

## Company Training Drill

	NFPA Objectives (JPR's)	Job Levels	Critical Safety Points
•	NFPA 1500, 1561, 1407	All Suppression Personnel	<ul> <li>Hazard assessment, tool assignments, Situational awareness</li> </ul>

For RIT to be effective, it must be established as early into the incident as possible. A pre-designated team might be the best option for covering your RIT assignment, but often, departments are forced to assign RIT by the order-of-arrival concept where the assignment is made as companies arrive on the scene. RIT assignments must be consistent and applied at all incidents where members operate at risk. One suggestion is to assign RIT whenever ff goes on-air on the interior of a fire. RIT is different from 2-in /2-out in that a stand-by team with no other assignment is ready as RIT. 2-in / 2-out may allow for crews or members completing other tasks to complete. Review your department or mutual aid group's policy for RIT assignment, response and on-scene activities when answering these questions.

RIT Policy and Procedure Review Questions				
On what alarms is a RIT assigned?				
Is there a pre-designated RIT assigned to your fire responses?				
How much manpower is assigned to RIT?				
What tool assignments are given to the RIT?				
What size-up procedures must they complete after arrival?				
Where will RIT stage after size-up?				
Who does your RIT report to during normal operations?				
Who does RIT report to during a deployment to a MAYDAY or other emergency?				
When is RIT de-activated and made available for other assignments?				
Can RIT complete other tasks on the fireground while still remaining available as RIT? If so, what tasks can they completed?				

If your department does not have a formal policy on RIT assignment, use these questions to help form the policy and then train everyone on your department on the new RIT program.







Drill Assigned to:	Local Drill Applications	Date of Drill:
SOG #:	Reading Assignment:	Practical Assignment: