

## FIRE OPERATIONS

# Deployment of fire suppression services

NFPA 1710 outlines specific requirements for the deployment of [fire suppression](#) *The activities involved in controlling and extinguishing fires.* services.

NFPA 1710 states that the [response time](#) *The time that begins when units are en route to the emergency incident and ends when units arrive at the scene.* (§ 3.3.42.4) for fire suppression services should be:

- Four or fewer minutes for the [arrival](#) *Wheels stopped and brakes engaged.* of the first [engine company](#) *Fire companies whose primary functions are to pump and deliver water and perform basic fire fighting at fires, including search and rescue.*, 90% of the time
- Eight or fewer minutes for the arrival of an [initial full alarm assignment](#) *Those personnel, equipment, and resources ordinarily dispatched upon notification of a structural fire.*, 90% of the time

The Standard also allows additional time for tasks to be performed before the vehicle is en route:

- [Dispatch time](#) *The point of receipt of the emergency alarm at the public safety answering center to the point where sufficient information is known to the dispatcher to deploy applicable units to the emergency.* (§ 3.3.42.3) - maximum time as defined in [NFPA 1221](#)
- [Turnout time](#) *The time beginning when units acknowledge notification of the emergency to the beginning point of the response time.* (time between dispatch time and response time - § 3.3.42.5) – not to exceed 60 seconds [4.1.2.1(1)]

Therefore, adding together dispatch time, turnout time and response time, a first due unit should arrive on the scene of an emergency incident within five minutes from the receipt of the emergency call, 90% of the time (§ 4.1.2.1.1).