The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Executive Office of Public Safety & Security

Massachusetts Fire Training Council

Subject: Live Fire Training Policy **Effective Date:** July 22, 2026

Policy Scope: This policy shall apply to all live fire training evolutions conducted or sponsored by the Massachusetts Firefighting Academy (MFA) using structures, props, or sites owned by the Department of Fire Services (DFS) or using structures or sites owned by another authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) but temporarily under MFA control for the purpose of conducting live fire training evolutions.

Policy Statement: In large part, the content of the policy follows NFPA 1403, Standards for Live Fire Training Evolutions, 2018 Edition. To the extent that it departs from NFPA 1403, 2018 Edition, this policy reflects local conditions and characteristics where necessary.

Purpose: This policy contains a system of mandatory requirements that shall be followed to verify student training prerequisites, ensure safe facilities, accomplish safe but realistic scenarios, and minimize exposure to health and safety hazards for all participants (students, Instructors, Examiners, Crib/Support, and visitors) when conducting live fire training evolutions.

Special Notes:

All MFA live fire training shall be conducted using a live fire training structure or prop specifically designed for repetitive live fire training.

The use of any off-site, non-DFS Class A or gas-fired live fire training structure or prop shall adhere to this policy and the manufacturer’s operating procedures/recommendations.

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1. Definitions

Acquired Structure: A building or structure, not specifically designed for live fire training, acquired by the authority having jurisdiction from a property owner for the purpose of conducting live fire training evolutions.

Assistant Program Coordinator (AC): An instructor who has been promoted to assist in overseeing a program group of the MFA, including supervision of instructors, development of course training materials, and monitoring of student outcomes.

Attack line (Hoseline): A hoseline operated by students under the guidance of an instructor for the purpose of training.

Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ): An organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of a code or standard, or for approving equipment, materials, and installation, or a procedure.

Backup Line (Hoseline): A hoseline operated by students under the guidance of an instructor or that is operated by staff that may have a primary purpose as a backup line for a single attack line in operation, or that may be dual purpose as an attack line for a fire and a backup line for another fire location.

Certification Examination: A written or practical test to determine competency against a national standard. The area of operations of live fire practical examination shall be considered an area in which participants may be exposed to fire, smoke and/or the products of combustion (a subset of Live Fire Training).

Crib/Support: DFS personnel responsible for the prop/building, burn pan loading, apparatus, tools and equipment, etc.

Demonstration: The act of showing a skill. The operations area of the demonstration shall be considered an area in which participants may be exposed to fire, smoke and/or the products of combustion (a subset of Live Fire Training).

Engineered Water Supply (System): A water system that has been engineered to provide adequate volume for the evolutions conducted and a backup power source or backup pumps, or both, are in place to ensure an uninterrupted supply in the event of a power failure or malfunction,

Evolution: A set of prescribed actions that result in an effective training activity. The operations area of the evolution shall be considered an area where participants may be exposed to fire, smoke and/or the products of combustion (a subset of Live Fire Training).

Exercise: A series of evolutions linked together to achieve program or course objectives. The operations area of the evolution shall be considered an area where participants may be exposed to fire, smoke and/or the products of combustion (a subset of Live Fire Training).

Fire Ignition Team: A two-person team that is responsible for building, igniting, and maintaining training fires.

Fire Service Personnel: As defined by the MFTC Policy: Massachusetts Fire Service Personnel.

Flashover Recognition Simulator: Commercially manufactured repetitive live fire training structure (lab) consisting of two commercially engineered sea cargo containers bolted together to form an upper section that serves as a burn room and a lower section that serves as an observation room for the purpose of demonstrating the various stages of fire in a confined area.

Hay: Consists of grasses, legumes, and herbaceous plants. May have pesticides and/or other harmful agents that create carcinogenic by-products, often known as fodder. May have mold spores and other harmful agents if inhaled.

Ignition Officer: A Crib/Support staff member that is responsible for igniting, maintaining, and controlling the materials being burned. Often referred to as the “igniter”.

Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH): An atmosphere that poses an immediate threat to life, would cause irreversible adverse health effects, or would impair an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere.

Incident Action Plan (IAP): A plan shared with participants that outlines the order of operations related to a training evolution.

Incident Commander (IC): An instructor who is in charge of the live fire training demonstration/evolution/exercise. This role may be filled by the Lead Instructor but shall not be filled by the Officer of the Day.

Instructor: A member of the staff holding the functional title of Fire Instructor 1 or greater, whose primary responsibility is to provide training instruction. This includes Program Coordinators and Assistant Program Coordinators.

Inside Safety Officer (ISO): An instructor designated by the OD, IC or Lead Instructor to maintain an overall safe working environment in the interior of all live burning training structures. IC or Lead Instructor cannot hold this position.

Lead Instructor (Chief Examiner for a certification exam): An MFA Instructor who is in charge of the live fire training demonstration/evolution/exercise/examination (Referred to as the Instructor-in-charge in NFPA 1403, 4.7.2), holding the rank MFA Fire Instructor I or higher and who is live fire qualified in accordance with this policy.

Lesson Plan: A lesson plan is a written document that outlines the plan for delivering training to achieve specific learning objectives.

Live Burn Qualification (Live Fire Qualification): A qualification provided to MFA instructors and DFS Crib/Support staff that provides information and requirements related to conducting live fire training.

Live Fire: Any unconfined open flame or device that can propagate fire to the building, structure, prop, or other combustible materials utilized to demonstrate or train fire suppression theories or techniques.

Live Fire Training: A demonstration, evolution, exercise, certification examination or similar activity that involves live fire.

Live Fire Training Structure: A structure specifically designed for conducting repetitive live fire training. Live fire training structures include structures built of conventional building materials, such as concrete, masonry and steel – commonly referred to as a “burn building”, as well as commercially engineered structures built of containers, in which live fire training evolutions are conducted. Live fire training structures also include fire behavior labs, the Flashover Recognition Simulator, a mobile training unit (MTU), and other training props.

Medical Safety Officer (MSO): An assigned staff member who is responsible for providing and/or coordinating first aid and other related assigned tasks.

Mobile Training Unit (MTU): The mobile training unit (MTU) is a propane-fired repetitive live fire training structure (lab) with moveable wall panels and a variety of interior spaces that can: simulate kitchen, bedroom, and living room fires; provide flame rollover experience; and enable students to accomplish multiple scenarios including moving hose lines up and down stairs and through a structure.

Observer: This is a staff member assigned to serve as an additional Inside Safety Officer working as part of the Fire Ignition Team.

Officer of the Day (OD): An instructor who coordinates and oversees the daily recruit training lectures, demonstrations, evolutions, and exercises.

Operations Area: The area within 50 feet of any portion of the live fire training structure or live fire training prop involved in a live fire training.

Outside Safety Officer (OSO): An instructor designated by the OD, IC or Lead Instructor to maintain an overall safe working environment in the exterior of all live burning training structures. The IC or Lead Instructor may hold this position.

Pallet: Wood framework used for handling, storing, or moving materials. Used as the primary fuel in Class A live fire training. DFS/MFA shall use only food-grade pallets that are free of contaminants such as pesticides, paint, hydrocarbon-based products, or other harmful agents.

Participant: Any student, instructor, instructor candidate, instructor aide, safety officer, examiner, visitor, or other person who is within the live fire operations area.

Personal Protective Clothing (PPC): For the purpose of live fire training, PPC shall include NFPA compliant turnout coat, protective trousers, fire-fighting boots, fire-fighting gloves, protective hood, and helmet.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): For the purpose of live fire training, PPE shall include full PPC plus a NFPA compliant open circuit, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with an integrated personal alert safety system (PASS),

Program Coordinator (PC): An instructor who has been promoted to oversee a program group of the MFA. including supervision of instructors, development of course training materials, and monitoring of student outcomes.

Recruit: A student who is currently enrolled in a MFA recruit training program.

Respiratory Compliance Requirements: Successful completion of a medical questionnaire and evaluation, annual respiratory fit test and annual completion of an online respiratory protection training course and examination. As well as any other annual refresher training as required by the organization.

Safety Officer: An instructor designated by the OD, IC or Lead Instructor to maintain a safe working environment during live fire training.

Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA): An atmosphere-supplying respirator that supplies a respirable air atmosphere to the user from a breathing air source that is independent of the ambient environment and designed to be carried by the user. For the purpose of this policy, an SCBA shall be open circuit – with an integrated personal alert system (PASS),

Springfield Burn Building Use Agreement (SPR): The SPR is an agreement between the Massachusetts Department of Fire Services and a City / Town fire department to utilize the Springfield Live Fire facility. The agreement provides the requirements to utilize the facility for both DFS and the community requesting use. A completed and signed SPR is required prior to any usage.

Staff: Anyone who is employed by DFS or MFA, or anyone that is involved in the facilitation of the training on behalf of DFS or MFA

Straw: Agricultural by-product from the dry stalks of cereal plants – primarily wheat.

Student: Any person present at the live-fire training evolution for the purpose of receiving training or taking a certification examination.

Visitor: Any person who is present to observe the training scenario who is not an employee of DFS or a participant in the training. This would include department representatives.

2. Acquired Structures

a. The MFA shall not conduct, sponsor or participate in live fire training at an “Acquired Structure”, or any building or prop not specifically engineered for repetitive live fire training unless approved in writing by the Fire Marshal.

3. Instructor Training – General

a. All new MFA Instructors and DFS Crib/Support Staff that seek to participate in live fire training shall complete the MFA – Live Fire Qualification training program prior to participating in live fire training evolutions. Successful completion of this program shall be documented in the individual’s training record within the DFS Learning Management System (LMS).
b. All instructors and DFS Crib/Support Staff that intend to enter IDLH environments shall complete necessary respiratory compliance training and be fit tested for an SCBA mask, both of which will be required annually.
c. All instructors that are live burn qualified, including those that only elect to fill exterior roles such as Outside Safety and Incident Commander, shall maintain compliance with training related to this policy as required by DFS.
d. Coordinators and Assistant Coordinators that oversee programs that include live fire training shall maintain compliance with training related to this policy as required by DFS.

4. Instructor Training – Specialized Props

General Provisions

a. Instructors and Crib/Support Staff responsible for conducting live fire training using specialized props, such as the Flashover Recognition Simulator, the Mobile Training Unit (MTU), other gas-fueled training systems, or other similar props, shall be trained in the complete operation of the system or prop.
b. The MFA Program Group responsible for the specialty prop shall be responsible for coordinating vendor and MFA supplied training.
c. Program Coordinators shall recommend and authorize Instructors and Crib/Support Staff to participate in specialized prop training.

Flashover Recognition Simulator

a. To be eligible to participate in the Flashover Recognition Simulator train-the-trainer course, an instructor shall be live fire qualified, respiratory compliant, and possess knowledge related to the nature of fire, fire behavior, fire control, and PPE.
b. The train-the-trainer course will include all aspects of simulator operations and shall include the actual operation of the unit.
c. The instructor assigned to the nozzle in the Flashover Recognition Simulator shall have successfully completed the train-the-trainer course provided by the vendor or the train-the-trainer course provided by the MFA.

d. Live burn qualified instructors that have not completed the Flashover Simulator train-the-trainer course may fill the vent or door role. However, two of the three instructors in the Flashover Simulator must have completed the train-the-trainer course.

Mobile Training Unit (MTU)

a. Instructors and Crib/Support Staff who have successfully completed the manufacturer's train-the-trainer course shall be the only personnel that can operate the MTU.
b. To be eligible to participate in the MTU train-the-trainer course, instructors and Crib/Support Staff shall be live fire qualified and respiratory compliant.

Bridgewater Search and Rescue Building

a. The Crib/Support Branch at the Bridgewater Campus shall develop a procedure to monitor the thermocouples during live burn training evolutions.
b. The procedure shall align with the manufacturer’s recommendations.
c. Temperatures shall not exceed 1000 degrees Fahrenheit in the burn rooms. Notification shall be made to the IC, Lead or Safety Officer when temperatures reach 800 degrees Fahrenheit.
d. The room hatch of the burn building shall not be opened during live fire training evolutions. This hatch should be secured in the closed position.

5. Lesson Plans

a. All live fire training evolutions should be conducted pursuant to an established lesson plan.
b. Lesson plans for live fire training evolutions shall be developed in accordance with this policy.
c. Lesson plans for live fire training evolutions shall be reviewed by subject matter experts with input from specialists based on the lesson plan being submitted.
d. Lesson plans may be modified only by the PC, AC, OD, or Lead Instructor to meet evolution objectives based on available resources, staffing, the number of students, or other factors to ensure adherence to policy. These changes shall be documented in the program's reports.
e. Lesson plans for programs delivered as part of the Recruit Assistance Program or Springfield Burn Building Use Agreement may be developed as an IAP based on the specific needs of a given exercise.
f. Lesson plans shall be developed with the capability of engineered water systems as a factor.

6. Live Fire Training Policy

General

a. All live fire training evolutions shall comply with this policy.
b. Live fire training provides a means of training instructors, Crib/Support staff, fire service personnel, and private citizens in certain aspects of firefighting principles and practices. While this type of training provides a high level of realism, it

carries most of the hazards and dangers of firefighting encountered in actual emergencies. Live fire training evolutions must be planned with care and supervised closely by live burn qualified MFA instructors.

c. Strict safety practices shall be applied to all structures, props, and sites used for live fire training.
d. Specific assignments such as IC, ISO, OSO, MSO, and others, depending on the specific program group, may be made by a posted schedule or other communication, or by the instructor in charge of the course (training) for a given day (OD or Lead Instructor).

Student Prerequisites

General Eligibility

a. Prerequisites do not apply to students participating in MFA Gas Program courses for the Northeast Gas Association (NGA), Propane Gas Association of New England (PGANE), and Massachusetts Maritime Academy (MMA).
b. Prior to being permitted to participate in any live fire training, students shall have received training to meet the applicable performance objectives for Firefighter 1 of the NFPA standard that has been adopted by the Massachusetts Firefighting Academy.
   The following are acceptable documents to prove this training:
   i. Firefighter 1 (minimum) certification (Pro Board, Department of Defense (DOD) or International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) only).
   ii. Completed Live Fire Addendum Form.
   iii. A letter signed by the Chief of Department on official Department letterhead repeating the same language and stating completion of the same requirements in Section E of the Massachusetts Firefighting Academy student application form with a short statement as to how the training was obtained or what position/experience the student has that satisfies the prerequisites.

Respiratory Compliance

a. Prior to being permitted to participate in live fire training, the student shall be compliant with their department's respiratory protection program and fit testing policy.
b. The Massachusetts Maritime Academy (MMA) shall provide DFS with fit test results for students prior to participating in training. If a student must borrow a pack from DFS, then a fit test will be provided.
c. DFS shall provide fit testing for all Career Recruit students unless there is a specialty mask required by the recruit that DFS can't supply; then the recruit shall provide proof from their department of a current fit test.

Recruit Training Programs

a. Recruits in MFA Career or Call/Volunteer Recruit Classes who are successfully progressing through the program shall satisfy the prerequisites for live fire training evolutions within the training program.

Special Programs

a. Students registering for live fire training courses, Flashover, or the MTU, shall present written evidence at the time of registration of having successfully completed the prescribed minimum training to the levels specified in the Live Fire Training Addendum

Note: MTU registration generally occurs the day of training at the training site. Proper completion of the course roster and signature by the training officer or a Chief Officer on the Live Fire Training Addendum.

Safety Officer

Assignment

a. An Outside Safety Officer shall be designated by the IC or Lead Instructor for each live fire training. The IC or Lead Instructor must assume the position of Outside Safety Officer if no other Instructor is assigned the role. The IC or Lead Instructor shall not be an Inside Safety Officer.
b. An Inside Safety Officer (ISO) shall be assigned by the IC or Lead Instructor during all live fire training evolutions, the MTU, the Flashover Simulator, or anytime the IC or Lead Instructor deems it necessary.
c. Instructor trainees, auditing instructors, or students shall not serve as the Safety Officer.
d. Additional safety officers, as deemed necessary by the IC, Lead Instructor or Safety Officer, shall be strategically located inside or around the structure, prop, or training ground to react to any unsafe, unplanned, or threatening situation/condition.
e. The ISO/SO for the Flashover Simulator and Mobile Training Unit (MTU) trainings shall be qualified as an instructor for those props as specified within this policy. The Safety Officer shall ensure that all items on the Safety Officer's Checklist are completed for each demonstration/evolution.
f. The Inside Safety Officer position in the Flashover Simulator shall be assigned to either the Vent or Door position instructor, and that person shall have a TIC available to monitor participants and conditions.

General Responsibilities

The responsibilities of the safety officer (outside or inside) shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

a. Prevention of unsafe acts.
b. Elimination of unsafe conditions.
c. Ensuring that carbon monoxide (CO) levels are below 50ppm and before anyone is allowed to be off prior to removal of SCBA facepieces.
d. Complete the Safety Officer Checklist and provide it to the OD, IC or Lead Instructor.

e. Bridgewater Search and Rescue Building - Ensure the roof hatch is secured in the closed position and cannot be utilized.
g. Be strategically placed for each evolution to prevent/eliminate unsafe acts/conditions or intervene and control any aspect of the operation when, in their judgment, a potential or actual danger, potential for accident, threatening situation, or unsafe condition exists.
h. Provide for the safety of all persons at the training site.
i. Be knowledgeable in the operation and location of safety features available for the live fire training structure or prop, such as emergency shutoff switches, gas shutoff valves, and evacuation alarms.

Equipment

a. The ISO shall be equipped with a thermal imaging camera (TIC).
b. When possible, all instructors leading a company of students during interior live fire training should be equipped with a TIC.

Inspections (Buildings/Props)

General

a. Ensure that all manual safety devices and shutoffs are checked and operating prior to any live fire training.
b. Remove or remedy any hazardous condition found during the inspection prior to commencement of the exercise. If a hazardous condition cannot be removed and remains, live fire training shall not be permitted to proceed in the affected area.

Flammable Gas Training

a. Inspect the operations area for defects and hazards. This inspection shall include but not be limited to an examination of all fuel storage, piping, supply lines, water supply, live fire devices (including safety controls and shutoffs) and the area in which the evolutions will take place, for any hazardous conditions.
b. Remove or remedy any hazardous condition found during the inspection prior to commencement of the exercise. If a hazardous condition cannot be removed and remains, live fire training shall not be permitted to proceed in the affected area.

Environmental Monitoring

a. In coordination with the OD, IC or Lead Instructor, shall monitor climatic and environmental conditions and refer to the MFTC Rehabilitation Policy for weather-related concerns and rehabilitation strategies
b. In coordination with the OD, IC or Lead Instructor, shall ensure adherence to the MFTC Rehabilitation Policy and modify training as necessary to account for extreme climatic conditions.

Lead Instructor and Instructors

a. All live fire training shall be under the direction of a designated IC or Lead Instructor who shall ensure a productive and safe learning environment as well as compliance with all applicable policies.
b. The IC or Lead Instructor shall assign a minimum of one instructor to each task (hoseline, ladders, rescue, etc.), each of which shall not exceed five students.
c. Instructors should be rotated through duty assignments to avoid thermal saturation and fatigue based on the judgment of the IC or Lead Instructor and Safety Officer.
d. To further reduce exposure to excessive thermal stress, when and where possible, instructors shall occupy the nozzle position only once during a Flashover Simulator training session.
e. Additional instructors shall be designated when factors such as extreme temperatures or large groups are present, and classes of long duration are planned.
f. In order to lower thermal stress and exposure to the products of combustion, all participants in the Flashover Simulator shall remain as low as possible and not stand at anytime after the fire is ignited.
g. Instructors shall monitor and supervise all assigned students during the live fire training evolution. Instructors shall maintain accountability when entering and exiting the live fire training structure, prop, or area.

Fire Ignition Team

This is not applicable to the Flashover Simulator or Gas Fired Systems (MTU/Gas Field)

a. A fire ignition team shall consist of a minimum of two members: the “igniter” and the “observer”; both are commonly Crib/Support staff, instructors may serve in these roles.
b. Fire Ignition Team members shall be live burn compliant before the start of any evolutions.
c. The fire ignition team shall wear full personal protective equipment, including SCBA.
d. The “igniter” is responsible for igniting, maintaining, and controlling the materials being burned. The Inside Safety Officer shall not be used in this position.
e. The “observer” is responsible for acting as a safety lookout for the igniter and to observe the ignition officer ignite and maintain the fire, and to recognize, report, and respond to any adverse conditions.
f. Members of the fire ignition team should rotate duties to prevent overheating and thermal saturation.
g. The decision to ignite the training fire shall be made by the IC or Lead Instructor in coordination with the Inside Safety Officer and Fire Ignition Team.
h. A charged hose line shall be available or readily deployable when the fire ignition team is igniting or tending to any fire (except smoke-producing smudge fires).
i. Fires shall not be ignited in the MTU without the Inside Safety Officer visually confirming that the flame area is clear of students.
j. All fires must be ignited using approved and controlled methods only, such as butane lighters, matches, or other designated fire-starting equipment. Under no

circumstances are torches attached to one-pound disposable fuel tanks used to ignite any fire in a confined area, such as a burn building, structure, Flashover Simulator, or other prop.

k. The fire shall be ignited only by the ignition officer.
l. When conducting multiple evolutions in a given compartment or room, consideration for fire placement in sequential evolutions must be made. Fires should not be repeated in the same areas to reduce the thermal insult to a single point in the compartment.

Bridgewater Campus

a. Fires are not to be built directly on the floors
    i. Search and Rescue Building – Must use a burn manger.
    ii. Burn Building – Must use a burn pad or a manger.
b. Balconies of Floor 2 and 3 must use a burn barrel on a burn pad.

Personal Protective Equipment

a. All participants shall wear all personal protective equipment specified in this policy (according to the manufacturer's instructions) whenever they are inside the operations area during any live fire training evolution.
b. All participants shall have their PPE inspected by the Safety Officer or their designated representative at the beginning of any live fire training course using the most updated MFA PPE Inspection form. In limited situations, a PPE discrepancy may be resolved by using DFS-supplied PPE. Any inability to resolve a PPE deficiency will result in the student being dismissed from the course. DFS will supply MMA students with PPE.
c. The Safety Officer or their designee shall ensure that all participants' PPE is being properly worn and appears to be in proper order prior to entry into a live fire training evolution to verify that the protective clothing and SCBA are being worn correctly and appear to be in good condition.
d. Protective coats, trousers, hoods, footwear, helmets, and gloves require a tag indicating they are manufactured to meet or exceed the requirements of the edition of the applicable NFPA standard in effect at the time of purchase and are no more than 10 years old.
e. SCBA shall be open circuit; positive-pressure; manufactured to meet the requirements of NFPA 1981, *Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services*; and have an integrated PASS device manufactured to meet the requirements of NFPA 1982, *Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS)*.
f. The SCBA cylinder must be the same manufacturer as the unit, be a minimum of 30-minute duration, be within the hydro testing date, and not be more than 15 years old.
g. DFS will provide a SCBA for recruits in the Career Recruit Training Program and MMA students.
h. The Scott AV-3000HT is the only face-piece compliant with the DFS-supplied SCBAs for the Flashover Simulator. Under no circumstances will non-compliant combinations of face-piece and SCBA be used for Flashover Simulator or live fire training.

i. To avoid excessive thermal insult and retention of latent heat - which can easily lead to face-piece lens failure - a given face-piece shall be used only once during a Flashover Simulator training session. Students and instructors shall not swap or share face-pieces from one evolution to another, and instructors shall use only an unused face-piece for each evolution they participate in.
j. Participants in any live fire evolution working within an IDLH shall breathe from an SCBA. Enclosed Gas and Flammable Liquid Props. Firefighters participating in any live-fire evolution involving flammable liquids or compressed gases in which hose lines are being advanced on the prop shall be in full personal protective clothing.
k. Participants shall be aware of the amount of air in their SCBA cylinder, and Instructors shall monitor student SCBA pressures prior to entering the IDLH to ensure a sufficient air supply based on the evolution duration.

Atmospheric Monitoring

Participants, staff, visitors and spectators should not be exposed to smoke, toxic vapors or fumes, products of combustion, other contaminated atmospheres, a superheated atmosphere, or an oxygen-deficient atmosphere, unless properly trained and equipped.

a. The IC or Lead Instructor shall have access to a gas meter capable of metering carbon monoxide (CO).
b. The IC or Lead Instructor, or their designee, is to use the meter to monitor inside and outside conditions around the live fire training structure and rehab area.
c. If the CO level in the Rehabilitation area exceeds 25ppm or another dangerous condition exists, the Rehabilitation area shall be moved.
d. All participants in the live fire training structure or prop shall remain on SCBA until levels of CO are at or below 50ppm.

Communications

a. A live fire training site radio communications system shall be established to enable coordination among the IC or Lead Instructor, operating sectors (interior and exterior), Safety Officer(s), and external requests for assistance as appropriate and required. In the event that standard/syllabus radio procedures cannot be used due to equipment limitations or malfunctions, the IC or Lead Instructor will develop an alternative communications plan and communicate it to all participants.
b. A site/building/prop evacuation plan shall be established, including an evacuation signal to be communicated to all participants prior to live fire training.
c. Participants in live fire training evolutions shall be instructed to report to a predetermined location for a roll call (PAR) if evacuation of the structure, prop, or area is signaled.
d. Instructors shall immediately report any participants that are not accounted for to the IC or Lead Instructor.

Medical Safety Officer (MSO)

a. A Medical Safety Officer will be assigned to all Live Fire Training. The MSO will be assigned by the Program Coordinator/Assistant Coordinator/IC or Lead Instructor. This capability shall include at least a jump bag, a medical oxygen kit, a bag-valve mask, and an automated external defibrillator (AED).
b. The MSO shall ensure that each of the following tasks is accomplished prior to the commencement of any live fire training evolution:
    i. First Aid equipment is checked for completeness and proper operation.
    ii. A location is designated as the First Aid Station and first aid equipment is staged in that area ready for use.
    iii. All instructors and crib/support staff are aware of the location of the First Aid Station and the nature of the equipment available.
    iv. For off-campus live fire training evolutions, the best method for activating local emergency services shall be determined and communicated to staff.
c. Written reports shall be completed and submitted related to any first aid provided for any participant and submitted with the program's reports.

Water Supply

a. For training at non-DFS facilities, it is the responsibility of the IC or Lead Instructor and SO to determine the rate and duration of water flow necessary for each individual live fire training evolution.
b. For training at non-DFS facilities, a reserve of water in the amount of 50% of the fire flow shall be available to handle unforeseen situations. Full water tanks on the apparatus supplying hoselines may satisfy this requirement if they are of sufficient capacity.
c. DFS/Facilities will advise the MFA if there is an insufficient amount of water available to conduct routine training evolutions.
d. A single water source shall be sufficient at a training center facility where the water system has been engineered to provide adequate volume for the evolutions conducted and a backup power source or backup pumps, or both, are in place to ensure an uninterrupted supply in the event of a power failure or malfunction.
e. Drafting Operations:
    i. The attack and backup engines may draft from the same pond or river provided the static source contains sufficient usable water.
    ii. Pumping apparatus (engines) shall have a minimum tank capacity of 500 gallons and pump operators will strive to maintain a full tank.
f. Pump operators shall be prepared to switch to tank water or deliver hydrant pressure in the event of a malfunction with the water supply or apparatus.
g. At non-DFS facilities, the attack line and backup line pumping apparatus may use separate hydrants, folding tanks, or nurse tenders for their water supply.
h. These water supply requirements do not apply to the DFS-Stow Gas Field or MFA-approved permanently sited gas-fueled training systems.

Hoselines

a. The IC or Lead Instructor shall determine, based on the lesson plan, prior to each specific evolution, how many attack lines are necessary and if backup lines are necessary.
b. If not utilizing an engineered water supply, attack lines and backup lines shall not be operating from the same pumping apparatus.
c. A backup line or second attack line shall be provided to ensure protection for participants on attack lines. (If a single attack line is in operation, a second line (backup) must be deployed).

Fuel Materials

General information on fuel requirements and restrictions for live-fire training.

a. Class A Ordinary Combustible Fire
    i. Wooden pallets, straw, and other similar wood-based products.
    ii. Food-grade pallets are the only acceptable pallets for use.
    iii. Flammable/combustible liquids, pressure-treated wood, hay, tires, rubber, plastic, polyurethane foam, upholstered furniture, carpet and chemically treated or pesticide-treated straw are prohibited.
    iv. Fuels shall not be pre-staged or stored on the fire floor, on stairways, or in ingress/egress paths.
b. Class B: Flammable or Combustible Liquid Fire,
    i. Flammable or combustible liquids, as defined in NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code,* shall not be used in live fire training evolutions.
    ii. The use of flammable gas, such as propane and natural gas, shall be permitted only in live fire training structures or props specifically designed for their use, such as the MTU. Liquefied versions of these gases shall not be permitted inside live fire training structures or props.
    iii. Combustible liquid with a flash point above 100°F (38°C) shall be permitted to be used in a live fire training structure or prop that has been specifically engineered to accommodate a defined quantity of the fuel.
    iv. The use of contaminated fuels is not permitted.
    v. Only those fuels suitable for sale on the commercial market as "pure" shall be acceptable.
    vi. Props that use pressure to move fuel to the fire shall be equipped with remote fuel shutoffs outside of the safety perimeter but within sight of the prop and the entire field of attack for the prop.
    vii. The safety officer at the remote shutoff has the authority to shut off the fuel supply to the prop when, in their judgment, the prop has malfunctioned, the fire has gone dangerously out of control, or the extinguishment team is in jeopardy.
    viii. While the prop is in use, the remote shutoff shall be continuously attended by a safety officer who is trained in its operation and who has direct

communications with the IC, Lead Instructor, Safety Officer, and other instructors.

ix. Liquefied petroleum gas props shall be equipped with all safety features as described in NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*, and NFPA 59, *Utility LP-Gas Plant Code*.

x. Where the evolution involves the failure of a safety feature, the failed part shall be located downstream from the correctly functioning safety feature.

c. Class C Energized Fire
   i. Class C fires shall be simulated.
   ii. Energized electrical equipment shall not be used.

d. Class D Combustible Metal Fire
   i. Fuel for Class D fires shall be combustible metal.
   ii. Reasonable efforts shall be made to ensure that all fuels have not been contaminated with harmful chemicals or substances.
   iii. For flammable metal fires, there shall be a sufficient quantity of the proper extinguishing agent available so that all attack crews have the required supply as well as a 150 percent reserve for use by the backup crews.

e. Unidentified materials, such as debris found in or around the structure or prop that could burn in unanticipated ways, react violently, or create environmental or health hazards, shall not be used.

f. The mobile training unit (MTU) shall only use propane.

g. Butane lighters, matches, and similar devices are permitted to be used to ignite Class A training fires.

h. A twenty-pound (20 lb.) propane torch/lighter is permitted only to ignite the burn barrel in the Flashover Simulator.

i. Fuel materials shall be used only in the amounts necessary to create the desired fire size.

j. All possible sources of ignition, other than those that are under the direct supervision of the ignition officer, shall be removed from the operations area.

Parking/Staging – Non DFS Facilities

a. The OD, IC or Lead Instructor shall designate areas for staging, operating, and parking fire apparatus used in the live fire training evolution.

b. If required, the OD, IC, or Lead Instructor shall designate an area for parking fire apparatus and vehicles that are not a part of the evolution so as not to interfere with live fire training operations.

c. If any vehicles or apparatus that are not part of the live fire training evolution are in service, or required to respond to an emergency, they shall be located in an area that will facilitate a prompt response and not endanger the participants of the live fire training operation.

d. The OD, IC or Lead Instructor shall, in coordination with the host agency as required, designate parking areas for police vehicles, the press, or authorized visitors.

e. Vehicle ingress and egress routes shall be designated, identified, and monitored if required during live fire training evolutions to ensure their availability in the event of an emergency.

Visitors

a. Visitors who are authorized to be within the operations area perimeter shall be escorted at all times.

Pre-burn Briefing

a. Career Recruit/Call Volunteer Recruit training programs will conduct a pre-burn briefing at the beginning of each Class that briefs all participants on protocols for all burns that will be conducted during the duration of their respective training program. If there is a change to protocols or to the burn building being utilized, an updated briefing will be conducted to inform all participants of the change.
b. The pre-burn briefing shall include but is not limited to the identification of the IC or Lead Instructor and Safety Officer, briefing of safety procedures, evacuation procedures, procedures to be followed during the evolution/exercise, and procedures to be followed in the event of an emergency.
c. Assignments shall be made for all crews participating in the live fire training evolution.
d. The possibility of manikins simulating victims is discussed in the pre-burn briefing.
e. Participants shall not be placed inside the building, prop, or within the operations area during live fire evolutions to play the role of victim. This restriction does not apply to RIT Courses where an instructor using proper PPE role-plays a lost firefighter in accordance with training's lesson plan.
f. Prior to conducting any live fire training, all participants shall have a knowledge of and familiarity with the prop or props being used for the evolution.
g. Prior to conducting any live fire training, all participants shall be required to conduct a walk-through of the live fire training structure in order to have a knowledge of and familiarity with the floor plan/layout and become familiar with emergency exits, evacuation routes, and their markings in order to facilitate any necessary evacuation in an emergency. If at a location other than an established training facility, property adjacent to the live fire training site that could be affected by smoke from the live fire training evolution, such as railroads, airports or heliports, and nursing homes, hospitals, or other similar facilities, shall be identified. A responsible person in charge of these properties shall be informed of the date and time of the evolution
h. For off-site operations, streets or highways in the vicinity of the training site shall be surveyed for potential effects from live fire training evolutions. Safeguards such as street closings, traffic rerouting, signs, and police traffic control shall be taken to eliminate potential hazards to motorists.

Fire Extinguisher Evolutions

a. All portable extinguisher live fire training shall be conducted in a suitable outside area, sufficiently distant from exposures.
b. Sufficient back-up extinguishers and operators shall be available for all evolutions involving portable fire extinguishers.

Class A Combustible Live Fire Training Structures & Props

a. Debris that hinders the access or egress of participants in live-fire training evolutions shall be removed prior to the start of the live-fire training exercise.
b. Live fire training structures and props shall be left in a secured and orderly condition upon completion of live fire training evolutions.

Flashover Simulator

a. Debris hindering the access or egress of participants in live fire training evolutions shall be removed prior to the beginning of the live fire training exercise.
b. Live fire training structures and props shall be left in a secured and orderly condition upon completion of live fire training evolutions.

Other Class A Props

a. Ignition of Props (Car Fire/Dumpster Props, and other Class A Portable Props) shall be done so with full PPC.
b. Fires shall always be ignited from upwind. If wind conditions are unfavorable and the igniter cannot stay upwind during ignition, SCBA shall be worn.

Inspection and Testing

a. Qualified DFS facilities maintenance/engineering personnel shall quarterly inspect DFS-owned live fire training structures and props to ensure structural stability. This inspection shall include, but not be limited to, an examination of the structure to ensure that floors, walls, stairs and other structural components are capable of withstanding the weight of firefighters and accumulated water.
b. Prior to every live fire exercise, the safety officer shall inspect the live fire training structure for obvious defects and hazards in accordance with NFPA 1403 (Structural Fire Training Facility Inspection Form). This inspection shall include but not be limited to an examination of floor, wall, and ceiling openings, means of egress, stair treads and rails, shafts, and ice buildup during cold weather operations. The Safety Officer shall make the inspection and evaluate conditions in consideration of the training environment and level of expertise of the students. Hazards that may not appear serious during normal conditions of inspection may have a serious safety impact under live fire conditions. The SO shall remove or remedy any hazardous condition found during the inspection prior to commencement of the exercise. If a hazardous condition cannot be removed or remedied, or where the live fire training structure damage is severe enough to affect the safety of the participants, training shall not be permitted.
c. The safety officer shall ensure that all doors, windows, window shutters, roof scuttles, automatic ventilators, mechanical equipment, lighting, sprinklers, standpipes and all other equipment necessary for the live fire training evolution shall be checked and operated, where appropriate, prior to any live fire training evolution to ensure correct operation.
d. All safety devices, such as thermal sensors, oxygen and toxic and combustible gas monitors, evacuation alarms, and emergency shutdown switches if present, shall be checked prior to any live fire training to ensure they operate correctly.

e. Damage shall be documented on the Structural Fire Training Facility Inspection Form and DFS facilities or the AHJ (non-DFS facility) shall be notified.
f. The safety officer shall remove or remedy any hazardous condition found during the inspection prior to commencement of the exercise. If a hazardous condition cannot be removed or remedied, the safety officer shall report this through the chain of command for further action.
g. The structural integrity of the live fire training structure shall be evaluated and documented annually by DFS Facility Division.
h. If visible structural defects are found, such as cracks, rust, spalls or warps in structural floors, columns, beams, walls, or metal panels, DFS shall have a follow-up evaluation conducted by a licensed professional engineer with live fire training structure experience and expertise or by another competent professional as determined by Facilities.
i. The structural integrity of the DFS-owned live fire training structures shall be evaluated and documented by a licensed professional engineer with live fire training structure experience and expertise or by another competent professional as determined by DFS in accordance with NFPA 1403 Standard on Live Fire Training Evolution at least once every 5 years or more frequently if determined to be required by the evaluator.
j. Once every five years, the removal and reinstallation of a representative area of thermal linings (if any) allows inspections of the conditions hidden behind the linings per NFPA 1403. The statement of work for the inspection shall specifically require the contractor to clearly state that the inspection fulfills this NFPA 1403 requirement.
k. Live fire training structures constructed with calcium aluminate refractory structural concrete that the MFA is considering for use for training shall be inspected by a structural engineer with expertise in live fire training structures every 3 years in accordance with NFPA 1403, Standard on Live Fire Training Evolution. The structural inspection shall include removal of concrete core samples from the structure to check for delamination within the concrete.

Gas Field and Gas-Fired Portable Props

Props

a. Props used for outside live fire training shall be designed specifically for the evolution to be performed.
b. Exterior props shall be left in a safe condition upon completion of live fire training evolutions.
c. For outside training, care shall be taken to select areas that limit the hazards to both personal safety and the environment.
d. The training site shall be without obstructions that can interfere with firefighting operations.
e. Where live training fires are used outside, the ground cover shall be such that it does not contribute to the fire.
f. Debris hindering the access or egress of participants shall be removed prior to the beginning of live fire training.

g. Ignition of propane-fired props shall consist of the igniter placing the torch to the discharge propane port of the prop until a small flame is produced by the control operator's strategic release of gas. Once a small flame is produced, the igniter shall be fully backed away to a safe area before the prop operator places full gas supply to the prop.
h. Bullex/Lion Burn pans at Bridgewater campus consist of a startup process and use of a remote to ignite the pan. There is no manual torch needed to ignite these pans.

Inspection

a. Prior to live fire training, the SO shall thoroughly inspect the operations area for defects and hazards. This inspection shall include but not be limited to an examination of all fuel storage, piping, supply lines, water supply, live fire devices (including safety controls and shutoffs) and the area in which the evolutions will take place, for any hazardous conditions.
b. The SO shall remove or remedy any hazardous condition found during the inspection prior to commencement of the exercise. If a hazardous condition cannot be removed or remedied, the exercise shall not be permitted to proceed.
c. The SO shall ensure that all automatic and manual safety devices and shutoffs are checked and operating prior to any live fire training.
d. Prop structural integrity shall be evaluated and documented annually.

Safety

a. Following the Gas School Program lesson plan and safety guidelines developed for this program, instructors and students shall not be required to wear SCBA during outside evolutions.

Mobile Training Unit (MTU) and other Gas-Fired Live Fire Training Structures

Structures and Facilities

a. This section pertains to all interior spaces where gas-fired live fire training evolutions/exercises occur.
b. The Mobile Training Unit (MTU) is considered a live fire training structure and MTU operations shall adhere to the requirements of this policy and the manufacturer’s operating manual.
c. Debris hindering the access or egress of firefighters shall be removed prior to the beginning of the training exercises.
d. Live fire training structures shall be left in a safe condition upon completion of live fire training evolutions.

Inspection and Testing

a. Live fire training structures shall be inspected visually for damage prior to live fire training evolutions, reference the Live Fire Training Facility Inspection Form.
b. Damage shall be documented on the Live Fire Training Facility Inspection Form. Any damage shall be reported to DFS Facilities & MFA Director.
c. Where the live fire training structure damage is severe enough to affect the safety of the participants, training shall not be permitted.

d. All safety devices and emergency shutdown switches, plus doors, shutters, vents, and other operable devices, shall be checked prior to any live fire training evolutions to ensure they operate correctly.
e. All safety devices, such as thermal sensors, combustible gas monitors, evacuation alarms, and emergency shutdown switches, shall be checked prior to any live fire training to ensure they operate correctly.
f. The instructors/crib support shall run the training system prior to exposing students to live flames in order to ensure the correct operation of devices such as the gas valves, flame safeguard units, agent sensors, combustion fans, and ventilation fans.
g. The structural integrity of the MTU or any other gas-fired live fire training structure shall be evaluated and documented annually by DFS Facilities or the AHJ. If visible structural defects are found, such as cracks, rust, spalls, or warps in structural floors, columns, beams, walls, or metal panels, DFS Facilities or the building owner shall have a follow-up evaluation conducted by a licensed professional engineer with live fire training structure experience and expertise, or by another competent professional as determined by DFS Facilities or the AHJ.
h. The structural integrity of the live fire training structure shall be evaluated and documented by a licensed professional engineer with live fire training structure experience and expertise, or by another competent professional as determined by DFS Facilities or the AHJ, at least once every 10 years, or more frequently if determined to be required by the evaluator.

Reports and Records

a. The Live Fire Training Facility Inspection Form shall be used for every MFA live fire training.
b. The form serves as a checklist and a reminder to report any abnormalities or deficiencies during the training.
c. The form shall be completed by the Safety Officer or the IC or Lead Instructor and submitted as part of the training record.

7. References

- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1403, 2018 Edition, *Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions.* National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1500, 2018 Edition, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program.*
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1010, 2024 Edition, *Standard for Firefighter Professional Qualifications*
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1971, 2018 Edition, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting*
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1981, 2019 Edition, *Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services*
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1852, 2019 Edition, *Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)*
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 58, 2020 Edition, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code* National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 59, 2021 Edition, *Utility LP-Gas Plant Code*
- National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health, NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Publication Number 2005 149 (September 2007)
- Massachusetts Fire Training Council, *Firefighter Rehabilitation During Training Evolutions*, as amended

Revision History

Original Policy Date:	January 2, 1994
Revision Date:	May 2, 2007
	September 14, 2023
	June 4, 2025
	January 7, 2026
	June 22, 2026
	July 22, 2026*

*Pending approval

Appendix List

Appendix 1 - Burn Building Fuel Load
Appendix 2 - Safety Officer Checklist
Appendix 3 - Live Fire Training Facility Inspection Form
Appendix 4 - Protective Clothing and Equipment Inspection Checklist
Appendix 5 - Live Fire Training – Registration Addendum (LFA)
Appendix 6 - Live Fire Training – Registration Addendum - Maritime

Burn Building Fuel Load
Maximum Limits

1. Best practices have been developed to define the maximum amount of straw to be used per room per evolution.
2. Smudge fires will be determined as needed by the Interior Safety Officer (ISO) with a maximum of one bale per floor.
3. Maximum number of straw bales per evolution is listed for Stow and Springfield.
4. Maximum number of burn pads, each with 1 bale of straw and 2 pallets, per evolution is listed for Bridgewater.
5. Bridgewater Balconies can have a burn pad with a burn barrel with ½ pallet in the barrel.
6. If a manger is used at Bridgewater, 3 pallets and 1 bale may be used. A manger can be used in the Burn Building or Search and Rescue Building only in rooms where burning is allowed.

Stow Campus

Lower Level	First Floor	Second Floor	Third Floor
LL1 – 2 bales	101 – 1 bale	201 – 1 bale	301 – 4 bales
LL2 – 2 bales	102 – 1 bale	202 – 2 bales	
LL3 – 2 bales	103 – 1 bale	203 – 2 bales	
	104 – 2 bales	204 – 1 bale	
	105 – 1 bale	205 – 2 bales	
	106 – 1 bale		

Springfield Campus

	First Floor	Second Floor	Third Floor
	100 – 1 bale		
	101 – 1 bale	201 – 3/4 bale	301 – 1 bale
	102 – 1/4 bale	202 – 3/4 bale	
	103 – 1 bale	203 – 3/4 bale	
	104 – 1/4 bales	204 – 1/4 bale	
	105 – 1/4 bale	205 – 1/2 bale	
	106 – 1/2 bale	207 - 3/4 bale	
	107 – 3/4 bale		
	108 – NO BURNS		

Bridgewater Campus – Burn Building

	First Floor	Second Floor	Third Floor
	100 – 1 burn pad	200 – 1 burn pad	300 – 1 burn pad
	101 – 1 burn pad	201 – NO BURNS	301 – NO BURNS
	102 – 2 burn pad	202 – 1 burn pad	302 – 1 burn pad
	103 – NO BURNS	203 – NO BURNS	303 – NO BURNS
	104 – 1 burn pad	204 – NO BURNS	304 – 1 burn pad
		205 – 1 burn pad	
		206 – 1 burn pad	

Bridgewater Campus – Search and Rescue Building

All Burn Rooms – Burn Manager Only – 3 pallets / 1 bale maximum

Safety Officer Checklist

Course: _____

Location: _____

Date: _____

Inspected By: _____

Pre-Course Site Inspection:

- □ Confirm adequate water supply
- □ Confirm control of surrounding area (other programs on site)
- □ Inspect around burn structure for obvious safety hazards
- □ Ensure adequate equipment present
- □ Verify appropriate quantity of straw/pallets present
- □ Ensure that a means of summoning emergency assistance (portable radio or cell phone) is readily available
- □ Inspect building for hazards (inside / out)
- □ Ensure doors/windows latch as appropriate.
- □ Ensure that the Rehabilitation area is located upwind of burn structure and out of the direction of travel for any smoke produced

Participant Inspection:

- □ Check PPE and SCBA of personnel conducting evolution
- □ Gear check forms completed and all in compliance
- □ Have another person check your own PPE and SCBA before beginning evolution
- □ Confirm with OD, IC or Lead Instructor that assigned instructors and support staff indicated that they are Live Burn Qualified

Interior Operations:

- □ Confirm fire locations and crew entrance with support staff
- □ Ensure the emergency egress plan is communicated with all staff
- □ Ensure all participants remain low within areas of live fire
- □ Assist any participants in distress exiting to an area of refuge / safety
- □ Monitor all participants for signs of heat stress
- □ Require all participants to hydrate before and after each evolution
- □ Allow time for rehabilitation
- □ Interior operations will be monitored utilizing a gas meter to determine that CO levels are at or below 50 ppm before any participants remove their SCBA.

Signature: _____

Live Fire Training Facility Inspection Form

Facility:	
Date:	
Inspected By:	

Legend: ✔ = OK N = Noteworthy D = Requires Attention

GENERAL

1) ___ Floors, walls, stairs, and other structural components appear capable of withstanding the weight of the contents, participants, and accumulated water.

EXTERIOR

2) ___ General appearance
3) ___ Exterior of structure
4) ___ Windows
5) ___ Doors
6) ___ Railings
7) ___ Stairs

INTERIOR

8) ____ Housekeeping (swept clean, no fuel storage on fire floor)
9) ____ Windows/Shutters/ Roof scuttles
10) ____ Functional doors
11) ____ Auto ventilators/Mechanical equipment/Standpipes/Sprinklers/Lighting (if applicable)
12) ____ High temperature linings (loose/damaged tile, exposed bolts)
13) ____ Burn racks
14) ____ Fuel inventory/storage (no storage of fuel in the burn buildings)

OTHER

15) ___ _____

16) ___ _____

Document issues found on the reverse side of this form.
If damage is present in approved burn rooms, notify the IC or Lead Instructor.
If damage is present, notify DFS Facilities through the chain of command.

Name: _____ Signature: _____

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT INSPECTION CHECKLIST

1. Individual Component Inspection

a. **COAT**
- □ Fabric is free of rips, tears, and visible defects that could adversely affect the participant's safety.
- □ Coat consists of outer shell, moisture barrier, and thermal barrier.
- □ Fastening devices are in place and are operational.
- □ Coat has been manufactured within the last ten years.

b. **TROUSERS (PANTS)**
- □ Fabric is free of rips, tears, and visible defects that could adversely affect the participant's safety.
- □ Trousers consist of outer shell, moisture barrier, and thermal barrier.
- □ Fastening devices and suspenders or belt are in place and are operational.
- □ Trousers have been manufactured within the last ten years.

c. **HELMET**
- □ All components are present and operational, including the shell, energy-absorbing system, retention system (chin strap), ear flaps and some form of eye protection.
- □ Helmet has been manufactured within the last ten years

d. **PROTECTIVE HOOD**
- □ Fabric is free of rips, tears, and visible defects that could adversely affect the participant's safety.
- □ Protective hood has been manufactured within the last ten years.

e. **GLOVES**
- □ Fabric is free of rips, tears, and visible defects that could adversely affect the participant’s safety.
- □ Gloves must have wrist protection (Note: rubber-coated gloves are not allowed.)
- □ Gloves have been manufactured within the last ten years.

f. **BOOTS**

Material is free of rips, tears, and visible defects that could adversely affect the participant’s safety. Proper length (height).
- □ Boots have been manufactured within the last ten years.

2. Protective Breathing Apparatus Inspection (Complete only if participant supplied their own SCBA)

a. **SCBA**
- □ The unit can be used in the positive pressure mode.
- □ The unit is NFPA compliant.
- □ The cylinders are a minimum of 30-minute duration.
- □ The unit and cylinders are from the same manufacturer.
- □ The unit is free of visible defects that could adversely affect the participant's safety.

Note any concern on the back of this form.

Instructor/Examiner Name: _____ Signature: _____

Date: _____

Department of Fire Services
Massachusetts Firefighting Academy

MARITIME LIVE FIRE TRAINING

Registration Addendum

Course / Activity:_____

Start Date: _____

Student Name (Last, First): _____

Department:_____

MFA Student ID (if applicable): _____

Student Email Address: _____

Live Fire Training Requirements

I certify that the above-named student has received training to meet the performance objectives of the current edition of NVIC 09-14 and has been approved through the USCG and NMC.

I acknowledge that the PPE ensemble, including helmet, protective hood, coat, trousers, gloves and boots, is being provided to the above-named students by the Massachusetts Firefighting Academy.

In accordance with Massachusetts Firefighting Academy policy for live fire training exercises and evolutions, this student should be permitted to participate in live fire training exercises within structures.

Signature of Provost or Director of Mariner Credentialing:_____

Date: _____

Email completed form to: Registration.DFS-TM-Academy@mass.gov

Department of Fire Services
Massachusetts Firefighting Academy

LIVE FIRE TRAINING
Registration Addendum
Live Fire Courses / MTU / Flashover Simulator / RAP

Course / Activity: _____

Start Date: _____

Student Name (Last, First): _____

Department: _____

MFA Student ID: _____

Student Email Address: _____

RAP Courses Only – Host Agency: _____

LIVE FIRE TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

I certify that the above student, prior to being permitted to participate in live fire training evolutions, shall have received training to meet the minimum job performance requirements for Firefighter I in NFPA 1010 related to the subjects listed below and to meet the requirements per NFPA 1403 - 4.3.2.1 through 4.3.2.5 (inclusive).

Safety	Overhaul	Water Supply	Personal Protective Equipment
Ladders	Fire Behavior	Portable Extinguishers	Fire Hose, Appliances, and Streams
Ventilation	Forcible Entry	Building Construction	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

I attest that the Personal Protective Equipment (NFPA-compliant turnout coat, protective trousers, fire-fighting boots, fire-fighting gloves, protective hood, helmet, and self-contained breathing apparatus) used by the above-named student will be less than ten (10) years old at all times throughout the live fire training; and that this equipment is compliant with all applicable NFPA standards.

This student should be permitted to participate in live fire training evolutions in accordance with the Massachusetts Firefighting Academy policy for live fire training.

Signature of Student's Fire Chief or Designee: _____

Printed Name: _____

Department: _____

Title: _____ Date: _____

Email completed form to: Registration.DFS-TM-Academy@mass.gov