

FAQs:

Rescue and Firefighting, Aerodromes (ADR), Regulations

Question:

How does the RFFS level of protection influence the minimum number of RFFS personnel?

Answer:

The rescue and firefighting services (RFFS) level of protection reflects the size and capacity of aircraft normally using an aerodrome. Hence, it sets the overall frame when determining the number of RFFS personnel. When aligning the number of personnel, it could either reflect the largest aircraft usually scheduled at the aerodrome or the largest type of aircraft within the published RFFS aerodrome category. Furthermore, the number of personnel usually available at an aerodrome should be sufficient to man the available vehicles associated with the RFFS level of protection and operate the equipment deemed to be required by the aerodrome operator at its maximum capacity (c.f. AMC3 ADR.OPS.B.010(a)(2) and AMC6 ADR.OPS.B.010(a)(2)).

In addition to the RFFS level of protection, the potential existence of difficult environments at or near the aerodrome may impact the number of RFFS personnel, as a response to such areas is to be initiated and the effective deployment of rescue equipment for such areas is to be considered.

Possible factors taken into account		Example Scenario #1	Example Scenario #2
Flight Phase	Landing / Take-Off / Taxiing / On Stand	Landing	On Stand
Prior Alert	Yes / No	No	Yes
Number of Aircraft / Vehicles involved	Aircraft / Ground Service Equipment / Regular Vehicle	1 Aircraft	1 Aircraft
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To determine the minimum number of RFFS personnel, the aerodrome operator should develop a credible scenario in accordance with its published RRFS level(s) of protection.

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Type of Aircraft	According to Airport RFFS	RFFS Aerodrome	(Reference) Aircraft
	Category or Reference Aircraft	Category	Туре
Number of Persons	According to Airport RFFS	Maximum Capacity of	Actual Capacity of
on Board	Category or Reference Aircraft	Reference Aircraft	Reference Aircraft
Passengers with	Yes / No	No	Yes
Reduced Mobility			
Quantity of Fuel on	Low (e.g., on arrival) / Full	Low	Unknown
Board	(e.g., on departure) / Unknown		
Dangerous Goods	Yes / No / Types and	No	No
	Quantities		
Location of Accident	Runway / Before or After	Runway	Taxiway
	Threshold / Taxiway / Aprons		
Conditions at	Paved / Unpaved / Water or	Paved	Unpaved
Location	swampy Area		
Weather Conditions	Optimal / Impacting	Optimal	Optimal
Aircraft Emergency	Aircraft Accident / Full	Full Emergency	Aircraft Accident
State	Emergency / Local Standby		
Fuselage Integrity	OK / Damaged / In Several	Damaged	ОК
	Parts		
Access to Fuselage	Normal / Partial / Difficult	Partial	Normal
Emergency		< 5 min	Incomplete
Evacuation	< 90 sec / < 5 min / Incomplete		
External Emergency	< 10 min / X min / 30 min	< 30 min	25 min
Services Arrival	< 10 mm / A mm / 30 mm		
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Link:

https://www.easa.europa.eu/sv/faq/140188