



SERVICE STANDARD 6.1.5

LIVE FIRE TRAINING

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
Version Number	v1.1
SOPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">> SOP 6.1.5-1 Safety> SOP 6.1.5-2 Instructor Requirements> SOP 6.1.5-3 Trainee Prerequisites> SOP 6.1.5-4 Fuel Loadings and Types> SOP 6.1.5-5 Live Fire Training Environment> SOP 6.1.5-6 Live Fire Demonstrations> SOP 6.1.5-7 Using Hazard Reductions for Live Fire Training
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1 Purpose

- 1.1 The ongoing training of members is the cornerstone of good fire suppression in today's world. However, the benefits derived from live fire training can be negated from unsafe and/or poorly supervised training events.
- 1.2 Participation in live fire training enhances the knowledge and skills of NSW Rural Fire Service (NSW RFS) members and lays the foundation for safe and effective fire suppression. Live fire training evolutions require careful planning, implementation and supervision to ensure that the maximum benefit of learning is obtained with the least degree of risk.
- 1.3 This Service Standard provides guidance for the conduct of live fire training in the NSW RFS, both as part of skills acquisition training i.e. initial training, and competency maintenance activities.

2 Definitions

- 2.1 For the purpose of this Policy Document the following definitions apply:
 - a. **Lead Instructor:** the person assigned by the District to oversee training events.
 - b. **Live fire:** refers to the presence of actual fire, regardless of the class or size of that fire.
 - c. **Live fire demonstration:** an activity that uses live fire to illustrate the burn process and does not involve active participation of trainees or observers.
 - d. **Live fire training evolution level:** the combination of a prescribed fuel class and loading size that results in a level of live fire activity appropriate to the identified training outcome.

3 Policy

- 3.1 Training with live fire shall take place within the requirements of the NSW RFS training strategy, including Service Standard 6.1.3 Training in the NSW RFS.
- 3.2 Careful consideration should be applied when selecting the scope and scale of live fire training evolutions, which should be conducted in line with:
 - a. The level of the training being delivered is commensurate with the level of experience of the trainees;
 - b. Current fireground practices; and,
 - c. Training doctrine.
- 3.3 To ensure the safety of NSW RFS members participating in live fire training in any way, a risk management approach is to be taken before and during the training evolution.
- 3.4 Training with live fire for Junior and Cadet Members can only take place in accordance with this Service Standard and SOPs, Service Standards 2.1.5 Child and Youth Participation in NSW RFS Activities and 6.1.3 Training in the NSW RFS.
- 3.5 Where the opportunity arises for initial skills acquisition and/or competency maintenance to take place in activities such as hazard reduction or pile burns, all training activities are subject to conditions and procedures of Service Standard 3.1.6 Operational Protocols and Procedures.
- 3.6 As part of the nomination process the officer responsible for Learning and Development shall ensure nominees provide evidence of successful completion of any specialist requirements for the program they are seeking to undertake i.e. medical certification for CABA.
- 3.7 Training with, or demonstration of, live fire activities require a risk assessment to be conducted as part of the planning process.
- 3.8 All live fire training evolutions, demonstrations, locations and use of equipment must be approved, in writing, by the local District Manager, ensuring that written approval has been received from the landholder, land management agency and/or convenor of the event.
- 3.9 Any individual may be permitted to observe live fire training activities without personal protective clothing/ personal protective equipment (PPC/PPE) on the condition that a sufficient exclusion zone as determined by the Safety Officer, is in place.
- 3.10 All live fire training evolutions and demonstrations must take into account environmental considerations which may include, but not be limited to:
 - a. Runoff;
 - b. Location of the burn and access to it;
 - c. Smoke, ash and ember drift;
 - d. Appropriate disposal of residual materials;
 - e. Prevention of contamination of surrounding environment; and
 - f. Containment of the live fire evolution.
- 3.11 An additional risk assessment is to be conducted and documented by the Lead Instructor on the day of the:
 - a. Live fire training evolution, taking into account the current and forecast weather conditions of the day, class size and type (e.g. cadets), number of assisting instructors and safety support; or
 - b. Live fire demonstration, taking into account the current and forecast weather conditions of the day, predicted number of observers, number of assisting instructors and safety support.
- 3.12 Live fire training involving class D fuel can only take place with the express written permission of the District Manager and can only be conducted by a Lead Instructor endorsed by the NSW RFS Manager Learning and Development located at Headquarters. Live fire training involving class E fuel is not permitted under any circumstance.

- 3.13 It is acknowledged that from time to time, opportunities for engagement with live fire as a competency maintenance activity may arise that take place in a real-world environment (i.e. not simulated). Such activity may only take place with the written approval of the District Manager and only after the completion of a documented comprehensive risk assessment prior to and on the day of the activity.
- 3.14 The Lead Instructor shall monitor the conduct of the training or demonstration and review any risk assessment in the event of any new hazard being identified or when an existing control measure becomes ineffective.
- 3.15 PPC is to be worn by all instructors and assisting personnel for all live fire demonstrations.
- 3.16 All demonstrations of live fire are to be in accordance with the relevant Learning and Development Trainers Guide. Where a guide has not been developed, the Lead Instructor is to contact the local officer responsible for Learning and Development regarding the development of an appropriate guide. Nothing in this Service Standard is to be interpreted as being a standard for construction or maintenance of training facilities or props.
- 3.17 All enquiries regarding the construction of training facilities or props shall initially be directed to the Infrastructure Services Directorate.

4 Related documents

- > [Service Standard 2.1.5 Child and Youth Participation in NSW RFS Activities](#)
- > [Service Standard 3.1.6 Operational Protocols and Procedures](#)
- > [Service Standard 5.1.5 Protective Clothing and Accessories](#)
- > [Service Standard 6.1.3 Training in the NSW RFS](#)
- > [P7.1.10 Organisational Risk Management](#)
- > [NSW RFS Fireground SOPs 1999](#)
- > [NSW RFS Firefighters Pocket Book \(2015\)](#)
- > [National Fire Protection Association 1403 – Standards on Live Fire Training Evolutions](#)
- > *NSW RFS Learning and Development Training Guides can also be referenced (contact the L&D section for more information).*

5 Amendments

AMENDMENT DATE	VERSION NO	DESCRIPTION
19 August 2013	1.0	Initial release
15 June 2018	1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Repeals and remakes SS 6.1.5 v1.0 > Updated to align with current processes > Addition of SOP 6.1.5-7 Using Hazard Reductions for Live Fire Training

SOP 6.1.5-1

SAFETY

1 Purpose

- 1.1 The use of live fire as a training activity involves an increased risk to the health and safety of members when compared to standard training activities which do not involve the use of live fire.
- 1.2 This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) provides guidance for the planning and conduct of live fire training evolutions so as to achieve maximum safety and pre-determined learning outcomes.

2 Procedures

- 2.1 In addition to the standard risk assessment as outlined in NSW RFS Guidelines for Risk Management for NSW RFS Training, the Lead Instructor of the live fire training evolution must conduct an individual site and exercise risk assessment which is to be recorded in writing and then filed with the course information in accordance with SS 6.1.3 Training in the NSW RFS.
- 2.2 Personal protective clothing/personal protective equipment (PPC/PPE) is to be utilised at all live fire training evolutions in accordance with Service Standard 5.1.5 Protective Clothing and Accessories.
- 2.3 Consideration needs to be given to heat related illnesses during live fire training evolutions. Appropriate hydration and breaks are to be maintained, in accordance with the NSW RFS Firefighters Pocket Book.
- 2.4 All live fire training must have a First Aid Application (FAA) qualified member in attendance, as well as a designated treatment area equipped with a first aid kit and suitable equipment for the risk posed i.e. sufficient potable water to treat burns, burn gel, burns gauze and bandages.
- 2.5 All participants must be approved to participate in the live fire training event by the relevant local officer, i.e. participating as part of a training course or competency maintenance activity.
- 2.6 A Safety Officer is to be appointed by the Lead Instructor or the relevant local officer for all live fire training evolutions and is responsible for ensuring that the evolution is conducted in accordance with operational practices as set out in NSW RFS training or operational doctrine.
- 2.7 Any member may be appointed Safety Officer as long as they:
 - a. Are qualified in the subjects being taught;
 - b. Have relevant operational experience in the subject being taught;
 - c. Have a thorough working knowledge of all props being used and safety equipment available;
 - d. Have a thorough knowledge of the site safety plan (where applicable); and
 - e. Acquaint themselves with any relevant local rules or SOPs.
- 2.8 The Safety Officer is responsible for the welfare and safety of all personnel involved in the exercise.
- 2.9 The Lead Instructor and nominated Safety Officer must determine the number of safety team members required to safely and effectively manage the live fire training evolution, taking into consideration the type of exercise being performed. A safety team member may be deployed internally and/or externally to the prop. Minimum numbers of safety team members are shown in the table below. Safety team members may elect to wear identifying safety/high visibility vests if circumstances permit.
- 2.10 The minimum level of fire suppression capability required as a safety and protection precaution is shown in the table below:

TYPE OF TRAINING ⁽¹⁾	SAFETY TEAM	MINIMUM FIRE PROTECTION REQUIREMENT FOR USE BY SAFETY TEAM ⁽²⁾
Flashover/ Backdraught demonstration (Dolls House)	1 (can be instructor)	Suitable extinguisher
Extinguisher training using class A and B or F fuels	1 (can be instructor)	Suitable extinguisher
Class B fuel fires, beyond capacity of an extinguisher	2 (In addition to instructor)	Class B foam, 38mm hose line capable of delivering a minimum flow rate of 360L/minute with appropriate foam fittings
Gas fire training using regulated flow props for first attack/extinguisher training	1 (can be the instructor)	9kg Dry Chemical Powder extinguisher
Gas fire training using liquid flow/high pressure for simulated offensive and defensive tactics (i.e. leaking cylinders, ruptured mains)	3 (In addition to instructor)	38mm hose line capable of delivering a minimum flow rate of 360L/minute
Fire training using Class C fuels to simulate other classes of fire (i.e. vehicle/aircraft fire gas props)	3 (In addition to instructor)	38mm hose line capable of delivering a minimum flow rate of 360L/minute
Vehicle fires/ small aircraft fires	2 (In addition to instructor)	38mm hose line capable of delivering a minimum flow of to 360L/minute
Offensive structural fire training using class A fuels in small baskets	2 (In addition to lead instructor)	38mm hose line capable of delivering a minimum flow rate of 360L/minute
Structural fire behaviour demonstration/ CFBT training	2 (In addition to lead instructor)	Suitable extinguisher

Notes to table:

1. Only engineered props are to be used in live fire training i.e. fit for purpose. Refer SOP 6.1.5-5 clause 2.2.
 2. Wherever possible, greater than minimum level fire protection should be provided.
 3. All safety lines must be run from an independent pump, separate to that used by the participants.
 4. Low pressure gas props designed specifically for extinguisher training that produce a regulated low pressure flame may use a 9kg Dry Chemical Powder extinguisher for safety purposes in lieu of a 38mm safety line.
- 2.11 All safety team members report to the Safety Officer who in turn reports to the Lead Instructor, however the Safety Officer has complete authority to suspend live fire training activities in the event of any emerging safety, environmental or other risks.
- 2.12 The safety and protection of all participants is paramount therefore adequate fire protection must be deployed and available for the duration of the evolution. This level of fire protection can be provided by instructors if appropriate or by a separate safety team.
- 2.13 All participants must conduct a PPC/PPE check prior to undertaking the live fire training activities and ensure that their PPC/PPE is in accordance with SS 5.1.5 Protective Clothing and Accessories.
- 2.14 The Lead Instructor shall deliver an appropriate briefing in SMEACS format, to all instructors, safety team members and trainees prior to participating in the live fire training evolution. The briefing will include:
- a. **Situation:** the type of live fire training evolution that is about to be undertaken; what class of fuels are being used; expected fire behaviour and anticipated risks and what the aim of the session is;
 - b. **Mission:** what you want the participants to achieve;
 - c. **Execution:** how the evolution will be performed including tasks to be performed, props to be used and safety considerations;

- d. **Administration:** location of staging areas and support facilities;
- e. **Command/ Control/ Communications:** who is in charge, who is the Safety Officer, who is the safety team, what is the signal for ending the evolution and who can end the evolution;
- f. **Safety:** risk assessment, safety hazards, egress/pathways, evacuation routes, PPE/PPC checks, first aid facilities, exclusion zone/s.

Note: any observers/advisors etc. present during the live fire training evolution are to attend the briefing.

3 Related forms

- > None

SOP 6.1.5-2

INSTRUCTOR REQUIREMENTS

1 Purpose

- 1.1 This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) provides guidance on the level of personnel required to attend live fire training evolutions to ensure the achievement of learning outcomes and provide for the safety of all in attendance.

2 Procedures

- 2.1 In accordance with clause 3.6 of this Service Standard, instructors are to ensure that all trainees participating in live fire evolutions have provided evidence of successful completion of any specialist requirements for the program they are seeking to undertake i.e. medical certification for CABA.
- 2.2 The Lead Instructor is to ensure that all trainees participating in live fire evolutions shall have successfully completed the theoretical component relevant to the live fire training being undertaken.
- 2.3 The trainee to instructor ratio for live fire training evolutions must be very carefully considered based on the level of risk associated with the activity.
- 2.4 For higher risk live fire training activities such as offensive structural fire, the ratio must not exceed:
- Five trainees to one instructor (5:1) when conducting training for new trainees;
 - Eight to one (8:1) when conducting training for members already qualified (as these members can maintain dual roles by participating as well as supervising others);
 - In the event of conducting live fire training for junior or cadet members, a ratio of three cadets/juniors to one instructor (4:1) must be maintained. Refer to SOP 6.1.5-4 of this Service Standard for the levels of live fire training that can be delivered to cadets and juniors.
- 2.5 All Lead Instructors and Safety Officers must be endorsed by the appropriate District officer before the commencement of any live fire training evolution.
- 2.6 All instructors shall:
- Be trained to the level at which they are delivering;
 - Have undergone an appropriate induction in relation to the live fire training environment in which they are working;
 - Be aware of any requirements specific to the target group being trained;
 - Make themselves aware of any observers/advisors present.
- Note:** there is no need to undertake a new induction each time training is performed at that location and with the same personnel, unless there has been a significant change to the training environment.
- 2.7 The Lead Instructor is to ensure that approval in accordance with clause 3.8 of this Service Standard has been sought for conducting live fire training evolutions and ensure the training is compliant with any NSW RFS local, regional or state SOPs or those of Council, landholders or other agencies.
- 2.8 All instructors must undertake a risk assessment and a thorough equipment check prior to executing live fire training. This includes but is not limited to:
- Ensuring that fuel trays and other props are in working order;
 - Communications equipment is in working order; and
 - Testing of all equipment.
- 2.9 At the conclusion of any live fire event, the Lead Instructor shall ensure all live fire is safely and fully extinguished.

3 Related forms

- > None

SOP 6.1.5-3

TRAINEE PREREQUISITES

1 Purpose

- 1.1 This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) provides detail on the prerequisites required of trainees prior to the commencement of live fire training evolutions.

2 Procedures

- 2.1 In accordance with clause 3.6 of this Service Standard, trainees participating in live fire evolutions shall provide evidence of successful completion of any specialist requirements for the program they are seeking to undertake i.e. medical certification for CABA.
- 2.2 All trainees shall have successfully completed the theoretical component relevant to the live fire training to be undertaken. This may be by face to face or online delivery.
- 2.3 All trainees are to undergo an induction to the training environment prior to the commencement of training.
- 2.4 All trainees should make a self-assessment using the IMSAFER guidelines to ensure that they are able to perform the planned activities.
- 2.5 Each trainee shall receive a briefing in accordance with SOP 6.1.5-1 clause 2.14.

3 Related forms

- > None

SOP 6.1.5-4

FUEL LOADINGS AND TYPES

1 Purpose

1.1 This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) provides detail on the requirements and considerations to be made when planning fuel class and loadings for live fire training evolutions

2 Procedures

2.1 Regardless of the class of fuel being used, it must:

- a. Be identifiable;
- b. Have known burning characteristics;
- c. Be used only in quantities where the products of the fire do not themselves create an unplanned hazard;
- d. Be controllable by the types and volumes of extinguishing agents available;
- e. Not cause contamination of the environment i.e. waterways and catchments;
- f. Perform as planned in the live fire evolution training outcomes;
- g. Match the level of PPE/PPC being used by participants; and
- h. Use only the fuel described and standard loadings as shown in the table below.

2.2 Regardless of the class of fuel being used, it must not exceed the level of PPE/PPC being used by the participants.

2.3 Live fire training evolution fuel loadings are shown in the following table:

LIVE FIRE TRAINING LEVEL	FUEL CLASS	LOADING SIZE	DESCRIPTION	QUALIFICATION REQUIRED OR BEING TRAINED IN	COMMENT
1	A	0.5m ³ (Maximum)	Generally straw bale or untreated timber, in an open environment.	Cadets/ Juniors	Only paper, untreated timber or straw to be used. The use of plastics, rubber or cloth is not permitted.
2	A	1m ³ (Maximum)	Generally straw bales or untreated timber, in an open environment.	BF	
3	A	0.5m ³ (Maximum)	Generally straw bale or untreated timber, in an enclosed environment.	VF	
4	A	1m ³ (Maximum)	Generally straw bales or untreated timber, in an enclosed environment	BAO	
5	A	6 Boards ⁽³⁾ (Maximum)	Chipboard used in compartment fire behaviour training and fire behaviour demonstrations endorsed by HQ L&D	Compartment Fire Behaviour	Burns using dolls house shall * Use only approved dolls house (i.e. chipboard) * be conducted in a suitably ventilated area
6	A	Car	Car acquired for live fire training evolution.	VF	The following components are to be removed prior to use:

LIVE FIRE TRAINING LEVEL	FUEL CLASS	LOADING SIZE	DESCRIPTION	QUALIFICATION REQUIRED OR BEING TRAINED IN	COMMENT
					* battery * fuel/s * spare tyre
7	B	10L (Maximum)	Drip torch fuel Blended alcohol fuels	Cadets/Juniors/BF	Only drip torch fuels are permitted to be used in this evolution
8	B	20L (Maximum)	Drip torch fuel	VF	
9	C	As required for prop	LPG	VF	To be delivered only by using a certified gas prop with remote shut-off capability (4). Cylinders <i>cannot</i> be used as a substitute
9	C	As required for prop	LPG	VF	To be delivered only by using a certified gas prop with remote shut-off capability (4). Cylinders <i>cannot</i> be used as a substitute
10	D	EXPRESS PERMISSION OF DISTRICT MANAGER REQUIRED AND CAN ONLY BE CONDUCTED BY A LEAD INSTRUCTOR ENDORSED BY THE NSW RFS MANAGER L&D LOCATED AT HQ			
	E	NOT PERMITTED			
11	F	2L (Maximum)	Vegetable cooking oil.	BF/ VF	

Notes to Table:

1. Live fire training for Junior and Cadet members must only include either Class A or Class B fuels in a quantity suitable for extinguishment by a 9L foam extinguisher, 2.5kg DCP extinguisher or a fire blanket.
2. The Dolls House is external to this evolution level table. Contact Learning and Development for further information relating to VF 2005 Training Aid 4 Dolls House Lesson Plan.
3. Board sizes are specific to the engineered props being used for CFBT.
4. Remote shut-off refers to the capability to isolate the gas supply at the cylinder.
5. Some training activities i.e. BAO may involve multiple fires for the one scenario. Each fire is not to exceed the maximum allowable fuel load as defined in this Service Standard.

3 Related forms

- > None

SOP 6.1.5-5

LIVE FIRE TRAINING ENVIRONMENT

1 Purpose

- 1.1 This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) provides detail on the requirements and considerations to be made in respect of the environment in which live fire training evolutions are to take place.

2 Procedures

- 2.1 All live fire evolutions must take place as follows:
- a. On surfaces which do not allow for run-off of fire products to outside the designated training area;
 - b. In an area which is free of debris which may impede access and egress;
 - c. Be clear of flammable material not included in the training evolution;
 - d. For fires involving Class B and F fuels, an impervious surface or constructed fuel tray/container must be used.
- 2.2 All resources acquired for live fire training, and engineered props must be properly engineered, maintained and where necessary certified by an appropriate certifying authority. Gas props must be checked annually by an appropriately qualified gas fitter and confirmation that all components are in a safe and operable condition must be obtained and recorded.
- 2.3 The Lead Instructor is to ensure that environmental factors such as water run-off, smoke management and waste disposal are appropriately managed.
- 2.4 The Lead Instructor is to ensure that any unburnt fuel, ash or other residual material is appropriately disposed of.
- 2.5 All live fire training taking place in a 'simulated structure' or cell must take place as follows:
- a. In an environment that can be rapidly ventilated and evacuated and the fire can safely be extinguished without further damage to the environment; and
 - b. In an environment which can be monitored and maintained appropriately by instructors and safety teams.

3 Related forms

- > None

SOP 6.1.5-6

LIVE FIRE DEMONSTRATIONS

1 Purpose

- 1.1 This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) provides detail on the requirements and considerations to be made when considering demonstrations involving the use of live fire at either training or community events.
- 1.2 Demonstrations vary from live fire training in that there is no active participation by trainees or observers.
- 1.3 Demonstrations involving the use of live fire may include, but not be limited to:
 - a. The Dolls House;
 - b. Burn Tables;
 - c. Cooking oil; and
 - d. Fat fires.
- 1.4 Personal protective clothing (PPC) is to be worn by all instructors and assisting personnel for all live fire demonstrations.

2 Procedures

- 2.1 All live fire training demonstrations, locations and use of equipment must be approved, in writing, by the local District Manager, ensuring that written approval has been received from the landholder, land management agency and/or convenor of the event.
- 2.2 Demonstrators must complete a risk assessment as part of the planning process, as well as on the day of the demonstration.
- 2.3 All demonstrations of live fire are to be in accordance with the NSW RFS Learning and Development Training Guides. The Guides include the requirements for PPC/PPE and risk management for each demonstration type.
- 2.4 Where a guide does not exist, the instructor is to contact their officer responsible for learning and development who will liaise with L&D HQ regarding the development of such a guide.
- 2.5 Live fire demonstrations, such as the Dolls House fire behaviour model and the Burn Table must be constructed of recognised and approved materials.
- 2.6 Trainers may also use a limited amount of kerosene applied by a trigger spray to aid in the demonstration.
- 2.7 Regardless of the type of live fire demonstration being undertaken, appropriate measures must be applied in accordance with SOP 6.1.5-5 and to ensure:
 - a. The area is well ventilated;
 - b. That appropriate measures are in place to provide fire protection or extinguishment when required; and
 - c. That an appropriate exclusion zone as determined by the Safety Officer, is in place.
- 2.8 At the conclusion of any live fire demonstration the Lead Instructor shall ensure all live fire is safely and fully extinguished.

3 Related forms

- > None

SOP 6.1.5-7

USING HAZARD REDUCTIONS FOR LIVE FIRE TRAINING

1 Purpose

- 1.1 This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) provides detail on the requirements and considerations to be made when considering allowing trainees to attend hazard reductions as live fire training before gaining Bush Firefighter (BF) certification.
- 1.2 Hazard reductions can provide an invaluable method of 'on the job' training for trainees if risks are appropriately managed.

2 Procedures

- 2.1 All trainees who have not yet gained BF certification can only attend hazard reduction with the approval of the local District Manager. Brigades are to inform the District that trainees will be participating when crews are organised for a prescribed burn.
- 2.2 Trainees attending hazard reductions are to have gained certification in Safety Induction (SI) and completed BF theory assessment and brigade equipment familiarisation training.
- 2.3 Hazard reductions may allow for evidence to be gathered to lead towards assessment in BF if the trainee agrees and the assessment practices of the BF Assessment Guide are followed, or as a form of conducting BF practical training in preparation for assessment. Dedicated Assessors are to be used for this purpose as per the Training SOPs (Service Standard 6.1.3)
- 2.4 Trainees attending hazard reductions are to have a qualified firefighter assigned to them as a mentor on a one to one basis in addition to the Officer in Charge of the crew.
- 2.5 Hazard reductions that are complex in terrain, access or ignition patterns should have crews containing trainees assigned to simpler sections of the burn or at certain times as determined by the Incident Controller and Safety Officer prior to or on the day of the burn and be included in the briefing to crews.
- 2.6 Hazard reductions that utilise crews containing trainees must have their uses incorporated in the Prescribed Burn Plan implemented on the day of the burn and briefed to crews by the Incident Controller and include where relevant, but not restricted to:
 - a. A dedicated Safety Officer is to be assigned to the burn;
 - b. The callsigns of the units containing trainee crews;
 - c. Sectors and sections of the burn trainees can and cannot be deployed into;
 - d. Timings of ignition and/or deployment where trainees can and cannot be deployed;
 - e. Methods and procedures for alerting and removing trainee crews from the burn site;
 - f. Trigger points, weather parameters and any operational change of circumstance that would require the removal of trainee crews; and
 - g. Assembly points, staging areas or refuge areas that would be used in the event of the need to withdraw trainee crews.

This may be modified by the Incident Controller or Sector Commanders during the burn as circumstances change with those modifications communicated across the chain of command.
- 2.7 Trainees that do not feel that they are ready to attend hazard reductions cannot be forced to attend nor have any assessment opportunities penalised

3 Related forms

- > None