



NFPA Marine Fire Fighter for Land-Based Firefighting DPSST Applicant Guide to Certification

This guide is provided to the Oregon fire service as an overview for overview on applying for the DPSST certification of NFPA 1005: Standard for Professional Qualifications for Marine Fire Fighting for Land-Based Fire Fighters.

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Task Force Overview

On the morning of January 6, 2021 the NFPA Marine Fire Fighting for Land-Based Fire Fighters Task Force convened virtually at the direction of the Fire Policy Committee (FPC) to review and discuss the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1005 Standard for Professional Qualifications for Marine Fire Fighting for Land-Based Fire Fighters, 2019 Edition. Previously, the Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) for fire related to Marine Fire Fighter referred to the 2007 Edition. It was the intent of the Task Force to evaluate the 2007 adopted standard and compare it against the 2021 Edition. Their discussion included how the potential adoption of the 2019 Edition of NFPA 1005 would affect the Oregon fire service. As a result of their work, the Task Force established the importance of the Oregon fire service maintaining the most current standards available from the NFPA and made their recommendation to adopt the 2019 Edition of NFPA 1005 into OAR. The Task Force requested staff to create a guide to discuss and share information pertaining to the updated standard.

PREVIOUS VS. CURRENT LEVELS OF CERTIFICATION: What Happens to my 2007 Edition Certifications?

The Task Force did recognize that the previously adopted 2007 Edition of NFPA 1005 in OAR recognized two levels of certification: NFPA Marine Based Firefighter For Land-Based Fire Fighting Level I and NFPA Marine Based Firefighter for Land-Based Fire Fighting Level II. In the 2019 Edition, these two levels are combined to form just one level: NFPA Marine Based Fire Fighting for Land-Based Fire Fighters (Marine Fire Fighter). Historically, DPSST has seen several levels of certification that went from two to one and vis versa. As in past practice, DPSST will recognize those certified in both NFPA Marine Based Firefighter For Land-Based Fire Fighting I and NFPA Marine Based Firefighter for Land-Based Fire Fighting Level II as the equivalent of the newly updated one level of certification. No new certifications for these individuals will be issued. There are, however, a handful of individuals who hold NFPA Marine Based Firefighter For Land-Based Fire Fighting I and not II. These individuals will have until the end of the next Maintenance Re-Certification Cycle (12-31-2022) to complete the level II portion of their training and equivalent Task Book to receive an NFPA Marine Based Fire Fighting for Land-Based Fire Fighters II certification.

If you are one of the individuals with NFPA Marine Based Firefighter for Land-Based Fire Fighting I and not II, please contact DPSST staff who can assist you with potential options to obtain your level II.

Marine Firefighter Equivalency Chart	
2007 Edition	2019 Edition
NFPA Marine Fire Fighter for Land-Based Firefighting Level I	NFPA Marine Fire Fighter for Land-Based Firefighting
NFPA Marine Fire Fighter for Land-Based Firefighting Level II	

SUGGESTED COURSES

Applicant must complete training in NFPA 1005 Marine Fire Fighter for Land-Based Fire Fighting, Chapter 4. Below is a list of Task Force-identified courses that cover this training requirement. Additional courses will be added should more be identified. This list is not comprehensive, so please contact DPSST Fire Certification staff for questions about additional options.

- Maritime Safety Association (MFSA): Find them at mfsa.com
- Nationally Recognized Curriculum: So far, International Fire Service Training Association (IFSTA) has been the only nationally recognized association that provides curriculum for this level of certification.

TASK BOOK INFORMATION

In addition to the required training, the NFPA Marine Fire Fighter for Land-Based Firefighting Task Book is required for certification at this level. Due to the specific nature of NFPA 1005 training and requirements, the Task Force made the determination to keep the evaluation check boxes at three evaluator reviews for the Job Performance Requirements in the Task Book. Additionally, a Task Performance Evaluation is not an option for this level of certification as it is some others.

TOPICAL INFORMATION

The below was identified as important topics for certified NFPA Marine Firefighters' awareness. The minimum required training comes from the Job Performance Requirements found in NFPA 1005, but the Task Force found these topics vital to the successfully functioning at this level. This information may be used as supplemental training to include in lesson plans for initial and maintenance training.

i. **Communication plans**

Reliable communication on a complex fire incident is critical to operational success and firefighter safety. A shipboard incident has inherent communication challenges, and normal communication options may prove to be ineffective. All firefighters must be thoroughly knowledgeable regarding their local jurisdiction's radio communications policies, procedures and equipment. Marine firefighters must also be familiar with mutual aid departments' procedures and the plans in place to communicate effectively on an expanding incident, with special regard for the challenges of shipboard communications.

ii. **Knowledge of your local facilities**

Marine firefighters must be proactive in order to maximize effectiveness and safety in the event of a major incident. Thorough prefire planning of facilities in one's response area will provide critical information that will be needed to properly set up the scene and perform when there is an emergency. Pay particular attention to access and egress, weight limits, water supply, common types of ships and cargo and potential HAZMAT involvement.

iii. **Water supply issues**

Providing an adequate water supply for firefighting operations can be difficult even on a routine structure fire. The flow requirements and unique nature of a major shipboard call will prove even more challenging. A marine firefighter must have a working knowledge of water supply options in a variety of scenarios within their response area. A proactive approach and well-developed prefire plans will guide crews through useable options to reach the flow requirements on a major call. Each jurisdiction is unique with regard to infrastructure and resources. The marine firefighter should be well versed in the intricacies of water supply at marine facilities, and have primary and backup plans in mind prior to the response on a marine incident.

iv. **Safety issues**

Communications- Ineffective communication planning and implementation is critical to efficient and safe firefighting tactics. Every effort must be made to preplan communication options in one's jurisdiction, and a marine firefighter must be familiar with all relevant equipment and protocols.

HAZMAT and other hazards as reported by RP- Ship personnel will be a source of valuable safety information at an emergency scene. Type and quantity of cargo may necessitate a measured approach, particularly with Hazardous Materials. Refer to local protocol for HAZMAT ID and response procedures and protocols. Above all, obtain such critical information early in the response so appropriate consults can be made and safe tactics can be implemented.

Land and Waterside RIT- Consider multiple RIT assignments on a shipboard fire. It may be appropriate to have a waterside RIT assignment for firefighter safety in the event that a



TOPICAL INFORMATION CONTINUED

firefighter needs water rescue. This is in addition to and separate from the traditional RIT that is on standby for firefighter rescue in the IDLH.

Vessel stability- Consistent monitoring, recording and communicating of vessel stabilization info (draft marks, etc.) can identify a potentially catastrophic change in vessel stability, especially when large volume tactics are in use. Ensure that this assignment is clearly given to a firefighter or crew in an appropriate location.

Mooring Lines- Mooring lines under tension contain significant potential energy. Much like a collapse zone, they must be respected and given as large a radius as possible in order to prevent injury or death if failure occurs and the lines move suddenly and violently. This is particularly true with land-based haul systems that pull ships along during loading and unloading.

Duration of air supply/crew rotation- Shipboard fire tactics generally have higher air needs due to the sheer size of the IDLH and increased exertion for advancing lines, etc. Shipboard firefighters must be vigilant in monitoring their air, and Incident Command must develop and implement proactive crew rotations and other needed support. Rehab should be established early and consistently used.

Difficulties of below-grade rescues- Extraction and rescue of an injured or ill firefighter working below grade in a ship provides significant challenges and personnel needs. Narrow, steep stairwells, multiple levels, complicated layouts and long distances add to the difficulty in moving a patient AND setting up needed rope systems. Consider requesting technical rescue resources and more personnel for the rescue and any appropriate medical care needs.

Lockout/Tagout- Marine firefighters must use ship plans and personnel to identify the specific hazards of a given vessel, and should work to mitigate them as much as possible. Consider lockout/ tagout to reliably isolate electrical and other hazards.

v. Mutual aid and on-scene qualifications

A certified marine firefighter responding to a related incident should relay their certification level to Incident Command through proper chain of command. This certification reflects a base of knowledge that may be needed as strategy and tactics are developed. Incident Command may confer with certified members, and may attempt to identify certified members for specific assignments. This is especially important on mutual aid responses, where command is less likely to be familiar with individual firefighters' training and certification backgrounds.

OREGON ADMINISTRATIVE RULE

259-009-0005

Definitions

(59) “NFPA Marine Land-Based Fire Fighter” means a person who has met the job performance requirements defined in NFPA 1005 sections 4.1 through 4.5.

259-009-0062

Fire Service Professional Certification

(d) The provisions of NFPA Standard 1005, 2019 Edition, entitled “Standard for Professional Qualifications for Marine Fire Fighting for Land Based Fire Fighters,” are adopted.

(A) For certification as NFPA Marine Land-Based Fire Fighter, the candidate must:

(i) Be certified as NFPA Fire Fighter II, or be both an Advanced Exterior Facility Fire Brigade Member and an Interior Structural Facility Fire Brigade Member as defined by Chapters 5 and 6 of NFPA 1081;

(ii) Meet the job performance requirements defined in Sections 4.1 through 4.5 of the NFPA 1005 Standard; and

(iii) Complete a Department-approved task book for Marine Land-Based Fire Fighter. The task book must be approved by the Agency Head or Training Officer.

(B) Historical Recognition and Transition from the 2007 Edition to the 2019 Edition. Prior to adoption of the 2019 Edition of NFPA Standard 1005, this standard was administered as two separate certifications titled NFPA Marine Fire Fighting for Land-Based Fire Fighter I and NFPA Marine Fire Fighting for Land-Based Fire Fighter II.

(i) Any person who holds active Department-issued NFPA Marine Fire Fighting for Land-Based Fire Fighter I and II certifications will be recognized as equivalent to holding the NFPA Marine Land-Based Fire Fighter certification.

(ii) Any person who holds active Department-issued NFPA Marine Fire Fighting for Land-Based Fire Fighter I and II certifications may keep the certifications active by completing the certification maintenance requirements.

(iii) Effective January 1, 2023, no new certifications will be issued for NFPA Marine Fire Fighting for Land-Based Fire Fighter I and NFPA Marine Fire Fighting for Land-Based Fire Fighter II. After January 1, 2023, DPSST will permanently lapse any Level I certifications without a Level II certification.

259-009-0065

Maintenance

(a) Operations Track. The Operations certification track requires a minimum of 60 hours completed annually and includes the following certifications:

NFPA Marine Land-Based Fire Fighter