

1. NOVA SCOTIA FIRE SERVICE EXTERIOR FIREFIGHTER

PREAMBLE

Exterior Level fire service firefighters shall not enter any building, vehicle, dumpster or other object if an IDLH atmosphere is present. If an IDLH atmosphere is present, Exterior Level firefighters shall only engage in external fire suppression activities. Operational Guidelines that restrict them to Exterior Operations must be written and enforced by the department, even though they may possess equipment that would otherwise permit them to respond at a higher level.

The Firefighters filling this role can be firefighters trained to level I but have reached the age that they no longer feel comfortable wearing SCBA and going into the interior of a structure to fight fires. It may be a new firefighter that does not want to fight interior fires but wants to contribute to his or her community in a meaningful way. The firefighter could also be someone taking their interior level training but has not yet acquired their live fire training.

2. PURPOSE

This standard provides a method for obtaining the appropriate level of knowledge and skills for the exterior level of firefighting that they will participate in.

3. LEARNING OBJECTIVES FOR EXTERIOR FIREFIGHTERS

Orientation and Fire Service History

Learning Objectives

The Firefighter shall be able to

1. Summarize the history of the fire service.
2. Explain the organizational characteristics, cultural challenges, and cultural strengths that influence the fire service.
3. Describe the mission of the fire service.
4. Describe the organization of fire departments.
5. Distinguish among functions of fire companies.
6. Summarize primary knowledge and skills the firefighter must have to function effectively.
7. Distinguish among the primary roles of fire service personnel.
8. Describe fire department organizational principles.
9. Locate information in departmental documents and standard or code materials.
10. Distinguish between fire department SOPs and rules and regulations.
11. Explain the ways the fire service may interact with other organizations.

Firefighter Safety and Health

Learning Objectives

The Firefighter shall be able to

1. List the main types of job-related firefighter fatalities, injuries, and illnesses.
2. Describe the National Fire Protection Association® standards related to firefighter safety and health.
3. Identify Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations and how they relate to firefighters.

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4. Summarize the model that supports the concept of risk management.
5. Describe fire department safety and health programs.
6. Summarize firefighter health awareness issues.
7. Summarize safe vehicle operations.
8. Summarize guidelines for riding safely on the apparatus.
9. Describe ways to help prevent accidents and injuries in fire stations and facilities.]
10. Explain general guidelines for tool and equipment safety.
11. Describe ways to maintain safety in training.
12. State the practices a Firefighter I uses for emergency scene preparedness and safety.
13. Summarize general guidelines for scene management including highway incidents, crowd control, and cordoning off emergency scenes.
14. Explain the importance of personnel accountability.
15. Respond to an incident, correctly mounting and dismounting an apparatus.
16. Wearing appropriate PPE, including reflective vest, demonstrate scene management at roadway incidents using traffic and scene control devices.

Fire Department Communications

Learning Objectives

The Firefighter shall be able to

1. Explain the procedures for receiving emergency and nonemergency external communications.
2. Describe the information required to dispatch emergency services.
3. Describe the systems used for internal communications.
4. Explain radio limitations that may impact internal communications.
5. Describe radio procedures used for internal communications.
6. Handle emergency and nonemergency calls.
7. Use a portable radio for routine and emergency traffic.

Building Construction

Learning Objectives

The Firefighter shall be able to

1. Describe the impact of fire on common building materials.
2. Explain the impact of fire on construction classifications.
3. List the main types of occupancy classifications.
4. Describe the basic construction of building components.

Fire Behavior

Learning Objectives

The Firefighter shall be able to

1. Explain the science of fire as it relates to energy, forms of ignition, and modes of combustion.
2. Describe the impact of thermal energy on heat, temperature, and heat transfer.
3. Recognize the physical states of fuel.
4. Explain the relationship between oxygen and life safety.
5. Identify the products of self-sustained chemical reactions.
6. Explain the factors that affect fire development.
7. Describe the stages of fire development.
8. Recognize signs, causes, and effects of rapid fire development.
9. Describe the methods through which firefighting operations can influence fire behavior.

Firefighter Personal Protective Equipment

Learning Objectives

The Firefighter shall be able to

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1. Describe the purpose of personal protective equipment.
2. Describe characteristics of each type of personal protective equipment.
3. Summarize guidelines for the care of personal protective clothing.
4. Explain safety considerations for personal protective equipment.
5. Identify respiratory hazards.
6. Identify types of respiratory protection equipment.
7. Describe the limitations of respiratory protection equipment.
8. Explain methods for storing respiratory protection equipment.
9. Describe general donning and doffing considerations for protective breathing apparatus.
10. Summarize general considerations for protective breathing apparatus inspections and care.
11. Summarize safety precautions for refilling SCBA cylinders.
12. Explain procedures for replacing SCBA cylinders.
13. Explain safety precautions for SCBA use.
14. Describe nonemergency and emergency exit indicators.
15. Describe nonemergency exit techniques.
16. Demonstrate the method for donning structural personal protective clothing for use at an emergency.
17. With structural personal protective clothing in place, demonstrate the over-the-head method of donning an SCBA.
18. With structural personal protective clothing in place, demonstrate the coat method of donning an SCBA.
19. With structural personal protective clothing in place, demonstrate the method for donning an SCBA while seated.
20. Doff personal protective equipment, including respiratory protection, and prepare for reuse.
21. Demonstrate the steps for inspecting an SCBA.
22. Demonstrate the steps for cleaning and sanitizing an SCBA.
23. Demonstrate the method for filling an SCBA cylinder from a cascade system, wearing appropriate PPE, including eye and ear protection.
24. Demonstrate the method for filling an SCBA cylinder from a compressor/purifier system wearing appropriate PPE, including eye and ear protection.

25. Demonstrate the one-person method for replacing an SCBA cylinder.
26. Demonstrate the two-person method for replacing an SCBA cylinder.

MAZE AND SMOKEHOUSE TRAINING NOT REQUIRED

Portable Fire Extinguishers

Learning Objectives

The Firefighter shall be able to

1. Explain portable fire extinguisher classifications.
2. Describe types of portable fire extinguishers.
3. Define the ratings in a portable fire extinguisher rating system.
4. Explain the considerations taken when selecting and using portable fire extinguishers.
5. Identify procedures used for the inspection, care, and maintenance of portable fire extinguishers.
6. Operate a stored pressure water extinguisher.
7. Operate a dry chemical (ABC) extinguisher.
8. Operate a carbon dioxide (CO₂) extinguisher.

Ropes, Webbing, and Knots

Learning Objectives

The Firefighter shall be able to

1. Compare and contrast the characteristics of life safety rope and utility rope.
2. Summarize basic guidelines for rope maintenance.
3. Explain reasons for placing rope out of service.
4. Describe webbing and webbing construction.
5. Describe parts of a rope and considerations in tying a knot.

6. Describe knot characteristics and knot elements.
7. Describe characteristics of knots commonly used in the fire service.
8. Select commonly used rope hardware for specific applications.
9. Summarize hoisting safety considerations.
10. Inspect, clean, and store rope.
11. Tie an overhand knot.
13. Tie a clove hitch.
14. Tie a clove hitch around an object.
16. Tie a figure-eight knot.
17. Tie a figure-eight bend.
18. Tie a figure-eight on a bight.
19. Tie a figure-eight follow through.
22. Hoist an axe.
23. Hoist a pike pole.
24. Hoist a roof ladder.
25. Hoist a dry hoseline.
26. Hoist a charged hoseline.
27. Hoist a power saw.

Scene Lighting

Learning Objectives

The Firefighter shall be able to

1. Identify types of emergency scene lighting equipment.

Forcible Entry

Learning Objectives

The Firefighter shall be able to

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1. Explain the basic principles of forcible entry.
2. Describe the basic construction of locksets.
3. Describe considerations a firefighter must take when using forcible entry tools.
4. Indicate steps needed to care for and maintain forcible entry tools.
5. Explain the ways to force entry through various types of doors.
6. Identify considerations that need to be taken when forcing entry through locks, padlocks, overhead doors, and fire doors.
7. Describe forcible entry methods used for windows.
8. Explain considerations firefighters must take when forcing entry through miscellaneous types of windows and covers.
9. Describe forcible entry methods for breaching walls.
10. Explain forcible entry methods for breaching floors.
11. Indicate methods for forcing fences and gates.
12. Clean, inspect, and maintain hand tools and equipment.
13. Clean, inspect, and maintain power tools and equipment.
14. Force entry through an inward-swinging door – Two-firefighter method.
15. Force entry through an inward-swinging door – Cutting the lock out of the door method.
16. Force entry through an outward-swinging door – Removing hinge-pins method.
17. Force entry through an outward-swinging door – Wedge-end method.
18. Force entry using the through-the-lock method.
19. Force entry using the through-the-lock method using the K-tool.
20. Force entry using the through-the-lock method using the A-tool.
21. Force entry through padlocks.
22. Use a bam-bam tool.
23. Cut a padlock with a rotary saw.
24. Force entry through a window (glass pane).
25. Force entry through a double-hung window.
26. Force a Lexan[®] window using a rotary saw.
27. Force entry through a wood-framed wall. (Type V construction) with hand tools.

28. Force entry through a wood wall. (Type V construction) with a rotary saw or chain saw.
29. Breach a wall using a battering ram.
30. Force entry through a masonry wall with hand tools.
31. Force entry through a metal wall with power tools.
32. Breach a hardwood floor.
33. Bridge a fence with a ladder.

Ground Ladders

Learning Objectives

The Firefighter shall be able to

1. Describe different construction types of ground ladders.
2. Identify the parts of a ladder including markings and labels.
3. Recognize the types of ladders used in the fire service.
4. Explain the considerations addressed by ladder inspection, cleaning, and maintenance.
5. Describe safety guidelines used when handling ladders.
6. Explain considerations taken when selecting, lifting, and lowering a ladder.
7. Describe various methods for ladder carries.
8. Identify basic considerations and requirements for ground ladder placement.
9. Describe various methods for ladder raises.
10. Compare procedures for moving ground ladders.
11. Explain the methods used to secure ladders.
12. Describe ladder climbing considerations.
13. Indicate what methods can be used to work from a ladder.
14. Explain methods used for assisting a victim down a ladder.
15. Clean, inspect, and maintain a ladder.
16. Carry a ladder – One-firefighter low-shoulder method.
17. Carry a ladder – Two-firefighter low-shoulder method.
18. Carry a ladder – Three-firefighter flat-shoulder method.

19. Carry a ladder – Three-firefighter flat-arm's length method.
20. Carry a ladder – Two-firefighter arm's length on-edge method.
21. Tie the halyard.
22. Raise a ladder – One-firefighter method.
23. Raise a ladder – Two-firefighter flat raise.
24. Raise a ladder – Two-firefighter beam raise.
25. Raise a ladder – Three- or four-firefighter flat raise.
26. Deploy a roof ladder – One-firefighter method.
27. Pivot a ladder – Two-firefighter method.
28. Shift a ladder – One-firefighter method.
29. Shift a ladder – Two-firefighter method.
30. Heel a ground ladder.
31. Leg lock on a ground ladder.
32. Assist a conscious victim down a ground ladder.
33. Assist an unconscious victim down a ground ladder.

Tactical Ventilation

Learning Objectives

The Firefighter shall be able to

1. Describe reasons for tactical ventilation.
2. Identify considerations that affect the decision to ventilate.
3. Explain the critical fire behavior indicators present during tactical ventilation.
4. Define horizontal and vertical ventilation.
5. Explain the means for achieving horizontal and vertical ventilation.
6. Describe the types of horizontal ventilation.
7. Describe the types of vertical ventilation.
8. Recognize other types of ventilation situations.
9. Explain the effects of building systems on tactical ventilation.

Water Supply

Objectives

The Firefighter shall be able to

1. Explain the ways water supply system components are used by firefighters.
2. Describe types of fire hydrants and hydrant markings.
3. Explain fire hydrant operation and inspection considerations.
4. Explain alternative water supply sources and methods of access.
5. Describe methods used for rural water supply operations.
6. Operate a hydrant.
7. Make soft-sleeve and hard-suction hydrant connections.
8. Connect and place a hard-suction hose for drafting from a static water source.
9. Deploy a portable water tank.

Fire Hose

Learning Objectives

The Firefighter shall be able to

1. Explain basic fire hose characteristics.
2. Describe different causes of and prevention methods for hose damage.
3. Identify basic inspection, care, and maintenance methods for fire hose.
4. Compare various uses for hose appliances and tools.
5. Describe basic hose rolls.
6. Explain basic hose loads and finishes.
7. Compare various methods to make preconnected hose loads for attack lines.
8. Explain the methods used for supply hose lays.
9. Recognize different methods for handling hoselines.
10. Describe methods for advancing hoselines in various ways.

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11. List the considerations that can impact operating attack hoselines.
12. Couple and uncouple a hose.
13. Inspect and maintain a fire hose.
14. Make a straight hose roll.
15. Make a donut hose roll.
16. Make the flat hose load.
17. Make the accordion hose load.
18. Make the horseshoe hose load.
19. Make a finish.
20. Make the preconnected flat hose load.
21. Make the triple layer hose load.
22. Make the minuteman hose load.
23. Make a hydrant connection from a forward lay.
24. Make the reverse hose lay.
25. Advance a hose load.
26. Deploy a wye-equipped hose during a reverse hose lay.
27. Advance a charged hoseline using the working line drag method.
34. Operate a small hoseline – One-firefighter method.
35. Operate a large hoseline for exposure protection – One-firefighter method.
36. Operate a large hoseline – Two-firefighter method.
37. Extend a hoseline.
38. Replace a burst hoseline.

Fire Streams

Learning Objectives

The Firefighter shall be able to

1. Explain the way vaporization and steam relate to the extinguishing properties of water.
2. Identify the factors that create pressure loss or gain.

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3. Describe the impact water hammer has on fire streams.
4. Explain fire stream patterns and their possible limiting factors.
5. Describe the three types of fire stream nozzles.
6. Compare the different types of nozzle control valves.
7. Describe the factors in operating and maintaining handline nozzles.
8. Operate a fog-stream nozzle.
9. Operate a broken stream nozzle.
10. Operate a solid stream nozzle.

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HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AWARENESS

Introduction to Hazardous Materials

Learning Objectives

The Firefighter shall be able to

1. Distinguish between hazardous materials incidents and other emergencies.
2. Discuss the roles of Awareness-Level personnel and Operations-Level responders.
3. Describe the various types of hazardous materials hazards.
4. Explain each of the routes of entry.
5. Describe the U.S., Canadian, and Mexican hazardous materials regulations and definitions.
6. Discuss hazardous materials incident statistics.

Hazardous Materials Identification

Learning Objectives

The Firefighter shall be able to

1. Identify the seven clues to the presence of hazardous materials.
2. Discuss the occupancy types, locations, and pre-incident surveys that may indicate hazardous materials.
3. Describe the container shapes that may contain hazardous materials.
4. Identify placards, labels, and markings that designate the presence of hazardous materials.
5. Describe the other markings and colors that may indicate the presence of hazardous materials.
6. Explain the written resources available to indicate the presence of hazardous materials.
7. Discuss the limitations of using the senses to determine the presence or absence of hazardous materials.
8. Discuss monitoring and detection devices.

9. Analyze scenarios to detect the presence of hazardous materials.
10. Interpret representative shipping papers.
11. Interpret a safety data sheet (SDS).
12. Explain how to identify terrorist attacks and illicit laboratories.

Awareness-Level Actions at Hazardous Materials Incidents

Learning Objectives

The Firefighter shall be able to

1. Discuss predetermined procedures and emergency response plans.
2. Describe notification requirements.
3. Discuss the use of the *Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)*.
4. Obtain information about a hazardous material using the *ERG*.
5. Describe isolation and discuss denial of entry.
6. Discuss terrorist incidents.

STANDARD FIRST AID AND LEVEL C CPR

The Firefighter shall be able to obtain the course from

1. Canadian Red Cross
2. St Johns Ambulance

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INTRODUCTION TO ICS 100

Course Overview Learning Objectives

The Firefighter shall be able to

1. Demonstrate basic knowledge of the Incident Command System (ICS).

ICS Overview Learning Objectives

The Firefighter shall be able to

1. Define ICS
2. Identify three purposes of ICS
3. List the five primary management functions
4. List the benefits of using ICS

Basic Features of ICS Learning Objectives

The Firefighter shall be able to

1. Describe the basic features of the Incident Command System (ICS).

Incident Commander and Command Staff Functions Learning Objectives

The Firefighter shall be able to

1. Describe the role and function of the Incident Commander.
2. Describe the role and function of the Command Staff.

General Staff Functions Learning Objectives

The Firefighter shall be able to

1. Describe the functions of the Operations Section.
2. Describe the functions of the Planning Section.
3. Describe the functions of the Logistics Section.
4. Describe the functions of the Finance/Administration Section.

ICS Facilities Learning Objectives

The Firefighter shall be able to

1. Describe the six basic ICS facilities.
2. Identify facilities that may be located together.
3. Identify facility map symbols.

Common Responsibilities Learning Objectives

The Firefighter shall be able to

1. Describe common mobilization responsibilities.
2. Describe common responsibilities at an incident.
3. List individual accountability responsibilities.
4. Describe common demobilization responsibilities.

Course Summary Learning Objectives

The Firefighter shall be able to

1. Identify the course objectives.
2. Take the final exam.

