Organization of Fire Units in the Slovak Republic
Management and organization of fire units in terms of the Slovak Republic is based on the fundamental legislative standards, which are:

- Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 314/2001 Coll. on fire protection, as amended
- Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 315/2001 Coll. on Fire and Rescue Corps,
- Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 129/2002 Coll. on Integrated Rescue System,
- Decree of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic No. 611/2006 Coll. on fire units.

Respond to fires, rescue work in natural disasters, and other incidents is carried out by Fire and Rescue Corps, which is composed of members and is established by special norm – Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 315/2001 Coll. on Fire and Rescue Corps (Act, 2001, section 30).

These activities are carried out under the preceding paragraph also by fire units (Act, 2001, section 30):

- Enterprise fire brigade, which consists of employees of the legal person or natural person - entrepreneur,
- Enterprise fire corps, which consists of employees of the legal person or natural person - entrepreneur,
- Municipal fire brigade, which consists of municipal employees,
- Municipal fire corps, which consists of natural persons.

The tasks of municipal fire corps and a municipal fire brigades implemented in the municipalities which are cities by a city fire corps or a city fire brigade (Act, 2001, § 72a).

These units are included into rescue units of the integrated rescue system, where among basic rescue units acts (Act, 2002, § 8):

- Fire and Rescue Corps.

Among other rescue units belong (Act, 2002, § 9):

- Municipal (city) fire corps,
- Enterprise fire brigades,
- Enterprise fire corps.
Internal organisation of fire units is stated the Decree of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic No. 611/2006 Coll. on fire units (Decree, 2006, § 5), or, in case of FRC, comes from the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 315/2001 Coll. on Fire and Rescue Corps and internal rules of MoI.

Organization comes from basic tasks, which fulfil fire unit. Fire unit especially (Act, 2001, § 35):
• performs rescue of persons endangered by a fire and fights a fire,
• performs rescue of animals and property endangered by a fire,
• performs rescue operations during natural disasters,
• performs assistance under its technical capabilities and expertise in imminent danger of life of people in accidents and other extraordinary events,
• performs operational capability of fire appliances and its equipment; establishes professional services - mechanical, chemical and telecommunication service,
• carries out in the specified scope professional training of its employees and members
• announces, without delay, to the district headquarters interventions in response to the fires, and in carrying out the relief work during natural disasters and other emergencies,
• works out and maintains documentation of a fire unit.

Fire units, their material resources and fire appliances can be used to activities which do not relate to fire protection only if their use will not reduce operational capability and preparedness of fire units for carrying out its tasks pursuant to this Act (Act, 2001, § 38).

The basic organizational part of fire unit is a team. Team consists of commander and other, from three to eight persons. (Decree, 2006, § 5).
Two or three teams of one shift create platoon.

To ensure the fulfilment of the tasks of fire units there are established professional services, which are:
• mechanical service,
• chemical service,
• telecommunication service,
• fire and rescue service,
• flood rescue service.
Fire and Rescue Corps consist of (Act No. 315, 2001, § 4):
- Presidium of Corps,
- Regional Headquarters of the Corps (8),
- District Headquarters of the Corps (49),
- Fire and Rescue Brigade of the capital city of the Slovak Republic Bratislava,
- Facilities of the Corps (5),
- Workplaces of the Corps.

The Ministry may establish or cancel facilities of Corps also outside its seat.

The corps is governed by the President, which also determines the internal organization of the Corps. The President of the Council shall be appointed and removed by the minister.
Presidium

The Presidium has undergone a number of organizational changes since its inception.

1) Secretariat of the Presidium of the FRC
2) Spokesperson of the Presidium of the FRC
3) Office of the President of the FRC
4) Department of Planning and Conceptions
5) Department of Fire Prevention
6) Department of Fire Units’ Management

Nowadays management of the fire units is provided by Department of Fire Units’ Management (Regulation, 2007).

Logistics and staffing activities for fire units is from the year 2013 provided by central form by Centre of Support of the Mol of the SR.

Regional Headquater

![Organizational chart of RHQ of FRC with DHQ of FRC with subordinate FS](image)

Regional Headquarters of the Corps is managed by a director, who is appointed and removed by the minister on the proposal of the President of the Corps (Act 315, 2001, § 4).

The Regional Headquarters of the Corps with the permission of the Presidium of the Corps may establish or abolish workplace of the Regional Headquarters of the Corps also outside its seat.

The seat of the Regional Headquarters of the Corps is usually the municipality, which is the seat of the region. (Act 315, 2001, § 5).

Within the Corps, there are 8 regional headquarters.

An example of the organizational structure of RHQ of FRC is shown in figure.

Professional management of fire units performs operational-technical department.
**District Headquarter**

District Headquarters of the Corps is managed by a director, Fire and Rescue Brigade of the capital city of the Slovak Republic is managed by the Commander, who are appointed and removed by the president of the Corps on the proposal of the director of Regional Headquarters of the Corps (315, 2001, section 4 of the Act). The District Headquarters of the Corps and the Fire and Rescue Brigade of the capital city of the Slovak Republic act in administrative matters independently.

In the subordination of DHQ of FRC can be several fire stations. The example of organizational chart of DHQ with two fire stations is shown in figure.

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Professional management of fire units is within DHQ of FRC performed by operating-technical department.

A special organizational structure within FRC has Fire and Rescue Brigade of the capital city of the Slovak Republic Bratislava. From the organizational point of view it is included under RHQ of FRC in Bratislava and it has the position of DHQ of FRC. Organizational chart of the Brigade is illustrated in figure (Ministry, 2012).

From the organizational point of view is the fire station managed by the station commander. Shift service is performed by platoon with two teams.
Rescue Brigades

Rescue Brigades of Fire and Rescue Corps were established on the 1st January 2003 by transformation of Civil Protection Brigades.

The territorial scope of Brigades (Ministry, 2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rescue Brigade</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Area in km²</th>
<th>Počet obyvateľov</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RB of FRC Žilina</td>
<td>Banská Bystrica</td>
<td>9 455</td>
<td>663,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trenčín</td>
<td>4 501</td>
<td>609,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A total of</td>
<td></td>
<td>20 744</td>
<td>1,959,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RB of FRC Malacky</td>
<td>Bratislava</td>
<td>2 053</td>
<td>618,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nitra</td>
<td>2 053</td>
<td>717,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trnava</td>
<td>4 148</td>
<td>547,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A total of</td>
<td></td>
<td>12 544</td>
<td>1,883,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RB of FRC Humenné</td>
<td>Košice</td>
<td>6 753</td>
<td>756,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prešov</td>
<td>8 993</td>
<td>768,719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A total of</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 746</td>
<td>1,524,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A total of SR</td>
<td></td>
<td>49 034</td>
<td>5,367,790</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fire Stations**

As it results from organizational charts, performance of the tasks of the Corps is provided by fire units from fire stations through shift service. An essential component of shift service is team. The fire team is made up of commander and another three to eight members. Reduced fire team is composed of one technician - machinist and the other two members. Platoon is a grouping of teams typically consisting of two to five teams in one-brigade station (Guideline 35, 2012). Fire stations are classified into five types, as shown in table (Guideline 35, 2012), with the following specification of activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of station</th>
<th>The number of members with unevenly scheduled professional time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type I</td>
<td>to 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type II</td>
<td>from 13 to 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type III</td>
<td>from 21 to 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type IV</td>
<td>from 31 to 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type V</td>
<td>over 40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fire station of type I – implementation of the basic routine activities in response to the small range fires, rescue of persons and property by using autonomous respiratory equipment (hereinafter referred to as "the device"), protective clothing against heat radiant, protective clothing against chemical substances and biological materials in risk conditions without the possibility of carrying out the evacuation of vulnerable persons. Carrying out routine lifesaving activities related to rescue of those at risk in small range traffic accidents, accidents and technical interventions with the use of basic technical resources.

Fire station of type II – implementation of the basic routine rescue activities in response to middle range fires with the essential equipment and mobile fire appliance in terms of risk, with the possibility of preparation for evacuation of endangered persons or carrying out the evacuation of endangered persons to a number of five persons. Perform basic activities relating to the rescue of threatened persons in middle range road accidents (for example, two or three personal motor vehicle traffic accidents), accidents and technical interventions with the use of basic firefighting technical resources.

Fire station of type III – implementation of a routine rescue activities in response to more substantive fires by means of fire equipment and mobile fire appliance, implementation of the evacuation of vulnerable persons by using aerial fire appliances of more than five people. The implementation of activities relating to the rescue of threatened persons in road accidents of an increased range (for example, traffic accidents of three to five personal motor vehicles), implementation of rescue operations to save people and property using rescue techniques, apparatus, clothes against heat radiation or protective clothing against chemical agents and biological materials in risk conditions and during floods. Implementation of activities in the heights and above free depth using climbing techniques.

Fire station of type IV – implementation of professional activities in the complex fire-fighting and rescue of persons and property by using a special rescue equipment and aerial fire appliance using fire appliances, rescue techniques, apparatus, resuscitation equipment, clothing against radiant heat or protective clothing against chemical substances and biological materials in conditions of risk. Implementation of activities related to the rescue of persons in the most complex transportation accidents. Carrying out routine rescue activities in crashes, technical interventions, accidents, floods, and other incidents, rescue of people and property at risk conditions. Implementation of the diving activities in depths, implementation of activities in the heights and above free depth using aviation technology.

Fire station of type V – implementation of professional activities during the most complex fire-fighting and rescue work of persons and property by using a special rescue equipment and aerial fire appliance, the device, respiratory equipment, protective clothing against radiant heat or clothing against chemical substances, and biological material. Implementation of activities related to rescue of individuals in the most complex traffic accidents. The implementation of the most complex routine rescue activities in crashes, technical interventions, accidents, floods, and other incidents, rescue of people and property at risk conditions during long-running hits.
**Modules for the liquidation of the consequences of emergencies**

In addition to the fire stations with a solid organizational structure, the Corps in need for liquidation of the consequences of emergencies establishes mobile surgical teams – modules.

The *module* is a mobile operating team that is self-contained and separate in the performance of the tasks of the Corps in the predefined area and is a combination of human and material-technical means of the Corps. The module can be characterized on the basis of the tasks, which is able to meet (Guideline 37, 2012).

![Organizational Chart of the Module](image)

A module may consist of a number of groups, in which there are enrolled members with the required qualifications, ensured with the material-technical equipment and carried out to perform special activities in accident or emergency. Into the modules can be included also members of the Corps from other organizational units of the Corps as the place of dislocation of the module.

Request module to the location of an event may be done by the Commander of the intervention or the operational center of the corps. About deployment of the module decides the operational centre of the Presidium. The module shall exit within 120 minutes from the receipt of the request.

To provide assistance in an emergency the Corps establishes (Guideline 37, 2012):

- The high-capacity pumping module,
- The module of search and rescue activities of medium-scale in an urban environment,
- The module of land-based fighting of fires in the natural environment,
- The logistics module.
Legal person and natural person – entrepreneur can establish enterprise fire brigade on the protection of the premises or the provision of services within the trade concession (Act, 2001, § 31). Operation of enterprise fire brigade, in the context of entrepreneurship, was included in the group of 314-other, under point 12 (Chromek 2012).

On the basis of fire risk analysis in the premises of the legal persons and natural persons-entrepreneurs, the Regional Headquarters of the Corps can also decide the obligation to establish an enterprise fire brigade or enterprise fire corps (Act, 2001, § 31).

The Regional Headquarters in the decision on establishment of a fire unit of a legal person and a natural person-entrepreneur determines the number of members and equipment by fire appliance. Taking into account the type of unit

- Enterprise fire brigade at the time of the arrival of the supporting unit at the place of intervention and on its material-technical equipment, which will allow to carry out effective interventions already in the first stage of the development of the fire,
- Enterprise fire corps at the time of arrival of the supporting unit at the place of intervention and on its material-technical equipment, which will allow to carry out effective interventions already in the second stage of the development of the fire.
Enterprise Fire Brigade

Enterprise fire brigade is established by legal person or natural person – entrepreneur on the basis of decision of the Regional Headquarters when (Decree, 2006, § 2):
- and it is necessary to make an effective intervention within five minutes from notification of fire to call centre or operational centre, or at latest until the first phase of the development of fire,
- from the analysis results the need to ensure the delivery of less than 600 l min⁻¹ of fire-extinguishing medium, including foam or the use of halone extinguishing agents or extinguishing powder,
- in addition to the fire-fighting substances it is provided also the water supply to ensure the cooling of open technological structures or other objects, and to prevent the transmission of fire on neighbour buildings, zones or compartments,
- respond to a fire is very difficult and at the same time it is necessary to evacuate endangered persons through in advance set up escape routes, but also through replacing ways of evacuation, for example, by fire technique, or it is required a sufficient amount of special fire-extinguishing substance (foam solution, powder, etc.),
- it is necessary to carry out the action by physically, able-bodied professionally prepared and medically fit employees of fire units and for their protection of the surface of the body are necessary personal protective equipment for respiratory protection against the effects of heat radiation, radioactive fallout or man-made substances and biological materials.

If the nature of the objects requires, enterprise fire brigade may be established already during the construction.

Entrepreneur fire brigade is considered to be able to action, if there is prepared at the fire station within a specified time limit to 75% of planned number of members of a shift, but at least four employees of the establishment (Decree, 2006, § 6).

Employees of the legal person or natural person – entrepreneur involved into fire unit have these functions:
- fireman,
- fireman rescuer,
- technician - machinist, operational centre operator or call centre,
- fireman rescuer specialist,
- team commander, technician specialist of professional service,
- platoon commander, chief technician specialist,
- shift commander, station commander, chief of department, operational officer,
- deputy commander of the unit,
- commander of the unit.
Enterprise Fire Corps

Legal person and natural person – entrepreneur establishes enterprise fire corps to protect its property in case, if it is not required to establish enterprise fire brigade and to perform intervention is not sufficient to establish fire protection ward (Act, 2001).

Enterprise fire corps is established by legal person or natural person – entrepreneur on the basis of regional headquarters decision, if (Decree, 2006, § 2):

• an effective intervention should be carried out within ten minutes from notification of a fire to call centre or to carry out the intervention at the end of the first phase of the development of the fire,
• an analysis resulted in the need to ensure by means of fundamental fire appliances a supply of at least 400 l min-1 of fire-extinguishing medium,
• fire-fighting is being carried out in a less complex condition and the evacuation of vulnerable persons is carried out through structurally solved escape routes according to fire evacuation plan with assistance of a fire unit member; for the implementation of the intervention is not needed special fire-fighting appliance and structural fire-fighting equipment; that the fire does not spread to neighbouring buildings, zones or compartments,
• in the premises with a high fire risk is installed a fire-fighting equipment (for example, an electrical fire alarm and stable fire-fighting equipment )
• to combat the fire, there are not required special types of fire extinguishers) substances (foam solution, powder, etc.) and personal protective equipment to protect the entire surface of the body,
• it is need to take action with a professionally prepared members of fire units.

Members of fire units have these functions:
• fireman,
• senior fireman,
• technician - machinist,
• team commander, technician specialist of professional service,
• commander of unit.

Entrepreneur fire corps is considered to be able to action, if there are prepared at the fire station within a specified time limit at least four members of the enterprise fire corps. Within the number of members, there can be also employees, if they are included in the enterprise fire corps.
Municipal Fire Unit

From the legislation it follows that in the territory of the municipality performs the tasks associated with fire-fighting and rescue work in natural disasters and other emergencies (Act, 2001, § 30):
• municipal fire brigade consisting of employees of the municipality,
• municipal fire corps consisting of natural persons.

The municipality has to set up a municipal fire corps, if it has 500 or more inhabitants.

The municipality may establish on the basis of a written agreement, a joint fire corps, after consultation with the District Headquarters.

The municipality does not have to establish a municipal fire corps, if the population of the village is less than 500, or when, on the basis of an agreement between the municipality and the Fire and Rescue Corps or a legal person or a natural person – entrepreneur with the seat in municipality, the tasks of the municipal fire corps will be performed by Fire and Rescue Corps or fire unit of the legal person or natural person entrepreneur.

If the municipality does not establishes municipal fire corps or it does not have jointly established fire corps, it sets up fire patrol.

Municipal Fire Brigade
Municipal fire brigade is set up by municipality. In the light of the needs of municipalities, this fire unit has mostly local importance. It is composed of employees of the municipality, who carry out the activities in this fire unit as their job.

Municipal Fire Corps
The organizer of the municipal fire corps shall ensure the conduct of members, so that after receive of a message about the need for the intervention by a call centre and after the next alarm the fire unit will leave fire station within ten minutes (Act, 2001, § 37).

The security alert and calling of members can be:
• on the principle of change of service in teams consisting of 1 + 3 members,
• by calling of all members of the unit.

Municipal (city) fire corps is considered to be able to intervene, if there are in the fire station until a specified time limit prepared for intervention at least four members of municipal (city) fire corps or enterprise fire corps (hereinafter “member”). Within a stated number can be also employees, if they are included in the municipal (city) fire corps or enterprise fire corps (Decree, 2006, § 6).

Members of fire unit have these functions:
• fireman,
• senior fireman,
• technician - machinist,
• team commander, technician specialist of professional service,
• commander of the unit.
THE ORGANISATION OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE INTERVENTION
Fire alarm for fire units is declared according to fire alarm plan. In this plan are specified the objects of legal persons, natural persons-entrepreneurs or municipalities according to their fire risk. The objects are assigned to the first degree, second degree or third degree of fire alarm and the „S“ (special) degree of fire alarm.

The fire alarm for fire units is declared by:
- by operational centre of regional headquarters of the FRC according to fire alarm plan,
- by operational centre of enterprise fire brigade,
- by call centre.

First degree of fire alarm is declared for objects or areas, where occurrence of simple fires with spread only in one fire section or on area with an extent of less than 1 ha is expected, which is expected to tackle the fire by fire unit on the strength of one team. Similarly, the first degree is declared in accidents of dangerous substances, which were released from containers with the smallest volume.

Second degree of fire alarm is declared for objects or areas, where occurrence of with spread in at least two fire sections or on area with an extent of less than 3 ha is expected. To tackle this fire is expected one fire unit on the strength of two teams completed with e.g. technique to fight the fire in the height. The second degree is declared in dangerous substances accidents, in which five times more dangerous substances were released, in comparison to the first degree.

Third degree of fire alarm is declared for objects or areas, where occurrence of fires with spread in several fire sections or on area with an extent of more than 3 ha is expected. To tackle this fire at least five fire units, with establishment of management staff, are expected. The third degree is declared in accidents, where two times more dangerous substances were released in comparison to the second degree of fire alarm.

„S“ (special) degree of fire alarm is declared in in big and extensive fires and accidents, which have character of general threat to citizens.
After taking over the message on an emergency, there is declared relevant degree of fire alarm, according to the object assignment in the fire alarm plan, taking into consideration the extent of an emergency as well as the place of its origin.

If the emergency occurs in an object, which is assigned to the first or second degree of fire alarm, there is directly declared this degree of fire alarm.

If the emergency occurs in an object, which is assigned to the third degree or „S“ degree of fire alarm, there shall be declared the lower degree of fire alarm, too. The evaluation to declare the lower degree of fire alarm comes out of the documents on fire fighting or of emergency specification.
To the first degree of fire alarm is assigned the fire unit, which can intervene like the first one. The assignment of fire units to the degrees of fire alarm must be negotiated with their promoter ahead. If in the fire alarm plan are involved the fire units from another district, this fact must be negotiated with this district or regional headquater.

**About the fire units**, which are involved to intervene in the framework of the fire alarm plans, there are kept the summaries on their numerous statuses, material and technical equipment, as well as the types and volumes of fire extinguishing substances.

**The list of important** information (telephone numbers, list of legal bodies and natural persons-entrepreneurs, which can provide help in case of emergency) is processed according to the local conditions; those are given, in particular, for information support to the commander of intervention and their content and extent is given by a processor. The list can also be processed on magnetic media.
Fire alarm plan regulates
a) Declaration of the degrees of fire alarm,
b) Procedure by assignment of objects in municipalities and by legal bodies and natural persons- entrepreuners to the degrees of fire alarm,
c) Assignment of personal capacities and technical equipment of fire units and other special services to the degrees of fire alarm in fire fighting and in other emergencies,
d) Calling the rescue services down to the intervention.

The fire alarm plan is composed from text and graphical part.
Fire alarm plan

Fire alarm plan specifies the inclusion of fire units and special services of water supply plants, gasworks plants, power plants, medical facilities and communications to various degrees of fire alarm plan and their convening to the intervention. Degrees of the fire alarm shall be determined for the objects of legal persons, natural persons-entrepreneurs or municipalities according to their fire risk.

The degrees of fire alarm are determined such as follows:
• first degree is determined for objects, in which is supposed to tackle the fire by municipal fire unit, a fire unit of a legal or natural person-entrepreneur,
• second degree of fire alarm is determined for objects, in which is supposed to tackle the fire by fire units, which are deployed by district headquarters,
• third degree of fire alarm is determined for objects, in which is supposed to tackle the fire by fire units, which are deployed by regional headquarters,
• the degree „S“ is declared in big and extensive fires.
The first degree of fire alarm
In the first degree of the fire alarm is included object, in which is expected to tackle the fire by fire unit on the strength of one team using CAS-25 and aerial appliance. To tackle such a fire it is considered with the intensity of water supply up to 5 l/min/m², and with area of fire in object up to 150 m², while the field and forest fire does not exceed 1 ha.
In the first degree of the fire alarm are also included accidents, which are supposed to be tackled by a fire unit consisting of one team or participation of some special services (for example gas services). It is considered that the team is able to tackle accidents, in which:
• spilt oil or corrosive substances to a volume of 50 l,
• spread other dangerous substances up to a weight of 200 kg,
• leaked toxic gases to 5 m³; other gases up to 20 m³,
• released toxins or other harmful substances up to a weight of 10 kg.
The second degree of fire alarm

In the second degree of the fire alarm is included object, in which is expected to tackle the fire except of fire unit mentioned in the first degree of fire alarm also by other fire unit on the strength of one team using CAS-25, by teams of firemen with CAS-32 and aerial appliance. Load-bearing structures fire separation structures of the object are of non-combustible materials of 4th degree of fire safety. The required intensity of the water supply to respond to fire is not more than 10 l/min/m², and it is assumed that the fire does not exceed the area of 300 m² and the area of farmland or a forest fire does not exceed 3 ha. In addition to the attack streams to tackle fire, it is assumed a need of next water supply to prevent the fire spreading to adjacent zones (cooling). In the case of a more complex fire and the creation of intervention sections there may be set up the management staff.

In this degree of fire alarm it is also supposed also the threat to the smaller number of persons, for example of persons who do not know the object, where the fire originated, or a threat to persons in two residential units. The number of affected persons must not be more than ten. In smaller numbers, to five persons, it may be also persons incapable of movement.

In the second stage of fire alarm are included also accidents which are expected to tackle except of a fire unit mentioned in the first degree of fire alarm also by other fire unit on the strength of one team as well as by a fire unit with special technique and other services according to extend of accident.

In doing so, it is considered that the fire unit will be able to dispose of accident, in which:
- spilt 250 l of oil substances or corrosive substances,
- spread other dangerous substances up to a weight of 1000 kg,
- leaked compressed or liquefied toxic gas to 20 m³ (other gases up to 500 m³), which does not endangers population, but it can endangered employees of the facility (store), in which originated the fire.
The third degree of fire alarm

In the third degree of the fire alarm is included object, in which the loadbearing constructions and fire separation structures are mainly of 2nd degree of fire safety and in which it is supposed to tackle the fire by fire units mentioned in the second degree of fire alarm and other fire units on the strength of two teams with necessary fire appliances as well as other special services according to the decision of commander of intervention.

The intensity of the water supply to combat the fire, which goes beyond area of 300 m², is more than 10 l/min/m²; it is expected with the consumption of water for cooling. The area of the field and forest fires excess of 3 ha.

By fire effluents, as well as by the rapid spread of fire or explosion, can be endangered people and assets, implying a need for their evacuation. This is mostly for people that do not know the object, for example, persons temporarily staying at the hotel, dormitory or in a hospital. The number of vulnerable persons is more than ten and immobile persons are more than five. A threat to the property is expected, in particular in buildings of historical interest, in the museums and in national cultural heritage.

On disposal of such fires may be called fire units also from outside the intervention area and it are supposed to use special techniques. The minimum number of fire units during intervention is five. When the fires, which are included in the third stage of fire alarm you need to set up the management staff.

In the third degree of the fire alarm are included accidents which are expected to be tackled by, except of, fire units mentioned in the second degree of fire alarm also other fire units and special services according to a given situation. It is considered that the mentioned fire units will be able to dispose of accident, in which:

• spilt 500 l of oil substances or corrosive substances or poisons,
• spread 2000 kg of other dangerous substances,
• leaked compressed or liquefied toxic or flammable gas to 500 m³ (other gases up to 500 m³), which can endanger population.

The spill of petroleum products for the water level of the river requires cooperation with basin authorities or with the other trustees or watercourses. When such situations arise, a district emergency commission is to be convened.
„S“ (special) degree of fire alarm
In the „S“ (special) degree of the fire alarm is included object, in which is expected to tackle a big or a complex fire with deployment of a larger number of fire units (more than five) and special services; fire has a character of general threat. It is supposed to deploy fire units from several regions, rescue brigades of the Fire and Rescue Corps and army of the Slovak Republic.

„S“ (special) degree of fire alarm is declared also in general threat of population by poisonous substances, flammable substances or other dangerous substances, as well as during contamination of the air by radioactive gradient. Deployment of fire units and of other special services is performed according to instructions of particular emergency commission or crisis staff.
Some of the peculiarities in the inclusion of forest fires, line pipe fires and fires of open technological processes in the various degrees of the fire alarm

Forest fires in large areas (in excess of 15 ha), forest fires in national parks, forest fires in hard to reach places, that require a significant amount of forces and means, are to be classified within the third degree of fire alarm, if the calculations of the forces and resources do not demonstrate otherwise. It is taken into account the possibility of their extension to the largest area.

In the third degree of the fire alarm are also included also the pipe line accidents, if the calculations do not show otherwise.

When assigning them to the appropriate degrees of fire alarm it is working with the operators of such installations.

The same is done in fires of open technological processes, where except of damage to property may occur also damages to the environment.

The determination of the number of fire units and their deployment on the liquidation of the accident in which there is a danger of ionizing radiation shall be carried out in cooperation with the authorities of the health services and civil protection.

**The calculation of persons and equipment number necessary to intervene** is based on the methodology, which is determined in the Guideline No. 39/2003, by which is specified the content and procedure to process the documents on the fire fighting.
Activities of fire units on place of intervention are managed by commander of intervention. Commander of intervention (Act, 2001, § 41):

- is responsible for the organization of fire units ‘activities and for the use of their material resources on the spot of intervention and monitoring of the compliance with the principles of safety and health protection at work,
- complies with the principles of prior command,
- may order persons whose presence is not needed to go away from the place of intervention, or to be subordinated to other restrictions necessary for the implementation of the intervention,
- establishes the management staff (hereinafter referred to as "staff") in response to the deployment of a large number of forces and means of firefighting units,
- may invite a natural person who has infringed the rules on fire protection, in order to establish their identity; If it fails to satisfactorily demonstrate this identity, he is able to bring natural person to the Police Corps Department, while the natural person is obliged to allow this procedure.

Commander of intervention is generally:

- team commander,
- platoon commander,
- fire unit commander,

If there is not one of them at intervention, the commander of intervention is a member, employee or member of fire unit designated as the commander of the vehicle contributed to the intervention.
Determination of commander of intervention with the senior command will proceed according to the following principles (Act, 2006, § 41):
• commander of intervention from the Fire and Rescue Corps takes precedence over commanders from enterprise fire units except of case stated in letter b) and over commanders of intervention from municipal fire corps;
• commanders of intervention from enterprise fire brigade take precedence over the commanders of intervention from municipal fire corps; if the fire takes place in the facilities of organizer of enterprise fire brigade, the presence over all commanders from fire units takes the commander from this brigade,
• commander of intervention from municipal fire corps takes presence over the commander of intervention from enterprise fire corps except of case mentioned in the letter b),
• commander of intervention from enterprise fire corps takes priority over commander of intervention from municipal fire corps, if the fire takes place in the facilities of the enterprise fire corps organizer.

Intervention commander according to situation at the place of intervention (Guidelines, 2012):
• provides a survey and evaluation of the situation, if it is necessary, declares a higher degree of fire alarm,
• shall decide on the deployment of FRC and on convening of additional fire units needed for the intervention activity,
• determines the main direction and way of implementation of the intervention,
• if the situation requires, establishes staff and determines its composition,
• through the operational centre requires helicopter aid to carry out an air reconnaissance, rescue persons or property or to tackle the fire,
• cooperates with special services (e.g.: pumping stations, power stations, gas stations, health and connecting),
• establishes a command post and ensures his designation,
• controls adherence to the principles of safety and health at work and the use of personal protective equipment,
• continually informs competent authorities, operational centre, operational department or call centre on the situation on the ground, the need of the forces and resources, as well as on a change in a person of intervention commander,
• cooperates with the Police Corps or other administrative authorities in maintaining order on the site and in its vicinity,
• after tackling the fire carries out inspection of the fire-site, handles its over to the owner or other authorized person and determines the necessary measures for its control,
• handles the message about the intervention.
The staff is established in the adjacent area of emergency. Its place of dislocation is denoted by the inscription "DEPARTMENT STAFF". During poor visibility or at night this inscription illuminated. On the determination of positions and on equipment of department staff decides intervention commander on the place of the event. According to number of fire units or according to difficulty of intervention, the intervention commander follows this management structure:

Commands intervention of fire units alone – as a rule in small, less difficult extraordinary events, with the number of at most 5 intervening fire units.

Establishes staff of intervention commander as its own executive body – as a rule, these are intervention with more than five fire units; interventions in difficult conditions or at places with dangerous technologies.
The principles of coordination of the rescue units of the IRS, the power and the role of the commander of the intervention

To coordinate the rescue units of the IRS is established coordination centre, within which are active these units (Guidelines, 2012):

- Regional operation centre of medical rescue service,
- Employees of district authority in the seat of region,
- Operational centre of the Regional Headquarters of the FRC.

In addition to the activities associated with the intake of help and providing deployment of manpower and equipment of the rescue services of the IRS, in case of the threat of extraordinary event or in case of extraordinary event, the coordination centre of the IRS:

- ensures population warning, if it has not been done by legally specified legal persons or natural persons authorized to do business,
- notifies the authorities of the state administration and other legal persons, which provide tasks connected with the rescue work during extraordinary events,
- contributes to the fulfilment of tasks related to the implementation the rescue work on the basis of state bodies decision in accordance with the specific legislation.

On place of intervention manages and coordinates the operation of the rescue of the IRS (Act, 2002, § 12):

- commander intervention from FRC;
- according to special regulation is intervention commander in mountainous areas a member of the Mountain Rescue Service.

If FRC does not intervene, on the place of emergency manages and coordinates the activity of rescue units of the IRS:

- commander or chief of the rescue unit of the FRC, who is determined by the coordination centre of the IRS,
- in the case of search for aircraft or aid in air accident, it is the authority responsible (authorized person) in the search for the aircraft and saving human lives.

Intervention commander or authorized person:

- does not interfere with professional activities of other rescue units of the IRS;
- if the situation on the place of intervention requires, he establishes staff as his advisory body composed of representatives of the intervening rescue components of the IRS;
- may require on the intervention other rescue units of the IRS or he/she asks for help other legal persons, natural persons entrepreneurs and other natural persons who have the technical means to provide the required assistance.

Natural persons, who are located on the place of the intervention, are obliged to submit to the decisions and orders of the intervention commander or to an authorized person, as well as to allow transactions, which are linked to the performance of the activities of the rescue units of the IRS during the intervention.