Chapter 14 Firefighting Equipment

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Introduction

The agency wildland fire program equipment resources include engines, dozers, water tenders, and other motorized equipment for fire operations.

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Policy

Each state/region will comply with established standards for training,
 equipment, communications, organization, and operating procedures required to
 effectively perform arduous duties in multi-agency environments and various
 geographic areas.

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Approved foam concentrate may be used to improve the efficiency of water, except near waterways where accidental spillage or over spray of the chemical could be harmful to the aquatic ecosystem, or other identified resource concerns.

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Driving Standard

9 Refer to driving standards in Chapter 07.

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Firefighting Engines

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Operational Procedures

All engines will be equipped, operated, and maintained within guidelines established by the Department of Transportation (DOT), regional/state/local operating plans, and procedures outlined in *BLM Manual H-9216*, *Fire Equipment and Supply Management*, or agency equivalent. All personnel assigned to agency fire engines will meet all gear weight, cube, and manifest requirements specified in the *National Mobilization Guide*.

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Fire Engine Staffing

An ENGB will be with every engine, and the minimum staffing is two individuals for Type 6 and Type 7 engines.

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For Type 3, 4, and 5 engines, minimum staffing is three individuals, including an Engine Boss.

• FWS Fire Engine Staffing

- ► Minimum staffing for Type 3 engine is one ENGB and two FFT2s.
- Minimum staffing for Type 4, 5, 6 and 7 engines is one ENGB and one FFT2 (off Refuge).
- Target staffing for Type 4, 5 and 6 engines is one ENGB, one ENOP and one FFT2.
- Minimum staffing for Type 4, 5, 6 and 7 engines (on Refuge lands) is one ENOP and one FFT2.
- NPS Staffing levels Engines of any type when responding to off-park assignments, will be staffed by an ENGB and the appropriate number of

Release Date: January 2008

- Module Members. Type 6 or 7 engines may be supervised by an ENOP on in-park fires only. For an engine supervised by an ENOP when used for initial attack (on in-park fires only), the ENOP must also be minimally ICT5 qualified. Type 3, 4, or 5 engines, regardless of assignment location, will be minimally supervised by an ENGB.
- NPS Type 6 and 7 engines will have a minimum crew of two an ENGB or ENOP (in-park only), and an Engine Module Member.
- NPS Type 3, 4, or 5 engines will have a minimum crew size of three, an ENGB, an ENOP and one Engine Module Member; or an ENGB and two Engine Module Members.
- NPS Working Capital Fund (WCF)/Non-WCF, Additional requirements
- NPS WCF engines are identified below.
- NPS All engines will be typed in accordance with the specifications identified in the 410-1. Minimum engine staffing requirements:
 - Approved WCF Type 6 or 7 engines during the defined fire season is 3 personnel effective 7 days per week.
 - Approved Working Capital Fund (WCF) Type 3, 4, or 5 engines during the defined fire season is 5 personnel effective 7 days per week.
 - Non-WCF engines (or WCF engines outside defined fire season), Type 6 or 7 engines is a minimum of 2.
 - Non-WCF engines (or WCF engines outside defined fire season), Type 3, 4, or 5 engines is a minimum of 3.
- FS A Single Resource Boss may supervise a type 6 or 7 engine.

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28 Engine Typing and respective standards are identified in the *NWCG Fireline* 29 *Handbook*, 410-1.

Engine Water Reserve

Engine Operators will maintain at least 10 percent of the pumpable capacity of the water tank for emergency engine protection and drafting.

Chocks

At least one chock will be carried on each engine and will be properly utilized whenever the engine is parked or left unattended. This includes engine operation in a stationary mode without a driver "in place."

Fire Extinguisher

41 All engines will have at least one 5 lb. ABC-rated (minimum) fire extinguisher, 42 either in full view or in a clearly marked compartment.

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Nonskid Surfaces

All surfaces will comply with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1906 Standards for Wildland Fire Apparatus (6.4.3.) guidelines.

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First Aid Kit

Each engine shall carry, in a clearly marked compartment, a fully equipped 10person first aid kit.

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Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW)

Each engine will have an annually certified weight slip in the vehicle at all times. Operators of engines and water tenders must ensure that the maximum certified GVW is never exceeded, including gear, personnel and fuel. If the proper number of personnel are not available during the weighing. The NFPA 1906 standard of 250 pounds for each person and their personal gear may be used to calculate the loaded weight.

FS - Supervisors must ensure that the maximum allowable weight of the vehicle is not exceeded. For commercially designed highway vehicles used in off-highway applications, the Cargo Load (CL) must not exceed 90% of the difference between the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) and the vehicle's Curb Weight (CW). In numerical form:Max CL = .90 (GVWR - CW) – DP The curb weight (CW) is defined as the actual weight of a vehicle including all permanently attached items and a full tank of fuel. It does not include the cargo (water, tools, supplies, gear, etc), the driver, or passengers. DP is the driver and passengers riding in the vehicle. GVWR is the maximum weight at which the vehicle is certified to operate. The maximum allowable vehicle operating weight is therefore the curb weight plus the allowable cargo load. The Gross Axle Weight Ratings (GAWR) shall not be exceeded under any circumstances.

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Speed Limits

Posted speed limits will not be exceeded.

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Lighting

All new orders for fire engine apparatus will include an overhead lighting
package in accordance with agency standards. Lighting packages will meet
NFPA 1906 standards. Engines currently in service may be equipped with
overhead lighting packages. Lighting packages containing blue lights are not
allowed. Blue lights have been reserved for law enforcement and must not be
used on fire vehicles. A red, white, and amber combination is the accepted color
scheme for fire.

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Emergency Light Use

Headlights and taillights will be illuminated at all times while the vehicle is in motion. Emergency lighting will be used only during on site wildland fire operations or to mitigate serious safety hazards. Overhead lighting and other emergency lighting must meet state code requirements, and will be illuminated

Release Date: January 2008

Release Date: January 2008

whenever the visibility is reduced to less than 300 feet. Blue lights are not acceptable for wildland fire operations.

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Light Use Visibility

Headlights and taillights shall remain illuminated at all times while the vehicle is in operation. Overhead lighting (or other appropriate emergency lights) shall be illuminated whenever visibility is reduced to less than 300 feet.

• NPS - Vehicle Color and Marking. Vehicles dedicated to wildland fire activities shall be white in color and have a single four-inch wide red reflective stripe placed according to NFPA 1906 (NFPA 1906 7-6.2 1995 edition). The word "FIRE" red with white background color will be centered on the front fenders. "FIRE" may also be placed on the front and rear of the vehicle. The NPS Arrowhead will be placed on the front doors. The size and placement of the arrowhead will be as specified in RM-9. An identifier will be placed on the vehicle according to local zone or GACC directions. Roof numbers will be placed according to local zone procedures.

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Fuel Use, Storage and Transportation

Guidance and direction for the use, storage, and transportation of fuel can be found in the interagency interim policy "*Interagency Fuel Transportation Guide*" at:

23 http://www.fs.fed.us/t-d/fueltran/ (Use t-d as user and password logins)

Fire Engine Maintenance Procedure and Record

Apparatus safety and operational inspections will be accomplished either on a post-fire or daily basis. Offices are required to document these inspections. Periodic maintenance (as required by the manufacturer) shall be performed at the intervals recommended and properly documented. All annual inspections will include a pump gallons per minute (GPM) test to ensure the pump/plumbing system is operating at desired specifications.

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Engine Inventories

An inventory of supplies and equipment carried on each vehicle is required to maintain accountability and to obtain replacement items lost or damaged on incidents. The standard inventory for engines is found in Appendix R

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Water Tenders

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Water Tender Operators Performance Standards

Water Tender Operator (Support)

- Qualifications: CDL (tank endorsement).
- Staffing: A water tender (Support) may be staffed with a crew of one driver/operator when it is used in a support role as a fire engine refill unit or for dust abatement. These operators do not have to pass the Work Capacity Test (WCT) but are required to take annual refresher training.

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Water Tender Operator (Tactical)

Tactical use is defined as "direct fire suppression missions such as pumping hoselays, live reel use, running attack, and use of spray bars and monitors to suppress fires."

- Qualifications: ENOP, CDL (tank endorsement)
- **Staffing:** Tactical water tenders will carry a minimum crew of two:
 - One ENOP
 - One Engine Module Member

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Dozers/Tractor Plows

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Dozer/Tractor Plow Training and Qualifications

Agency personnel assigned as dozer/tractor plow operators will meet the training standards for a Firefighter 2 (FFT2). This includes all safety and annual refresher training. While on fire assignments, all operators and support crew will meet PPE requirements including the use of aramid fiber clothing, hard hats, fire shelters, boots, etc.

• FWS - Dozer/tractor plow Operators must complete Intermediate Fire Behavior (S-290) and the FWS Heavy Equipment Safety Training course SAF2002 for dozer and/ or SAF2000 for Agriculture Tractor. Additional training which supports development of knowledge and skills includes S-232 and S-233 respectively, other positions that meet currency requirements is none.

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Dozer/Tractor Plow Physical Fitness Standards

- **BLM/FWS** All employee dozer/tractor plow operators will meet the WCT requirements at the Moderate level before accepting fire assignments.
- FS FS dozer operators refer to 5134.32.

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Dozer/Tractor Plow Operational Procedures

- Agency owned and operated dozer/tractor plows will be equipped with programmable two-way radios, configured to allow the operator to monitor radio traffic.
- Agency dozer/tractor plows with non-red carded operators and all contract dozer/tractor plows will have agency supplied supervision when assigned to any suppression operations.
 - Contract or offer-for-hire dozers must also be provided with radio communications, either through a qualified dozer/tractor plow boss or an agency-supplied radio. Contract dozer/tractor plows will meet the specifications identified in their agreement/contract.
- Operators of dozer/tractor plows and transport equipment will meet DOT certifications and requirements regarding the use and movement of heavy equipment, including driving limitations, CDL requirements, and pilot car use.

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Release Date: January 2008

All Terrain Vehicles (ATV)/Utility-Terrain Vehicles (UTV)

- The operation of ATV/UTV is high risk and should be utilized only when their
- use is essential to accomplishment of the mission and not as a matter of
- convenience. Because of the high risk nature, agencies have developed specific operational policy as highlighted below:
- Specific authorization for ATV/UTV use is required. Refer to current agency policy.
- All personnel authorized to operate an ATV must first complete agency specific or manufacturer training in safe operating procedures and appropriate PPE.
- Refer to agency specific guidelines on required frequency of ATV refresher training.
- Required PPE includes:
 - ➢ Helmet (DOT, ANSI-90, or SNELL M-95 approved). Use of half "shorty" helmets require a JHA for fireline use and must include justification for its use. Refer to MTDC Tech Tip publication, A Helmet for ATV Operators with Fireline Duties (0651-2350-MTDC).
 - > eye protection (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)
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- long sleeves
- long pants
- 22 and leather boots (minimum 8" height).
- The standard wildland hardhat will not be worn while operating an ATV.
- Except in emergency situations, no passengers will be carried unless vehicle is designed by the manufacturer to carry operator and passengers.
- Operating speed will be appropriate for the conditions and terrain.
- ATV training shall include safe operation while carrying loads.
- Loads shall be mounted and secured as to not affect the vehicle's center of gravity.
- Load weights shall not exceed manufacturer's recommendations.
- A risk assessment must be completed and approved by the supervisor prior to vehicle operation.
- BLM Refer to BLM Interim Policy Utilization of Off-Road Vehicles (ORVs) IM 2005-148.
- **BLM** All operators shall be re-evaluated by an ASI Certified Trainer every three years.
- **FWS/NPS** Exceptions to the above policy are:
 - > SPH-4, SPH-5, or other comparable flight helmets meet the DOT requirements and may be used in lieu of the helmets described above.
- NPS All personnel authorized to operate an ATV must first complete training in safe operating procedures from a nationally recognized source such as the ATV Safety Institute ATV Rider Course
- http://www.atvsafety.org or as required by state statute.
- NPS Annual refresher training must be conducted in accordance with an approved JHA.

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- FS Refer to Health and Safety Code Handbook 6709.11.
- FWS Refer to Service Manual 243 FW 6 Off Road Utility Vehicle Safety.

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Vehicle Cleaning/Noxious Weed Prevention

To reduce the transport, introduction, and establishment of noxious weeds or other biological contaminants on the landscape due to fire suppression activities, fire suppression and support vehicles should be cleaned at a designated area prior to arriving and leaving the incident. Onsite fire equipment should be used to thoroughly clean the undercarriage, fender wells, tires, radiator, and exterior of the vehicle. The cleaning area should also be clearly marked to identify the area for post fire control treatments, as needed.

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Fire Remote Automated Weather Stations

Fire Remote Automated Weather Stations (FRAWS) are portable weather stations that pack up into a single container and may be utilized in any location to monitor local weather conditions. FRAWS are intended for use on or near the fireline and are rapidly relocated to points desired by Fire Behavior Analyst (FBAN) for real time weather data.

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National resource FRAWS systems are cached at National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) and may be ordered through standard equipment resource ordering systems. Maintenance and recalibration of these stations must be coordinated with the NIFC Remote Sensing/Fire Weather Support Unit (RSFWSU).

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Fuel Use, Storage and Transportation

Guidance and direction for the use, storage, and transportation of fuel can be found in the interagency interim policy "Interagency Fuel Transportation Guide" at: http://www.fs.fed.us/t-d/fueltran/ (Use t-d as user and password logins)

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Aerial Ignition Devices

Information on types of aerial ignition devices, operational guidelines and personnel qualifications may be found in the *Interagency Aerial Ignition Guide*.

Ground Ignition Devices

- BLM Guidance and direction for use and procurement of approved
 ground ignition equipment and the transportation and dispensing of drip
 torch fuel can be found in: Instruction Memorandum No. OF&A 2005-030,
 7/20/05, Drip Torch Fuel Transportation and Dispensing Direction.
- NPS Agency direction may be found in the 04/04/03 Memorandum Y14 (9560) Aerial and Ground Ignition Equipment.
- FWS specific information on ignition devices may be found in the
 January 28, 2003 Memorandum: "Direction for Use and Purchase of
 Aerial and Ground Ignition Equipment."
- **FS** direction is found in FSH 5109.32a and 6709.11.

Release Date: January 2008

14-7