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Fire emergency rescue - General rules

消防应急救援 通则

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Table of Contents

- 5 Basic Principles
- 6 Basic Work Requirements
- 7 Mobilization of rescue forces
- 8 Organization and Command Requirements
 - 8.2 Command Principles
 - 8.3 Command Structure
 - 8.4 Command Procedures
- 9 On-site handling procedures
- 10 Other Requirements

5 Basic Principles

Fire emergency rescue work should adhere to the principles of saving lives first and scientific rescue.

6 Basic Work Requirements

6.1 Develop emergency response plans. Based on the types and characteristics of disasters and accidents in the jurisdiction, develop emergency response plans for typical disasters and accidents, as well as cross-regional emergency rescue plans. Emergency response plans, etc., should be assessed or updated at least once a year, and should be updated immediately when there are significant changes in disaster risks or rescue capabilities in the jurisdiction.

6.2 Master theoretical knowledge. Learn and master the basic theories of fire emergency rescue, the procedures and methods for handling various disasters and accidents, and the safety of response operations. Key points.

6.3 Organize professional training. Conduct emergency rescue professional technical and tactical training, and organize tabletop exercises and live-fire drills.

6.4 Establish a collaborative mechanism. This includes collaboration with emergency management, public security, housing and urban-rural development, transportation, health, ecology and environment, natural resources, water resources, earthquake monitoring, meteorology, and forestry and grassland departments. Departments such as water supply, power supply, gas supply, communications, railways, aviation, and other relevant units and emergency rescue teams should establish forecasting, early warning, consultation, and

research mechanisms. Establish collaborative mechanisms related to judgment, force deployment, and support.

6.5 Conduct joint training and coordination. Establish mechanisms for joint operations, training, coordination, and combat with professional teams in various industries, the military, and other rescue forces.

6.6 Equipment and Supplies Provision. Develop and implement a construction and development plan for fire emergency rescue equipment and supplies, formulate and implement annual procurement plans, and establish standards. Establish a reserve base or warehouse for chemical equipment and materials, and continuously maintain and update the equipment and materials in a timely manner.

6.7 Establish a storage and allocation mechanism. Establish reserves of fire emergency rescue equipment and materials, engineering machinery, etc., with large enterprises, logistics companies, supermarkets, and other social entities. And emergency call mechanism.

6.8 Establish Information Support. Utilize information technology to establish geographic information databases, knowledge bases, contingency plan databases, expert databases, rescue force databases, and social response databases. Urgent resource database, etc.

7 Mobilization of rescue forces

7.1 Receiving alarms When the command center receives an alarm or an instruction from higher authorities, it should ascertain the type of mission, the time and location of the disaster or accident, and the scale and severity of the disaster. And development trends, the number of people in distress and their conditions, etc.

7.2 Deploying Forces The command center initially mobilized the fire and rescue stations or detachments (brigades) within its jurisdiction to deploy their respective specialized rescue forces for the corresponding disasters (earthquakes, water rescues, mountain rescues, etc.). If the initial force is insufficient to meet the needs of the rescue operation, priority should be given to dispatching reinforcements from within the jurisdiction, and if necessary, requests should be made to the higher-level command center. The request for reinforcements was received, and social rescue forces were coordinated and mobilized to carry out the operation.

7.3 Follow-up Scheduling The command center should proactively connect with the person reporting the incident, the unit involved in the accident, the local Party committee and government or relevant functional departments, as well as social rescue teams, to understand the disaster situation. We will assess the real-time situation and rescue needs, discuss and evaluate the rescue efforts, and coordinate the deployment of rescue forces.

7.4 Tracking and Command The command center tracks the progress of the dispatched

forces en route and on-site rescue efforts, disseminates key handling points, and provides safety reminders. The command center will deploy troops based on the characteristics and scale of the disaster; after the establishment of the on-site operational command center, it will coordinate and dispatch resources with the command center at both the front and rear command.

7.5 Cross-regional reinforcement Based on disaster information assessment or reinforcement requests, the higher-level command center will activate the force mobilization plan in real time, mobilizing fire and rescue forces nationwide or within the province. Utilize resources such as manpower and social emergency response forces to provide cross-regional support.

8 Organization and Command Requirements

8.1 Command Tasks The task of fire emergency rescue command is, in accordance with its statutory functions and authorization, to be responsible for dispatching rescue forces, assessing and making decisions on disaster situations, and directing rescue operations. This includes determining the case, coordinating on-site operations, and directing rescue operations to improve the effectiveness of rescue efforts and minimize disaster losses. harm.

8.2 Command Principles

8.2.1 Unified Command Fire and rescue teams should operate under the unified leadership of local Party committees and governments, adhering to the principles of unified command and hierarchical command. (National comprehensive fire service) When rescue teams and other fire brigades jointly carry out emergency rescue missions, they shall be under the unified command of the national comprehensive fire and rescue team.

8.2.2 Local Command When two or more brigade, detachment, battalion, or fire and rescue station (squadron) are cooperating, local command shall be exercised before the superior commander arrives at the scene. Once the superior commander arrives at the scene, he/she shall give direct command or authorize command.

8.2.3 Authorized Command Fire and rescue teams, authorized by local Party committees and governments and higher-level departments, organize and direct fire and emergency rescue work, and coordinate, dispatch, and utilize resources. All rescue forces, equipment, supplies, and other technical support resources related to saving lives.

8.3 Command Structure

8.3.1 Command Level The emergency rescue organization and command of the national comprehensive fire and rescue team is usually divided into five levels. brigade, detachment, battalion, fire and rescue station (squadron), and squad. Hierarchy.

8.3.2 On-site Command Center for Fire and Rescue Operations For disasters and accidents that are large in scale, involve many combat forces, have a long operation time, have dangerous and complex on-site conditions, and are difficult to conduct emergency rescue, At any given time, the national comprehensive fire and rescue team should establish an on-site command center to uniformly direct emergency rescue operations. The on-site command center generally... Composed of the Commander-in-Chief, Deputy Commander-in-Chief, and the Operations Command Group, Integrated Information Group, Communications and Liaison Group, Technical Expert Group, Political Work and Publicity Group, Combat Support Group, and related personnel. The relevant personnel were assembled, and a security assistant was appointed.

8.4 Command Procedures

8.4.1 Reconnaissance and Information Gathering. Accurately determine the time, location, type, and potential danger of the disaster or emergency, and the corresponding fire prevention measures. The rescue team's assigned tasks, the specific arrangements made by higher-level and local Party committees and governments for emergency rescue missions, and knowledge of relevant geological, water conservancy, meteorological, and civil affairs information are all important. The characteristics and nature of situations and disasters.

8.4.2 Develop a rescue operation plan. Based on an objective analysis and study of the information gathered, and in conjunction with relevant expert opinions, make decisions regarding the following. Strategy. Define the objectives of the rescue mission, identify key areas and tasks, assign emergency rescue forces, and outline the appropriate response techniques. The action plan includes safety measures, safe evacuation methods, and requirements.

8.4.3 Rationally deploy rescue forces. In accordance with the rescue operation plan and the availability of available resources, fully leverage the professional advantages of various emergency rescue teams. The situation requires deploying rescue forces to relevant mission areas and ensuring coordinated efforts in mobility, logistical support, and other aspects.

8.4.4 Follow up on the dynamic adjustment of the process. Based on the situation at the disaster/accident site, adopt various effective methods and means to implement organizational guidance according to local conditions. The command should adjust rescue missions and resource allocation in a timely manner according to changes in the disaster situation, and organize emergency evacuation immediately upon discovering signs of danger.

9 On-site handling procedures

9.1 Reconnaissance Assessment Reconnaissance assessment is divided into the following