



# The Catalyst

The Official Newsletter of JOIFF

March 2004

[www.joiff.com](http://www.joiff.com)

## FROM THE EDITORS

This is the first edition of The Catalyst for 2004 and we welcome our growing numbers of Readers. In this, our fourth year of publication, we continue our policy of aiming to bring you high quality articles on new developments and other happenings in the area of Emergency Services Management.

In this edition, we have an article from regular contributors, Jon Britton and Mike Willson of Kidde Products. A new contributor, specialist textile technologist Yvonne Sorensen writes in the PPE Corner about a newly developed management system for the textile and clothing Industry. In the Training column, we report on the availability of the JOIFF accredited Training Programme that embraces

the new United Kingdom Integrated Personal Development System.

Our other regular features - New Members, Members Section, Diary - are also included in this edition as is the Reactor Column where a new quiz is launched.

In addition to The Catalyst, current information relevant to Emergency Services Management is posted on the JOIFF website. We sincerely thank our advertisers / sponsors without whom we could not function.

We look forward to your continuing support

## ABOUT JOIFF

JOIFF, the Joint Occupational Industrial Fire Forum, the Organisation for Emergency Services Management in Process Industry, is a grouping of Companies, represented by their Emergency Services Manager - or equivalent position - and nominated Deputies.

For the purposes of JOIFF Membership, a Process Industry is considered to be any Industrial /

Commercial Organisation that is engaged in processing, storage, handling and/or transport of high risk materials and that has nominated personnel as Occupational Firefighters /Emergency Responders.

Associate Members of JOIFF are Organisations or Individuals who do not comply with the requirements for Full Membership but who share the same interests.

JOIFF provides a forum for discussion amongst peers, accredited training, information dissemination and technical advice.

JOIFF welcomes interest from suitable Organisations who wish to become Members or Associate Members - contact the JOIFF Secretariat, details on the back page.

*JOIFF Ltd. Registration number 362542.*

## NEW MEMBERS

During the past three months, the Executive of JOIFF were delighted to welcome the following new Members:

### Members:

**Bayer CropScience, Widnes, England,,**

represented by Peter Simpson, EHS Manager and Frank Douthwaite, Emergency Team Trainer. Bayer CropScience have a large part time Emergency Response Team and the necessary equipment to provide cover for the site.

**Shell Global Solutions based in Cheshire, England,**

represented by Timothy Cresswell and Evert Jonker, HSE Consultants - Major Hazard Management (Including Fire safety advice). Shell Global Solutions involves Worldwide Shell Organisations in the Petrochemical industry - Exploration, production,

refining, distribution of hydrocarbon and chemicals.

**Serco International Fire Training Centre, Teesside, England**

represented by Stuart Davies, Business Development Manager and Chris Wood, General Manager. Details on some of the services provided by Serco IFTC are included in an article in this edition of The Catalyst.

### Members - Associate / Individual:

**Tony Corcoran, Dublin, Ireland.**

Tony is a full time Officer in Dublin Airport Fire Service and has extensive experience and qualifications in all aspects of Emergency Response, with a particular interest in Training.

We look forward to the involvement of our new and existing Members in the continuing development of JOIFF.

### Disclaimer:

*The views and opinions expressed in The Catalyst are not necessarily the views of JOIFF or of its Secretariat. Fulcrum Consultants neither of which are in any way responsible or legally liable for any statements, reports or technical anomalies made by authors in The Catalyst.*



## NEW MEMBER OF JOIFF

The Serco International Fire Training Centre, Teesside, England, offers a full range of realistically simulated training for fire fighters from the Aviation, Petrochemical and Offshore sectors. Its expert team provides training to meet the requirements of the ICAO, UK CAA, OPITO, STCW and JOIFF standards including, if required, customer specific training

IFTC have considerable experience in training industrial emergency response teams and as such its industrial/petrochemical plant simulators are used to simulate situations involving spill fires or leaking flammable materials from pressure vessels and overhead pipes with internal fires involving hydrocarbon fires. In addition a road tanker loading facility is used as either loading or off-loading flammable liquid or gas. New developments for the future include a dedicated confined space unit and various simulators to be added to the fire ground



*Training Rigs at IFTC*

See the IFTC website at [www.iftc.co.uk](http://www.iftc.co.uk)

Anodised aluminium telescopic ladder.  
Height: Closed approx. 70 cm. Fully extended 3.3 mtrs.  
Weight: Under 10 kg.  
Easily fits into Fire Appliance locker.  
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Internet: [www.gdgroup.ie](http://www.gdgroup.ie)

For further information please contact GD.



## MEMBERS' SECTION

The Executive have approved the formation of a small working group to develop strategies on Marketing and Communications for JOIFF. The first task of this Group is to work with new Associate Member, the Industrial Fire Journal (IFJ), on the development of projects whereby JOIFF and the IFJ can together increase the profile of JOIFF and its Membership. This work is already at an advanced stage and the following exciting projects are being progressed:

The IFJ have offered JOIFF up to two pages in each of quarterly edition of the IFJ to promote the aims, objectives and activities of JOIFF. The first edition of IFJ to have the two JOIFF pages is the March 2004 edition. If you are not already on the IFJ Mailing List advise the JOIFF Secretariat.

The IFJ have set up procedures to organise an email "round table" conference of JOIFF Members on subjects chosen by JOIFF. The first of these conferences is scheduled for a date in April 2004 and it is anticipated that this might be a quarterly event. A few weeks before the event, all JOIFF Members and Associate Members will be invited to participate in the event. Those who apply to participate will be given a website address which IFJ have established to host the exchange, a password and details of the time that the event will take place - obviously International time zones will be taken into account for those outside the GMT Zone. A Chairman will be chosen jointly by IFJ and JOIFF and at the given time on the given date, those who are participating will be at their computers, the Chairman will ask for opening comments and the debate will begin through the Internet. It is anticipated that the

debate should last no more than about an hour and all discussion and conclusions will be saved and JOIFF and the IFJ will together decide how to use the detail.

Discussions have begun on the organisation of a joint IFJ/JOIFF Conference to take place during the first quarter of 2005 in a suitable venue.

The JOIFF web designer ABCOM continues to develop the website and the Members' Area Shared Learning is almost up-to-date with the recent addition of large numbers of email communications. Work has commenced on the building of a picture library that will be put on the website in the Members' Area with the promised page on Guidelines and Information.

Another addition to the website is a new page called Personal Development Opportunities. This page will be developed as a means of providing the facility for persons who might at some stage of their careers, be interested in a change of job / location to submit their personal and professional details. Employers could then contact JOIFF if they have job vacancies for Emergency Services personnel and over time we hope that this will develop into a productive and important resource within the Emergency Services Industry. All exchanges will be in confidence and applications are encouraged from full time, part time or contract personnel and from Employers who have needs in this area.

## SELECTING THE RIGHT FOAM FOR THE JOB

by

*Mike Willson & Jonathan Brittain  
Kidde Products*

The article "Good Environmental News for Foam Users" in the previous issue of The Catalyst described important new research by the US Environmental Protection Agency into fire fighting foams. The findings indicate that the future lies with foams based on PFOS/PFOA-free fluorocarbon surfactants made by the telomerisation process. This important news is leading many foam users to review their foam policies. In this follow-up article, we provide some guidance and food for thought on how to carry out such a review.

### Tank Protection

The best place to start is with a detailed assessment of your flammable liquid risks. What are the quantities and types of hydrocarbons and polar solvents on your site? Is this likely to change in the

foreseeable future? What are your most common and the worst-case scenarios involving flammable liquids?

For many JOIFF members hydrocarbon storage tank protection is the major focus of foam operations. To identify the best foams for this application, ask your prospective supplier to provide you with their LASTFIRE test results. The LASTFIRE test is specially designed to simulate the extreme conditions of large diameter tank fires. The most efficient and cost-effective foams for this application are modern high performance FluoroProteins such as FP70 Plus. This foam achieves 272 points out of a maximum 300 in the LASTFIRE test, higher than virtually all the more expensive AR-AFFF foams.

Modern FluoroProtein foams are the only ones without viscous polymers to pass the LASTFIRE test



in all three application categories, namely: forceful semi-aspirated "big gun" monitor nozzles with the highest test application rate of 4 litres/min/m<sup>2</sup>; forceful well aspirated "foam cannon" monitor nozzles at the lower application rate of 3.2 litres/min/m<sup>2</sup>; and the more gentle system pourer nozzle which simulates a fixed foam top pouring system fitted to the tank with the lowest application rate of all at just 2.5 litres/min/m<sup>2</sup>.

Realistic design application rates for actual fire scenarios are normally about double these test rates, with fixed pourer systems normally calculated at 4.1 litres/min/m<sup>2</sup>, forceful monitors on small tanks up to 18 m dia at 6.5 litres/min/m<sup>2</sup> or where crude oil is involved 8.2 litres/min/m<sup>2</sup> and larger tanks of 45 m to 110 m diameter at around 10 to 12.5 l/min/m<sup>2</sup>.

Modern FluoroProteins provide a stable, heat resistant low expansion foam blanket that tolerates forceful plunging into the hydrocarbon fuel. This contrasts sharply with AR-AFFF products which are prone to emulsification with the fuel due to their detergent content.

Another problem to be wary of with AR-AFFF is the presence of polymer. It can sometimes drop out of solution and leave a mass of jelly at the bottom of the drum or tank, which is then liable to block induction devices. If this happens, the foam is wrecked and needs immediate replacement. Moreover, achieving proportioning accuracy within the 1 to 1.25% tolerance band required by international standards can be difficult to achieve, particularly in Winter, due to the thick consistency caused by the polymer ingredient. This is especially the case for 1x3 grades of AR-AFFF. While induction at 3% is a challenge for most portable inductors or fixed proportioning systems, induction at 1% is extremely difficult, often achieving only 0.5% or less. The resulting reduced fire fighting performance may lead to prolonged fire fighting operations with all the associated dangers and cost implications. Conversely, if the foam should run rich your foam stocks may be depleted before the fire is extinguished.

### Mixed Risks

When a mixture of hydrocarbon and polar solvent flammable liquid risks exist, an Alcohol Resistant (AR) foam is required. But there is much more to it than just that!

Such a foam should also be film-forming for fast knockdown, and FluoroProtein-based for post-fire security. A detergent-free formulation would enable it to resist hydrocarbon fuel pick-up when applied forcefully. It would also prevent harmful hydrocarbons passing through oil separators out into the water environment.

Ideally it should be polymer-free so that it is easy to pour from the drum and can flow smoothly through

pumps, pipework, and vehicle proportioners. Polymer-free foams have better stability in long-term storage too, since there is no polymer to come out of solution and cause gelling problems.

Another advantage would be if it had a single induction rate of 3%. This would ensure the correct proportioning rate whatever the risk. It would save time in emergencies, space on vehicles, and costs on systems.

The foam also needs to be suitable for use all the year round and not freeze solid as soon as the ambient temperature drops below freezing. The last thing you want is to have to spend money on lagging or trace heating for foam tanks in Winter. An independent international approval for use down to -18 deg C would be ideal.

Additional versatility would also be useful, like the flexibility to be used through conventional non-aspirated (NAF) water nozzles for hydrocarbon fires as well as the more conventional low expansion (LEX). It would need to be suitable for use at Medium Expansion (MEX) for covering banded areas around storage tanks with a deep foam blanket. MEX is also ideal for dealing with spillages of liquids that give off flammable or toxic vapours.

Suitability for use as a wetting agent on Class A fires at 0.2 to 1%, and Compressed Air Foam Systems (CAFS) from 0.6 to 1%, would be another advantage, particularly for bush or heathland fires adjacent to or within an oil refinery complex.

Niagara, the world's first UL Listed high-fluidity multipurpose foam, is the only foam that achieves all of these requirements for use on mixed risks.

### Supplier Audit

As some JOIFF members know through bitter experience, there is little point in selecting a foam product if the manufacturer subsequently withdraws from the market! Clearly the ideal is to use a long established manufacturer with a proven track-record of commitment to the foam business.

Dealing with a manufacturer that offers a broad product range that includes both natural protein based and synthetic detergent based products is also desirable. That is the only way you will get reliable and unbiased advice on which is the right product for you. Alternatively, contact an independent consultant who specialises in foam fire protection.

Make sure you choose a manufacturer that backs up its marketing claims with independent approvals that are relevant to your particular application. For instance, a product approved for bulk storage tank applications may not be relevant to airport fire fighting. If in doubt, then Listing by US-based Underwriters Laboratories is a sound benchmark of performance. Ideally add another more specific approval relevant to your application, like LASTFIRE (storage tank protection) or ICAO (aviation fire fighting). Furthermore, the only way you can be sure of receiving the same product year after year is to





select a company that has a Quality Management System that is fully certified to ISO 9001:2000.

Look for a manufacturer that publishes Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) with sufficient environmental data and back-up reports to satisfy your local environmental protection agency. A legal requirement in many countries, it should include aquatic toxicity and biodegradability data. Ideally look for LC50 fish toxicity values greater than 3,000 parts per million and 28 day biodegradability of greater than 65%.

Technical support is always important. Does your supplier have a real depth of knowledge and understanding of foams working through different types of foam-making equipment? It makes sense to buy from a manufacturer who makes both foam concentrates and foam-making equipment.

Even after you've bought your foam, you will need

your supplier's help in ensuring that it is kept in good condition in accordance with international standards. Does your supplier offer a foam testing service?

Who are you going to call if you need emergency stocks? What you need is a supplier with a proven track-record of delivering urgently needed supplies of foam to major incident sites around the world.

And what about the future? Will your prospective supplier be able to help you identify how best to protect new hazards or conform to new standards? Do they have a test site facility where they can show you the foam performing on realistic fires? What is their track record on innovation? Are they leaders, or do they just offer copycat products?

## DIARY OF EVENTS

March 2004:	23rd -24th	FIREX South, Sandown, England.
April 2004:	12th - 15th 25th - 29th 26th - 1st May	Industrial Fire World Exhibition / Conference. Houston USA. Interbuild Exhibition, Birmingham, England. FDIC Exhibition, Indianapolis, USA.
May 2004:	3rd - 5th 5th - 6th 17th - 19th 23rd - 27th	Williams Fire and Hazard Control 1st African Advanced Flammable Liquid and Foam Technology Workshop SASOL Secunda, South Africa. Chief Fire Officers Association of Ireland Annual Conference / Exhibition. Wexford, Ireland. Airport Fire and Rescue USA. Las Vegas USA. NFPA Exhibition and Conference Salt Lake City, USA.
June 2004:	21st - 23rd	Fire Australia 2004.
July 2004:	7th - 9th 8th - 9th 12th - 14th 14th - 16th	Storage Tank Fire Hazard Management Workshop, RPI, Aylesbury, England. 5th International Fire Sprinkler Conference, Berlin, Germany. Firefighting Foam & Foam Systems Workshop, RPI, Aylesbury, England. Institution of Fire Engineers. International AGM. Dublin, Ireland.
Aug 2004:	12th - 15th 28th - 4th Sept	AFC Conference and Exhibition. New Orleans USA. World Firefighters Games. Sheffield, England.
Sept 2004:	7th - 9th	FIRE 2004. GMEX, Manchester, England.
October 2004:	3rd - 6th 19th - 20th	IFE Malaysia International Conference, Kuala Lumpur. FIREX North, Harrogate, England.
May 2005:	16th - 19th	International Fire Expo Birmingham, England.
June 2005:	6th - 11th	Interschutz. Hanover Germany.

Please contact the JOIFF Secretariat with details of any event that you think that JOIFF Members might be interested in attending.

*Note: The Catalyst is not responsible for the accuracy of dates and / or venues announced.  
This is based on information given to the Editors and is published in good faith.*

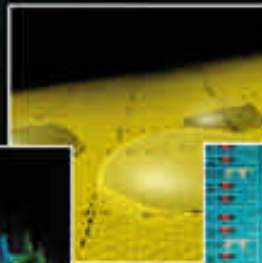
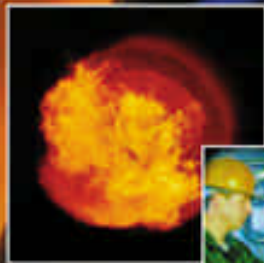


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## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR PROCUREMENT, MAINTENANCE & REPLACEMENT

Most Companies will already possess a series of unrelated records demonstrating that PPE is being supplied, the employees are being trained in its use and that it is occasionally cleaned and repaired. EU Legislation - and good Health and Safety practice - requires that Employers are responsible for selection, use, care and maintenance of the PPE supplied to their employees and that Employees must be trained in its correct use and also in how and when to report damage, defect or discomfort. Documenting these records and the associated processes in an organised manner would provide clear evidence of compliance with the legislation / best practice

The PPE Management System outlined here is based on the requirements of the PPE 'Product' Directive, the PPE 'Use' Directive and a Technical Report produced by CEN/TC 162 entitled 'Guidelines on the selection, use, care and maintenance of protective clothing against Heat and Flame'.

### PPE Management System - How it's done

All of the necessary information is incorporated into layers of documentation which describes and defines the system.

- 1st level - system manual to define the system - communication of intent
- 2nd level - procedures to describe the individual processes necessary to operate the system - consistency of action

This document details how each requirement listed in the systems manual is met. It reflects the exact activities of an individual organization and may be customised in any way within the system framework.

- 3rd level - documentation and records to demonstrate the operation of the system described in the procedures - evidence of results
- These become available when the system starts to operate.

### Features and Benefits of a PPE Management System:

- *Demonstration of compliance with current legislation.* Documenting activities associated with selection, use, care and maintenance of PPE would demonstrate best practice. The system would be available for audit by second and third parties.
- *PPE identified by the independent risk assessment optimises employee protection and reduces the likelihood of negligence claims.* Maintaining a current risk assessment ensures that account is taken of changing circumstances leading to regular objective appraisal of in-use PPE systems.

- *Protection from the expense and disruption of litigation by providing a defence.*
- *Demonstration of due diligence.* Best Practice requires that a rigorous management system for selection, use, care and maintenance and the training of wearers should be in place where PPE is provided.
- *Identifies who within each organisation has the appropriate knowledge and authority.* This ensures that the system is delivered in a consistent and robust way.
- *Compatibility of PPE ensembles assessed by relevant wearer trials.* Compatibility between items and ensuring that all items in an ensemble offer appropriate protection against identical hazards can be addressed by meaningful, objective wearer trials.
- *Accumulation of historical data regarding selection, use and lifespan.* Providing necessary information prior to subsequent purchases, for traceability, for assessment of continued effectiveness and as an aid to predicting lifespan.

The system generates the following important records:

- Specifications which demonstrate the relationship of selected PPE to the risk assessment.
- Approved suppliers list
- Inspection records for new items demonstrating that they had been verified against the specification.
- Records of regular in-use inspection
- Traceability for each separate item with respect to exposure, maintenance cycles, decontamination cycles and repairs.
- *Control of care and maintenance procedures and schedules ensures best value in terms of availability, effectiveness, comfort and longevity.* Maintenance processes are specified in advance of purchase, ensuring that any special requirements, such as cleansing and decontamination processes, are reviewed at an early stage. Maintenance suppliers are selected and reviewed in the same way as the PPE suppliers.
- *Providing traceability and identifying weaknesses of current PPE systems.*
- *Written systems and procedures eliminate disruption for successive personnel.*
- *Training employees in care and use procedures that will retain the performance characteristics of the selected PPE for the individual.* In addition to training in correct use of the selected PPE, the user would also be responsible for reporting defect,





damage or discomfort, leading to repair, refitting or replacement.

- *Financial savings by making informed purchasing decisions and creating replacement strategies based on product*

*knowledge.* Information would be easily available on, e.g. how well a product performed in an individual situation and in combination with other items.

- *The written system provides communication of intent, consistency of action and evidence of results, the basic principles of any management system.*

### Conclusion

Implementation of this system is not a quick fix but

the benefits gained will certainly justify the amount of effort needed to get it up and running. Continuous improvement is achieved through the auditing procedure, leading to better or more appropriate protection for the employee while making financial savings through efficiency gains.

### For further information, contact:

Quality and Safety Solutions UK 0161 449 7257, 07813 320089 [ppesolutions@ntlworld.com](mailto:ppesolutions@ntlworld.com)

*Yvonne Sorensen is a Textile Technologist with 30 years industrial experience. Her early career was spent in laboratory testing and since 1990 she has worked on management systems for the textile and clothing industry. She is now an independent consultant.*

## PRESS RELEASE FROM JOIFF ASSOCIATE MEMBER TEN CATE

### *Agreement in principle on takeover of Southern Mills (USA)*

Royal Ten Cate, based in The Netherlands, has reached an agreement in principle with regard to the takeover of Southern Mills, based in Georgia, USA. Southern Mills is the American market leader in high-grade, heat-resistant fabrics, mainly on the basis of fire-retardant and flameproof fibres. The net sales of Southern Mills amount to well over US\$ 100 million.

Both companies entered into a strategic alliance in the 1990s in respect to the exchange of know-how of protective fabrics for the American and European markets. The opportunity to take over Southern Mills occurred as the

result of the withdrawal of the major shareholder who was also the CEO from the management. Southern Mills, founded in 1925, possesses a unique product range in protective and safety fabrics, produced largely under its own brand names, for the American firefighting and industrial markets. The company has modern production facilities, with five production sites in the Atlanta region, and pursues the same policy as Ten Cate with regard to product development and technological innovation. The activities of Southern Mills are complementary to those of Ten Cate Advanced Textiles, which will

enable new opportunities to be created in each other's geographical markets. This acquisition will make Ten Cate the world market leader in the market for technical textiles, with protection and safety as the area of application.

The acquisition of Southern Mills meets the strategic demand that synergetic effects be created, resulting in the creation of value for the company.

The takeover will be financed from existing credit facilities and will have a positive effect on Royal Ten Cate's earnings per share. A final agreement is expected to be concluded within a month.

### "THE REACTOR COLUMN."

*Write to The Reactor, Mr. R., with comments, problems, ideas or anything at all that you would like to be heard. The Editors may decide not to print a letter or part of a letter and letters may be edited. No letter will be published unless the name and address of the Writer is given to the Editors, but names and addresses will not be published without the writer specifically requesting it*

*New competition for our Readers:*

*Answer these 5 questions correctly, email them to us at the JOIFF Secretariat and we will publish your name in the next edition of The Catalyst along with the correct answers to the questions.*

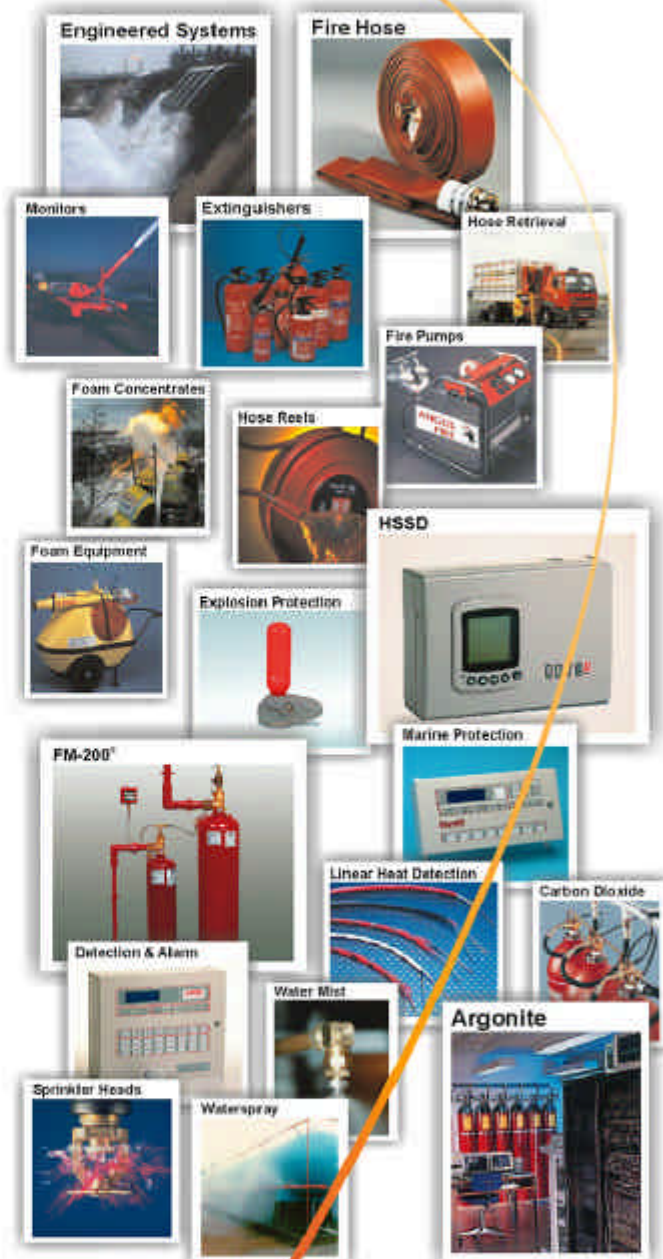
*The names of all those who submit correct answers to the quiz in each of the 2004 editions of The Catalyst will be put in a hat following publication of the December edition of The Catalyst and the first name drawn on 1st January 2005 will win a prize.*

- 1. What is the tetrahedron of Fire ?*
- 2. What is the difference between a flashover and a backdraft ?*
- 3. What knot is used to tie two lines together of equal or unequal thickness ?*
- 4. What is a water hammer ?*
- 5. What is meant by the term heat and burn-back resistance ?*

*Send your answers with your contact details to The JOIFF Secretariat [info@gdgroup.ie](mailto:info@gdgroup.ie)*



# Kidde Products



## Your single source supplier

[general.enquiries@kiddeuk.co.uk](mailto:general.enquiries@kiddeuk.co.uk)



## JOIFF TRAINING NOTES

### IPDS - Integrated Personal Development System.

The JOIFF Training Standards Group has in principal accepted and accredited en bloc, the new United Kingdom National Integrated Personal Development System (IPDS) of developing Fire Service personnel subject to validation of the Training Provider's Course content, Instructors and Site. IPDS covers Municipal, Aviation and Occupational Fire Service personnel and is a work force development Programme "from cradle to grave" i.e. it sets out the potential for the person's entire career in the Fire Service. Common standards for development across the Fire Service sectors will not only improve levels of competence and performance but will also provide a clear and transparent career path from recruit to the highest academic levels of Fire Engineering and associated disciplines for all Fire Service personnel. UK Vocational Qualifications for IPDS and NOS are currently being completed but it has been made quite clear that competency is the requirement not qualifications.

IPDS comprises 9 Units of development -

- FF 1 Inform and educate the Community to improve awareness of safety matters
- FF 2 Take responsibility for effective performance
- FF 3 Save and preserve endangered life
- FF 4 Resolve operational incidents
- FF 5 Protect the environment from the effects of hazardous materials
- FF 6 Support effectiveness of operational response
- FF 7 Support the development of colleagues in the workplace
- FF 8 Contribute to fire safety solutions to minimise risks to the community
- FF 9 Drive, manoeuvre and re-deploy fire service vehicles.

Units 1 to 6 are mandatory but for the fully developed Firefighter, achievement of competence in all 9 Units is recommended.

Now available is a JOIFF accredited site-specific Programme for the complete suite of 9 Units that have been developed covering IPDS and Units are currently being developed within the UK National Occupational Standards (NOS) Programme covering Fire Safety competencies, initially:

- Fire Warden - which includes Fire Steward, Fire Marshall
- Fire Safety Adviser - which includes Inspecting Officer, Fire Safety Officer, Supervisor, Educator
- Fire Safety Manager - which includes responsibility for developing and managing Fire Safety Policy for an organisation and
- Fire Safety Engineer - includes responsibility for designing/approving integrated fire safety

strategy/solutions for complex proposals/premises. Since November 2003, IPDS is the mandatory path of development for Firefighters in the UK, but it is being looked at seriously by Educators in other Countries because it is such a comprehensive and well developed System that it is appropriate and applicable to the development of Fire Service personnel in any Country. IPDS develops the knowledge, skills and experience required to initially develop a Firefighter who is competent to role and includes requirements for maintenance of currency of competencies. The skills check requires the establishment of core competencies required for the role and at the recruit level, the JOIFF accredited site-specific Occupational Firefighter and Aviation Firefighter Programmes are already successfully being used on sites and aerodromes in the UK. The next stage in the JOIFF developed Programme is the Firefighter Technician Programme which was initially primarily aimed at Crew Leader grade, but it is now accepted that subject to demonstration of core competencies, the Organisation will nominate who they wish to be accepted into this grade. At all levels, there is a necessity for continually demonstrating maintenance of core competencies.

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### JOIFF accreditations - Training Establishments:

During the past three months the following Training Establishments have been accredited to carry out JOIFF Training:

- United Kingdom Ministry of Defence Fire Services Central Training Establishment, Manston Kent and
- RGIT Montrose, Scotland.

This means that an increasing number of geographical areas in the United Kingdom are within relatively easy access to JOIFF Members. For those JOIFF Members who still have to travel long distances to Training Establishments, JOIFF accredited Training can be provided by the use of the site-specific Programmes in conjunction with suitable Firefighting scenarios at accredited sites and aerodromes.

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### JOIFF Accredited Fire Extinguisher Instructor.

We are delighted report that the first Fire Extinguishers Instructor Course or 2004 is completely booked out so a further Course has been organised shortly after - see Programme below for dates. The Fire Extinguisher Instructor Course is a 2½ day Course covering training principals and techniques; operation of fire extinguishers; Health and Safety considerations, risk assessments for extinguisher practical sessions etc. For further information contact Humberside Fire Brigade Industrial Training Centre, Hull, England at ( + 44 ) 01482 462 815.

# JOIFF TRAINING 2004.



The following bookings for JOIFF accredited Training Courses have been made and places are available.  
If you have Training needs which are not covered in this list, please contact the Secretariat.

Course Name	Dates	Venue
3 day Occupational Firefighter (Part Time)	13th - 15th April	Washington Hall
	7th - 9th June	Washington Hall
	13th - 15th September	Washington Hall
	4th - 6th October	IFTC Teesside
	8th - 10th November	Washington Hall
	13th - 15th December	IFTC Teesside
2 day Practical Firefighting Course	19th - 20th April	IFTC Teesside
	17th / 18th May	Washington Hall
	1st / 2nd September	Washington Hall
	23rd - 24th October	IFTC Teesside
	25th - 26th October	Washington Hall
	29th - 30th November	Washington Hall
5 day Team Leader Course	10th - 14th May	Washington Hall
	7th - 11th June	IFTC Teesside
	6th - 10th September	Washington Hall
	25th - 29th October	IFTC Teesside
	15th - 19th November	Washington Hall
5 day BA Wearer Course	19th - 23rd April	IFTC Teesside
	11th - 15th October	IFTC Teesside
10 day Breathing Apparatus Instructor (BAI) Course	18th - 29th October	IFTC Teesside
	20th - 31st October	Washington Hall
5 day BAI Refresher Course	26th - 30th April	IFTC Teesside
	4th - 8th October	IFTC Teesside
	27th - 31st October.	Washington Hall
Fire Extinguisher Instructor	12th -14th April	<b>(booked out)</b>
	21st - 23rd April	Humberside Fire
	9th -11th August	Brigade Industrial
	22nd -24th November	Training Centre

For further information on JOIFF accredited training and to book places on any of the courses, contact the JOIFF Secretariat.

*The Catalyst is published by ABCOM. [www.abcom.ie](http://www.abcom.ie)*

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