NFPA Standard 1710

Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, EMS and Special Operations in Career Fire Departments

History and Purpose

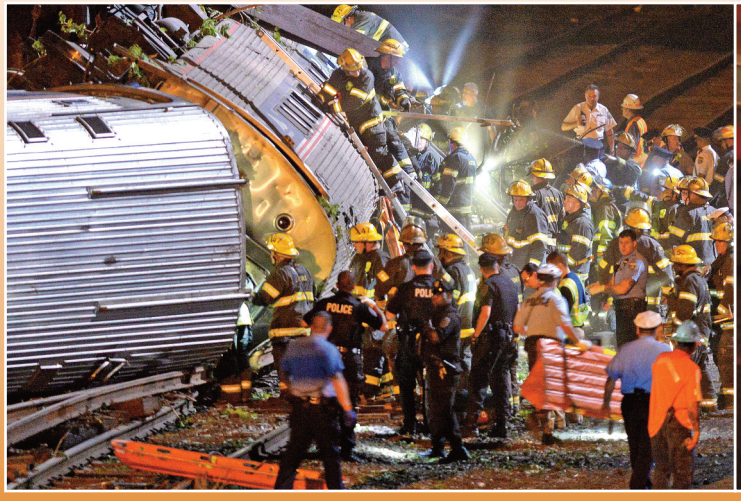
- The 1710 Standard for was originally released in 2001. Following, there have been three revisions (2004, 2010, 2016) with the most recent released in September 2016.
- The standard is applicable to substantially all CAREER fire departments and provides the MINIMUM requirements for resource deployment for fire suppression, EMS and Special Operations while also addressing fire fighter occupational health and safety.
- The 1710 Standard addresses structure fire in three hazard levels. These included low hazard (residential single-family dwellings), medium hazard (three story garden apartments or strip malls), and high hazard structures (high-rise buildings).
- The Standard addresses fire suppression, EMS, Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting, Marine Rescue and Firefighting, Wildland Firefighting, and Mutual and Auto Aid.

Fire Suppression and Special Operations Provisions

- "Company" is defined as:
  - Group of members under direct supervision
  - Trained and equipped to perform assigned tasks
  - Organized and identified as engine, ladder, rescue, squad or multi-functional companies
  - Group of members who arrive at scene and operate with one apparatus
- EXCEPTION to company arriving on one apparatus:
  - Multiple apparatuses are assigned, dispatched and arrive together
  - Continuously operate together
  - Managed by a single officer
- An Initial Alarm is personnel, equipment and resources originally dispatched upon notification of a structure fire.
- Performance Objectives
  - Alarm Answering Time
    - 15 sec 95%
    - 40 sec 99%
  - Alarm Processing Time
    - 64 sec 90%
    - 106 sec 95%
  - Turnout Time =
    - 60 sec EMS
    - 80 sec Fire
  - First Engine Arrive on Scene Time
    - 240 sec (4 min)
  - Initial Full Alarm (Low and Medium Hazard) Time
    - 480 sec (8 min)
  - Initial Full Alarm – High Hazard/ High-Rise Time
    - 610 sec (10 min 10 sec)



- Fire departments shall set forth criteria for various types of incidents to which they are required/expected to respond. These types of incidents should include but not be limited to the following:
  - Natural disaster
  - Acts of terrorism
  - WMD
  - Large-scale mass casualty





- Given expected firefighting conditions, the number of on-duty members shall be determined through task analysis considering the following criteria:
  - Life hazard protected population
  - Safe and effective performance
  - Potential property loss
  - Hazard levels of properties
  - Fireground tactics employed

- Company Staffing (Crew Size)
  - Engine = minimum 4 on duty
    - High volume/geographic restrictions = 5 minimum on duty
    - Tactical hazards dense urban area = 6 minimum on duty
  - Truck = minimum 4 on duty
    - High volume/geographic restrictions = 5 minimum on duty
    - Tactical hazards dense urban area = 6 minimum on duty
- Initial Alarm Deployment (*number of fire fighters including officers)
  - Low hazard = 15 Fire fighters
  - Medium hazard = 28 Fire fighters
  - High hazard = 43 Fire fighters

EMS Provisions

- The fire department shall clearly document its role, responsibilities, functions and objectives for the delivery of EMS. EMS operations shall be organized to ensure the fire department's capability and includes members, equipment and resources to deploy the initial arriving company and additional alarm assignments.
- EMS Treatment Levels include:
  - First Responder
  - Basic Life Support (BLS)
  - Advanced Life Support (ALS)
- MINIMUM EMS Provision = First responder/AED
- Authority-Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) should determine if Fire Department provides BLS, ALS services, and/or transport. Patient treatment associated with each level of EMS should be determined by the AHJ based on requirements and licensing within each state/province.
- On-duty EMS units shall be staffed with the minimum members necessary for emergency medical care relative to the level of EMS provided by the fire department.
- Personnel deployed to ALS emergency responses shall include:
  - A minimum of two members trained at the emergency medical technician–paramedic level
  - AND two members trained at the BLS level arriving on scene within the established travel time.
- All fire departments with ALS services shall have a named **medical director** with the responsibility to oversee and ensure quality medical care in accordance with state or provincial laws or regulations and must have a mechanism for immediate communication with EMS supervision and medical oversight.

