

<b>Time Management for the ISO</b>	<h1 style="color: white; font-family: cursive;">Fire Engineering</h1>	Standard References NFPA 1521; 6.2.1
	<h1 style="color: gray; font-family: cursive;">Safety Officer</h1>	
<i>Instructors should always include department references and procedures in this and any training session.</i>		

The clock at an incident is a very important thing to monitor. The safety officer can perform several critical safety observations relating to time. Use of a dispatch based time tracking announcement may be helpful in making everyone at the incident more aware of their surroundings. Air management, length of time a fire has been burning, progress indicators inside a building can all be measured against an elapsed time clock. The major variable however is always the time the fire was burning before the fire department was notified. This is a major safety point that needs to be estimated and placed into some of the time related observations that a safety officer will make.

### **Examples of Observations Made During Initial Scene Operational Times**

Since Time of Alarm	ISO Observation or Consideration
<b>10 minutes</b>	Where is fire at? Where are crews at? What is their air supply? Is a positive water supply available? Back-up should be in-place
<b>20 minutes</b>	Are initial crews out or coming out of area? Has fire been located? Is the structure now involved?
<b>30 minutes</b>	Is rehab established? Are replacement/relief crews available? Overhaul safety, air monitoring, lighting

<b>Time Check Reminders</b>	
<b>10 minutes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategy Check</li> <li>Progress Report</li> <li>Is the IAP Still Correct?</li> </ul>
<b>10-15 minutes</b>	Company Air Supply
<b>20 minutes</b>	Safe for continued operation?
<b>30 minutes</b>	PAR all members
<b>40 minutes</b>	Rehab Established Staging Available
<b>50 minutes</b>	Relief Crews Assigned
<b>60 minutes</b>	Continual Assessment
<b>Over 60</b>	Continued Risk Assessment and Fatigue Signs

### **Time Monitoring Basics**

*Monitor the following incident factors:*

- How long have crews been on air?
- How long will it take them to reach an exit?
- How long has the fire been burning unchecked by suppression efforts?
- How long has the structure been involved?
- Determine crew fitness levels due to length of time working.
- Are crews accounted for in teams and within operational areas?
- Is relief available while crews rehab?