

DALTON FIRE DEPARTMENT

Standard Operating Procedure

S.O.P.: T-2
Effective: 11/30/2004
Revised: 07/25/2017
Reviewed: 07/27/2021

Fire Chief Signature

DATE

Title: Live Fire Training Evolutions

Scope: All personnel

Policy:

All live fire training evolutions shall be conducted in accordance with the most recent editions of the following codes and standards:

- NFPA 1001, *Standard for Firefighter Professional Qualifications*
- NFPA 1041, *Standard for Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications*
- NFPA 1403, *Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions*
- NFPA 1410, *Standard on Training for Emergency Scene Operations*
- NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*
- NFPA 1521, *Standard for Fire Department Safety Officer Professional Qualifications*
- NFPA 1971, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Firefighting*
- NFPA 1975, *Standard on Emergency Services Work Clothing Elements*
- NFPA 1981, *Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services*
- NFPA 1982, *Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS)*
- OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134(g)(4), Procedures for interior structural firefighting
- O.C.G.A. 205-1-3, Minimum Requirements for Firefighters Operating in the State of Georgia

Live fire training facilities will be operated at the sole discretion of Dalton Fire Department and the City of Dalton. Furthermore, Dalton Fire Department reserves the authority to coordinate and/or approve all activities at the training facility and accept or reject any student or agency from live fire training at their discretion.

Burn Plans

A burn plan shall be submitted to the Training Division and gain approval prior to conducting any live fire training evolution. Once approved, the burn plan shall be utilized to conduct pre-burn briefings to include instructor and student walk-throughs, as well as medical, communication, and emergency evacuation plans. Completed burn plans shall be returned to the Training Division when live fire training evolutions are concluded. A sample burn plan is included as Appendix A of this document.

Safety

A safety officer shall be appointed for all live fire training evolutions. The safety officer, regardless of rank, shall have the authority to intervene and control any aspect of the operation when, in his/her judgment, the potential for an unsafe condition exists. The safety officer shall provide for the safety of all persons on the training ground, including students, instructors, visitors, and spectators.

All personnel participating in live fire training evolutions shall utilize compliant and serviceable personal protective equipment including SCBA w/ PASS for operations in IDLH environments. All participants shall use department issued clothing or natural fiber/FR garments (to include long pants) beneath their PPE at all times while engaged in live fire training.

Basic life support equipment and rehabilitation supplies/facilities shall be available on site to handle injuries/illnesses and rehabilitation of personnel.

Human victims shall not be used under any circumstance during live fire training evolutions.

A backup line will be charged and manned by at least 2 personnel while the burn building is occupied by students or instructors.

At no time shall any instructor or student be inside the burn building alone when an IDLH environment is present.

Any injury which occurs shall be immediately reported to the instructor-in-charge so that necessary action may be taken.

Live fire training evolutions may be postponed or cancelled as necessary to reduce the risk of injury caused by extreme weather conditions. The burn building shall not be occupied when lightning is reported in the area.

Water Supply

A patent water supply shall be established prior to ignition of any fire within the burn building. It is acceptable to utilize a single hydrant for both the primary and secondary water source as long as two separate supply lines are connected and charged throughout the operation. This method is compliant with NFPA 1403 because the water system has been engineered to provide adequate volume for the evolutions conducted and a backup power source and backup pumps are in place to ensure an uninterrupted supply in the event of a malfunction.

Fuel Materials

Fuels utilized during live fire training evolutions shall only be Class A wood products.

Pressure-treated or engineered wood products, rubber, plastic, polyurethane foam, upholstered furniture, flammable or combustible liquids, and chemically treated or pesticide-treated hay shall not be used. Unidentified materials, such as debris found in or around the structure that could burn in unanticipated ways, react violently, or create environmental or health hazards, shall not be used.

Propane lighters are permitted to be used to ignite training fires and shall be removed from the structure immediately after ignition. The decision to ignite any training fire shall be made by the instructor-in-charge in coordination with the safety officer and the ignition officer.

Total fuel load for a given room or area in the burn building shall not exceed manufacturer's recommendations.

Instructors

All live fire instructors must complete Fire Instructor 1 and Structural Fire Control Instructor through GPSTC/GFA prior to becoming eligible to teach during live fire training evolutions.

Instructors shall monitor and supervise all assigned students and take a personnel accountability report (PAR) when entering and exiting the burn building during live fire training evolutions.

The instructor-in-charge shall act as incident commander (IC) and be responsible for coordinating overall training ground activities to ensure proper levels of safety as well as compliance with all aforementioned codes and standards.

Appendix A

Dalton Fire Department

Burn Plan