculum.

B1 – Exterior Attack Firefighter

B2 – Interior Attack Firefighter

B3 – Add-on Auto Extrication

B4 – Add-on Haz Mat Operations

B5 – Team Lead Interior/Exterior.



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B1: Exterior Attack Firefighter (Table 1, Item 1 of [O. Reg. 343/22](#))

Pre-Requisites – None

	JPR	General Description
GENERAL	4.1	General knowledge requirements include roles of firefighter, fire department organization, SOGs/SOPs, rules and regulations and health, wellness and safety components. General skills requirements include Don/Doff personal protective clothing, field decontamination, hoisting tools and equipment with ropes and knots and locate FD information, standards or code material.
	5.1	IMS and roles of firefighter in assuming and transferring command, performing assigned duties in conformance with NFPA, health and safety and AHJ procedures. Assume command and coordinate IMS until transferred then function within the IMS
FD COMMUNICATION	4.2	Initiate Responses, receiving telephone calls and using FD communications equipment to correctly relay verbal or written information. Transmit and receive messages via FD radio for routine and emergency traffic. Activate an emergency call for assistance (e.g., MAYDAY) according to AHJ procedures.
	5.2	Performing activities related to initiating and reporting responses including completing a basic incident report and communicate with a team given FD equipment and SOPs.



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	JPR	General Description	
FIREGROUND OPERATIONS	4.3.1	Inspection, Use (routine and emergency) and Care of SCBA	
	4.3.2	Correctly mount/dismount an emergency vehicle (in PPE), respond to an emergency scene using seatbelts and other personal protective equipment (if available).	
	4.3.3	Establish and operate in work areas at emergency scenes given protective equipment, traffic and scene control device at a variety of typical emergency scenes (fires, vehicle accidents, electrical wires, etc...)	
	4.3.6	Safely set up, mount, ascend, dismount, and descend ground ladders (single and extension) given typical fireground conditions.	
	4.3.7	Attack a passenger vehicle fire operating as a team	
	4.3.8	Extinguish fires in exterior Class A materials. <i>(A1-A9/B1-B3, B4(exterior stairs only))</i>	
	4.3.10	Attack a fire operating as a member of a team, given an attack line, ladders (when needed), PPE, tools and an assignment (Exterior operations only)	
	4.3.15	Connect a fire department pumper to a water supply	
	4.3.16	Extinguish incipient Class A, Class B and Class C fires using fire extinguishers.	
	4.3.17	Operate emergency scene lighting	
	4.3.18	Turn off building utilities (exterior)	
	4.3.19	Combat ground cover fire	
	4.3.20	Ropes, knots, and equipment hoisting	
	4.3.21	Operate an air-monitoring instrument (e.g., carbon monoxide monitor)	
	RESCUE	5.3.1	Extinguish an ignitable liquid fire (exterior only) (foam operations) <i>(A1-A4 only)</i>
		5.3.2	Select and set up nozzle, hose, and equipment for different fire situations (exterior only).
		5.3.3	Control a flammable gas cylinder fire (exterior only).
5.3.4		Protect evidence of fire cause and origin.	
FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY INITIATIVES, PREPAREDNESS AND	5.4.2	Assist rescue operation teams.	
	4.5	Inspect and maintain basic fire department equipment (including hose).	
	5.5.3	Prepare a pre-incident survey.	
	5.5.4	Inspect and maintain powered fire department equipment.	
	5.5.5	Perform annual service testing on fire hose.	



B2: Interior Attack Firefighter (Table 1, Item 5 of [O. Reg. 343/22](#))

Pre-Requisites – Exterior Firefighter

	JPR	GENERAL DESCRIPTION
FIREGROUND OPERATIONS	4.3.4	Force entry into a structure given PPE, tools and an assignment.
	4.3.9	Conduct Search and Rescue in a structure with obscured vision conditions operating as a member of a team given an assignment, obscured vision conditions, PPE, a flashlight, forcible entry tools, hose line and ladders.
	4.3.10	<i>(A10-A11, B4 (Interior Stairways), B11)</i> Attack an interior structure fire operating as a member of a team, given an attack line, ladders when needed, PPE, tools, and an assignment. Understand 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 and above/below grade levels. Locate and suppress interior wall and subfloor fires (hidden fire). Includes advancing a charged and uncharged hose line (38 mm or larger) up/down an interior stairway.
	4.3.11	Perform horizontal ventilation on a structure operating as part of a team.
	4.3.12	Perform vertical ventilation on a structure operating as part of a team.
	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, hidden fires are discovered, fire cause evidence is preserved, and the fire is extinguished.
	4.3.14	Conserve property (salvage) as a member of a team, given salvage tools and equipment and an assignment.
	5.3.2	<i>(A5-A9, B1-B6)</i> Coordinate an interior attack line for a team's accomplishment of an assignment at a structure fire. In addition to the components of the exterior attack firefighter, this includes understanding the effects of fire and fire suppression on various building construction material, search and rescue and ventilation, recognizing indicators of structural instability, utilizing different suppression approaches and practices for various types of structural fires and utilize the appropriate tool for the task being performed (special forcible entry needs)



B3: Add-on – Auto Extrication (Table 1, Item 2, 4, or 6 of [O. Reg. 343/22](#))

Pre-Requisites – Exterior or Interior Firefighter. This level of certification can be added to either Exterior or Interior Attack Firefighter (excluding “full-service” – Table 1, Item 8).

Note: The OFM recommends 20+ hours of training to properly achieve the requisite knowledge and skills for this Ontario Seal Add-on.

	JPR	GENERAL DESCRIPTION
RESCUE OPERATIONS	5.4.1	Extricate a victim entrapped in a motor vehicle as part of a team, given stabilization and extrication tools, so that the vehicle is stabilized, the victim is disentangled without further injury, and hazards are managed.
		REQUISITE KNOWLEDGE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Safety procedures when using various types of extrication equipment
		REQUISITE SKILLS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ability to operate hand and power tools used of forcible entry and rescue as designed • Use cribbing and shoring material • 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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B4: Add-on – Hazardous Materials – Operations (Table 1, Item 3, 4, or 5 of [O. Reg. 343/22](#))

Pre-Requisites – Exterior or Interior Firefighter. This level of certification can be added to either Exterior or Interior Attack Firefighter (excluding “full-service” – Table 1, Item 8).

Note: This level of training and certification mirrors NFPA 1072, Chapter 5 plus Chapter 6 (6.2 and 6.6). A fire department can choose to receive IFSAC and ProBoard certifications with completion of this level.

Please see NFPA 1072 (2017 Edition) Chapter 5 – Operations and Chapter 6 – Operations Mission-Specific (only JPRs 6.2 and 6.6) for more details about this certification.

NFPA standards can be viewed at NFPA via [NFPA Codes Online](#)



**Free access to all NFPA
Codes and Standards**





B5: Team Lead – Interior/Exterior Attack (Table 1, Item 9-16 of [O. Reg. 343/22](#))

Pre-Requisites – Exterior or Interior Firefighter

Note: All Ontario Team Lead curricula are aligned regardless of Fire Attack (Interior/Exterior) and Add-ons (Auto Extrication or Haz Mat Operations). These levels of certification focus on the Human Resource Management, Administrative, Emergency Service Delivery, and Health and Safety components of NFPA 1021 Fire Officer I.

	JPR	GENERAL DESCRIPTION
GENERAL	4.1.1	Organizational structure of the department, geographical configuration, and characteristics of response districts; departmental operating procedures for administration, emergency operations, incident management systems and safety; fundamentals of leadership and other related general skills as required by the department (could include departmental budget process, information management and recordkeeping and Ontario Fire Code or Building Code). Ability to effectively communicate in writing and effectively operate at all levels in the incident management system utilized by the department.
HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	4.2.1	Assign tasks and responsibilities to unit members, given an assignment at an emergency incident, so that instructions are complete, clear and concise; safety considerations are addressed; and the desired outcomes are conveyed.
	4.2.2	Assign tasks or responsibilities to unit members, given an assignment at a non-emergency condition at the station or other work location, so that instructions are complete, clear and concise; safety considerations are addressed; and the desired outcome are conveyed.
	4.2.3	Direct unit members during a training evolution, given a company training evolution and training policies and procedures.
	4.2.4	Recommend action for member-related problems (including behavioural health issues), given a member with a situation requiring assistance and the member assistance policies and procedures, so that the situation is identified, and the actions taken are within the established policies and procedures.
ADMINISTRATION	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, given forms and record-management system.
	4.4.4	Explain the purpose of each management component of the organization.
	4.4.5	Explain the needs and benefits of collecting incident response data.
INSPECTION & INVESTIGATION	4.5.3	Direct unit level personnel to secure an incident scene, given rope or barrier tape, so that unauthorized persons can recognize the perimeters of the scene and are kept from the restriction area, and all evidence or potential evidence is protected from damage.



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	JPR	GENERAL DESCRIPTION
EMERGENCY SCENE DELIVERY	4.6.1	Develop an initial action plan, given size-up information for an incident and assigned emergency response resources, so that resources are deployed to control the emergency.
	4.6.2	Implement an action plan at an emergency operation, given assigned resources, type of incident, and a preliminary plan, so that resources are deployed to mitigate the situation.
	4.6.3	Develop and conduct a post-incident analysis, given a single unit incident and post-incident analysis policies, procedures, and forms, so that all required critical elements are identified and communicated, and the approved forms are completed and processed in accordance with policies and procedures.
Health and Safety	4.7.1	Apply safety regulations at the unit level, given safety policies, procedures, and standards, so that required reports are completed, in-service training is conducted, and member responsibilities are conveyed.
	4.7.3	Explain the benefits of being physically and medically capable of performing assigned duties and effectively functioning during peak physical demand activities, given current fire service trends and agency policies, so that the need to participate in wellness and fitness programs is explained to members.