

NOTE TO THE EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND PREPAREDNESS (ERP) SUBCOMMITTEE

OSHA is providing this document to the ERP Subcommittee for the purpose of initiating and facilitating discussion as the Subcommittee develops recommendations, including regulatory text for a proposed rule, to submit to NACOSH for consideration.

OSHA based many of the discussion items on existing OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910) and on various National Fire Protection Association standards (NFPA). The location OSHA based many of the discussion items on existing OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910) and on various National Fire Protection Association standards (NFPA). The location of the paragraph used as the basis for the discussion items is identified in parentheses, such as (NFPA 1500, p.1.1). All of the standards used in the development of this document are listed at the end, for reference.

Section 1910.156, Emergency Responder Preparedness Program Standard

(This standard will replace in entirety existing §1910.156, Fire brigades)

Note: This rule will only apply to organizations that are already required to comply with Federal OSHA or State plan regulations. Many organizations with emergency responders (primarily State, county and municipal employers) do not fall under OSHA jurisdiction.

(a) Scope

(1) This section applies to:

(i) Emergency service organizations (ESO).¹

(ii) General industry, construction and maritime industry employers who have or who establish a fire brigade (a.k.a. industrial, emergency or facility fire brigade; industrial fire dept.; emergency response team; fire team; plant emergency organization; etc.).

[Note: For the purposes of this section, an employer with a fire brigade, etc., is considered to be an “ESO” and the employees assigned to the fire brigade are considered to be “responders.”]

(iii) General industry, construction, and maritime industry employers who expect, based on past experience, a mutual aid agreement, or a contract, to provide skilled support personnel at emergency incidents.

¹ For the purpose of paragraph (a)(1)(i), examples of ESOs include entities that provide one or more of the following services, as a primary function of the entity, such as: firefighting, fire rescue, emergency medical service, technical rescue (trench/excavation, confined space, rope/high angle, mine/cave), vehicle/machinery rescue, water rescue/recovery (land/shore based, swiftwater, underwater), hazardous material spill/release mitigation, search and rescue (urban, mountain, wilderness). It does not include law enforcement agencies, unless they provide a service such as the examples cited.

[Note: For the purposes of this section, an employer with skilled support personnel is considered to be a “skilled support ESO” and each employee assigned to provide the skilled support is considered to be a “skilled support responder.”]

(2) Paragraphs (k),(l) and (m) do not apply when a responder, after making a risk-benefit determination based on the responder’s training, education and experience, attempts to rescue a person in imminent peril.²

(b) Duty

(1) Each ESO shall develop in writing and implement an emergency responder preparedness program (ERPP) to provide protection for each responder who is designated to operate at an emergency incident. The ESO shall ensure that the ERPP required by this section meets the criteria in paragraphs (d) through (o) of this section.

(2) Each employer who establishes a fire brigade (a.k.a. industrial, emergency or facility fire brigades; industrial fire depts.; emergency response teams; fire teams; plant emergency organizations; etc.) shall prepare and maintain a statement of written policy which establishes the existence of the fire brigade, and provides organizational structure. Each employer with a fire brigade shall develop in writing and implement an emergency responder preparedness program to provide protection for each employee (responder) who is designated to operate at an emergency incident. The employer shall ensure that the ERPP required by this section meets the criteria in paragraphs (d) through (o) of this section.

(3) Each skilled support ESO shall develop in writing and implement an emergency responder preparedness program to provide protection for each employee designated to operate on an emergency incident. The skilled support ESO shall ensure that the ERPP required by this section meets the following:

- Responder participation: (d)(1), (d)(2)
- Establish service to provide: (e)(1)(iv), (e)(2)(vii), (e)(3)
- Establish medical requirements: (g)(1)(i), (g)(2)(i)
- Minimum training: (g)(8)(i), (ii), (iii)
- Proficiency: (g)(10)(i), (ii), (iii)
- Provide PPE: (h)(3)

² OSHA notes that paragraph (a)(2) applies to unusual situations, (“Risk a lot to save a lot! Risk little to save a little! Risk nothing to save nothing!”) where it is obvious that if the responder does not take immediate action (presumably without appropriate PPE, other safeguards, etc.), a person will be seriously injured or killed. This is not a “loophole” for ESO’s to avoid compliance with the requirements of this section.

(c) Definitions and Acronyms**(1) Definitions.**

Control Zones. The areas at an incident that are designated based upon safety and the degree of hazard. Control zones may be designated as cold, warm, hot, or no-entry.

Cold zone. The area immediately outside the boundary of the established warm zone where responders are safe from adverse effects of a fire, hazardous material release, etc. (NFPA 1500, 2013 ed.) The cold zone typically contains the command post and such other support functions as are deemed necessary to control the incident.

Hot zone. The area immediately surrounding the physical location of a fire, hazardous material release, etc., having a boundary that extends far enough away to protect responders outside the hot zone from being directly exposed to the harmful effects of the fire, release, etc. (NFPA 1500, 2013 ed.)

No-entry zone. A control area designated to keep out responders, due to a high hazard, or a need to preserve evidence.

Warm zone. The control area immediately outside the boundary of the hot zone having a boundary that extends far enough from the hot zone to protect responders outside the warm zone from the adverse effects of the fire, release, etc. (NFPA 1500, 2013 ed.) The warm zone typically is where responder and equipment decontamination and hot zone support take place.

Emergency incident. Any situation to which an ESO responds in order to deliver emergency services, such as intervention for rescue, fire suppression, EMS, special operations, and other forms of hazard control and mitigation. (NFPA 1561 modified)

Emergency Medical Services. The provision of patient treatment, such as first aid, CPR, basic life support, advanced life support, other pre-hospital procedures, and transport. (NFPA 1500 modified)

Emergency Service Organization. An organization whose employees, as part of their regularly assigned duties, respond to emergency incidents for life safety, scene stabilization, and incident mitigation.

Fire Suppression. The activities involved in controlling and extinguishing fires. (NFPA 1500, 2013 ed.)

Firefighting, Marine. The firefighting action taken to prevent, control, or extinguish fire involved in or adjacent to a marine vessel and rescue actions for occupants. (NFPA 1710, 2010) Typically includes vessels operated by the ESO to provide the firefighting or rescue service.

Firefighting, Proximity. Specialized firefighting operations that can include the activities of rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation at incidents involving fires producing very high levels of radiant heat as well as conductive and convective heat. (NFPA 1851, 2013)

Firefighting, Structural. The activities of rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation in buildings, enclosed structures, vehicles, rail cars, marine vessels, aircraft, or like properties that are involved in a fire or emergency situation. (NFPA 1851, 2014 & NFPA 1500, 2013)

Firefighting, Wildland. The activities of fire suppression and property conservation in woodlands, forests, grasslands, brush, prairies, and other such vegetation, or any combination of vegetation, that is involved in a fire situation but is not within buildings or structures. (NFPA 1500, 2013 ed.)

Firefighting, Incipient. Firefighting performed inside or outside of an enclosed structure or building when the fire has not progressed beyond incipient stage. (NFPA 600, 2015 ed.)

Firefighting, Defensive. The mode of manual fire control in which the only fire suppression activities taken are limited to those required to keep a fire from extending from one area to another. (NFPA 600, 2015 ed)

Firefighting, Offensive. The mode of manual fire control in which manual fire suppression activities are concentrated on reducing the size of a fire to accomplish extinguishment. (NFPA 600, 2015 ed.)

Firefighting, Interior Structural. The physical activity of fire suppression, rescue, or both, inside of buildings or enclosed structures that are involved in a fire beyond the incipient stage. (NFPA 600, 2015 ed.)

Firefighting, Exterior. Offensive firefighting performed outside of an enclosed structure when the fire is beyond the incipient stage. (NFPA 600, 2015 ed.) Exterior firefighting may include fighting structure fires from outside of the structure, containing, controlling, and extinguishing exterior fires involving site-specific hazards, such as flammable and combustible liquid spills or leaks, liquefied petroleum gas releases, and electrical substations.

Foreseeable. An action or event that is predictable or should be anticipated.

Health and Safety Officer. The member of the fire department assigned and authorized by the fire chief as the manager of the safety and health program. This individual can also be the incident safety officer or that role can be assigned to another individual as a separate function. (NFPA 1500, p. 3.3.24) (NFPA 1521, p. 3.3.47)

Incident Commander. Typically the most senior or most experienced responder at the emergency incident, who is responsible for overall management of the incident and the safety of all responders involved in the incident. (NFPA 1500, p. 8.1.5) Responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. (NFPA 472)

Incident Safety Officer. A responder who is a member of the command staff responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards and unsafe situations and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety. (NFPA 1521, p. 3.3.47)

Incident scene. The physical location of the emergency incident.

Incipient Stage. Refers to the severity of a fire where the progression is in the early stage and has not developed beyond that which can be extinguished using portable fire extinguishers or small diameter hose lines flowing up to 125 gpm (473L/min). (NFPA 1081)

Incident Action Plan. The objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy, tactics, risk management, and responder safety that are developed by the incident commander. Incident action plans are updated throughout the incident. (NFPA 1500. 2013)

Mutual aid, mutual aid agreement (a.k.a. automatic aid and fire protection agreements). A written agreement between ESOs, and between ESOs and jurisdictions that they will assist one another upon request by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner. (NFPA 1710) A written plan for reciprocal assistance between ESOs.

Qualified Healthcare Professional. A physician, physician's assistant, occupational nurse, (others??), who possesses a license, professional qualifications or certification required to practice medicine in the ESO's jurisdiction, and who is knowledgeable in the physical requirements needed to perform the duties designated to responders.

Responder. An employee who is assigned to perform duties at emergency incidents

Safety Officer. A generic title given to a responder within an ESO who performs the functions of a health and safety officer, incident safety officer, or who serves as an assistant to a person in either of those positions. (NFPA 1521, p. 3.3.47)

Skilled support ESO. An employer who has a primary function other than providing an emergency service, but who designates one or more employees to provide a service at the scene of an emergency incident. Examples include, but are not limited to, employers who provide cranes, tow trucks, construction equipment, and utility service (gas, water, electric, etc.).

Skilled support responder. An employee of a skilled support ESO who is skilled in the operation of certain equipment, such as tow vehicles, mechanized earth moving or digging equipment or crane and hoisting equipment, and who is needed temporarily to perform immediate emergency

support work that cannot reasonably be performed in a timely fashion by an ESO responder, and who will be or may be exposed to the hazards at an emergency incident scene. (§1910.120)

Standard Operating Procedure. A Standard Operating Procedure is an organizational directive that establishes or prescribes specific operational or administrative methods to be followed routinely for the performance of designated operations or actions. When used as guidelines, SOPs can be varied due to operational need in the performance of designated operations or actions. (Combination of definitions in NFPA 1521, p. 3.3.50 & 51)

(2) Acronyms.

EMS - Emergency Medical Service

ERPP – Emergency Responder Preparedness Program

ESO - Emergency Service Organization

HSO – Health and Safety Officer

IAP - Incident Action Plan

ICS – Incident Command System

IDLH – Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health

IMS – Incident Management System

ISO – Incident Safety Officer

PIP - Pre-Incident Plan

PPE – Personal Protective Equipment

SOP – Standard Operating Procedure

(d) Responder Participation

(1) Each ESO shall establish and implement a process to:

- (i) Consult with responders in developing and updating the ERPP;
- (ii) Involve responders in implementing and evaluating the program, and in the review and change process;
- (iii) Request input from responders regarding workplace modifications;

(iv) Involve responders in ESO facility inspections and incident investigations;

(v) Encourage responders to report safety and health concerns, such as hazards, injuries, illnesses, near misses, and deficiencies in the program;

(vi) Respond to such reports in a reasonable period of time; and

(vii) Post procedures for reporting safety and health concerns under paragraph (f)(1)(v) of this section in a conspicuous place or places where notices to responders are customarily posted.

(2) The ESO shall not retaliate or discriminate against responders for, or otherwise engage in practices or implement policies that deter responders from, participating in the program, including reporting safety and health concerns.

(e) Establishment of Emergency Services Provided

(1) The ESO shall establish in writing the range of emergency service(s) it expects to perform.

(i) For fire suppression service, the ESO shall specify structural, wildland, aircraft, marine, vehicle, or other services (delineate).

(ii) For special operation service, the ESO shall specify hazardous materials mitigation, vehicle extrication, machinery extrication, confined space rescue, high-angle rescue, trench rescue, water rescue, collapse rescue, or other services (delineate).

(iii) For emergency medical service, the ESO shall specify ground, marine, air, or a combination.

(iv) The ESO shall delineate other services, not otherwise specified herein.

(2) The ESO shall establish in writing the level of emergency service(s) it expects to perform.

(i) For structural firefighting service, the ESO shall specify offensive, defensive, incipient, exterior, interior or a combination.

(ii) For wildland firefighting service, the ESO shall specify ground only, air only, smoke jumping, or a combination.

(iii) For aircraft and bulk flammable liquid firefighting service, the ESO shall specify non-proximity, proximity, or a combination.

(iv) For hazardous materials mitigation, the ESO shall specify awareness, operations, technician level, or a combination.

(v) For water rescue, the ESO shall specify land/shore based (including swift-water), underwater, or a combination.

(vi) For emergency medical service (EMS), the ESO shall specify basic or advanced life support, and specify ground or air transport, or a combination.

(vii) For other services, the ESO shall delineate the level of service(s) to be provided.

(3) The ESO may only perform the range and level of service(s) it specifies in accordance with (e)(1) and (e)(2).

(f) Risk Management Plan

(1) The ESO shall develop in writing and implement a comprehensive risk management plan, based on the range and level of service(s) established in paragraph (e) of this section, that:

(i) Covers, at a minimum, risks associated with the following:

(A) Administration;

(B) Facilities;

(C) Training;

(D) Vehicle operations, both emergency and non-emergency;

(E) Protective clothing and equipment;

(F) Operations at emergency incidents;

(G) Operations at non-emergency incidents; and

(H) Other related activities (NFPA 1500, p. 4.2)

(ii) Includes, at a minimum, the following components:

(A) Hazard identification – actual and potential hazards;

(B) Risk evaluation – likelihood of occurrence of a given hazard and severity of its consequences;

(C) Establishment of priorities for action – the degree of a hazard based upon the frequency and risk of occurrence;

(D) Risk control techniques – solutions for elimination or mitigation of potential hazards; implementation of best solution;

(E) Risk management monitoring – evaluation of effectiveness of risk control techniques (NFPA 1500, p. 4.2);

(F) Respiratory protection for responders that meets the requirements of §1910.134;

(G) Infection control, equivalent to the requirements of NFPA 1581, 2015 ed., that identifies, limits, or prevents the exposure of responders to infectious and contagious diseases; and

(F) Protection for responders from bloodborne pathogens that meets the requirements of §1910.1030.

[Note: OSHA is developing a standard for the protection of workers from infectious diseases. When that rule is promulgated, this paragraph will be updated to reference OSHA’s standard.]

(g) Responder Preparedness

(1) Medical Requirements.^{3 4}

(i) The ESO shall establish in writing the minimum medical requirements for responders, based on the range and level of service(s) established in paragraph (e) of this section.

(ii) Each responder shall be medically evaluated, in accordance with (g)(3)(ii) and qualified for duty by a qualified healthcare professional. (NFPA 1500, 10.1.1).

(2) Physical Performance Requirements. The ESO shall:

(i) Establish the minimum physical performance requirements for each responder who engages in emergency operations, based on the range and level of service(s) established in paragraph (e) of this section. (NFPA 1500, 10.2.1).

(ii) Ensure each responder is qualified as meeting the physical performance requirements established by the ESO prior to entering into a training program or becoming a responder (NFPA 1500, 10.2.2).

³ Fire Service Joint Labor Management Wellness-Fitness Initiative, https://www.iafc.org/files/healthWell_WFI3rdEdition.pdf.pdf

⁴ FEMA Health and Wellness Guide https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/publications/fa_321.pdf

(iii) Ensure each responder who engages in emergency operations is annually qualified to meet the physical performance requirements established by the ESO in paragraph (g)(2)(i). (NFPA 1500, 10.2.3)

(iv) Develop a physical performance rehabilitation program for responders who are unable to meet the physical performance requirements. (NFPA 1500, 10.2.5)

(3) Medical Evaluation.

(i) The ESO shall establish in writing and implement a medical evaluation program for responders, based on the range and level of service(s) established in paragraph (e) of this section.

(ii) The medical evaluation shall include a medical history, physical examination, and any laboratory tests required to detect physical or medical condition(s) that could adversely affect the responder's ability to safely perform the essential job functions. (NFPA 1582, 7.1)

(iii) Medical evaluations shall be conducted as a baseline for surveillance and annually thereafter. (NFPA 1582, 7.1)

(iv) A medical evaluation shall be performed following a responder's occupational exposure, illness, injury, or protracted absence from the job. (NFPA 1582, 7.1)

(v) Components of the medical evaluation program shall comply with §§1910.120, 1910.134, 1910.95, and 1910.1030.

(4) Health and Fitness.

(i) The ESO shall establish in writing and implement a health and fitness program which enables responders to develop and maintain a level of fitness that allows them to safely perform their assigned functions, based on the range and level of service(s) established in paragraph (e) of this section. (NFPA 1583, 4.1.1)

(ii) The program shall include the following components:

(A) Assignment of a health and fitness coordinator;

(B) Periodic (not to exceed 3years) fitness assessment for all responders;

(C) Exercise training that is available to all responders;

(D) Education and counseling regarding health promotion for all responders; and

(E) Process for collecting and maintaining health-related fitness program data. (NFPA 1583, 4.2)

(iii) The health and fitness program shall be incorporated into the risk management plan, established in paragraph (e)(1) of this section. (NFPA 1583, 4.1.5)

(iv) The ESO shall establish fitness levels specified in the program based on fitness standards determined by the qualified healthcare professional that reflect the responder's assigned functions. (NFPA 1500, 10.3.2)

(5) Fitness for Duty Evaluation.

(i) The ESO shall establish in writing and implement a process to evaluate the ability of responders to perform essential job functions, based on the range and level of service(s) established in paragraph (e) of this section. (NFPA 1500, 10.7.1)

(ii) A qualified person shall be responsible for evaluating the fitness of a responder and confirmed by the ESO's qualified healthcare professional. (NFPA 1500, 10.7.2)

(6) Behavioral Health and Wellness Program.

(i) The ESO shall provide access to a behavioral health and wellness program for its responders, based on the range and level of service(s) established in paragraph (e) of this section. (NFPA 1500, 11.1.1)

(ii) The program shall contain, at minimum: (NFPA 1500, 11.1.1.1)

(A) The capability to provide assessment;

(B) Basic counseling;

(C) Crisis intervention assistance;

(D) Assessment to include alcohol and substance abuse, stress and anxiety, depression, and personal problems that affect work performance;

(E) Prevention strategies and health promotion activities related to identified risk factors for emergency responders health and safety; and (NFPA 1500, 11.2.1)

(F) Protocols to address occupational exposure to atypically stressful events. (NFPA 1500, 12.1.2)

(iii) The ESO shall inform each responder of the assistance and intervention available under this program. (NFPA 1500, 12.1.3)

(iv) The ESO shall ensure that responder participation in the program is kept confidential. (NFPA 1500, 11.1.4, 1.5)

(7) Confidential Health Data Base.

(i) The ESO shall ensure that a confidential, permanent health file is established and maintained on each responder, based on the range and level of service(s) established in paragraph (e) of this section. (NFPA 1500, 10.4.1)

(ii) The individual health file shall record the results of regular medical evaluations and physical performance tests, any occupational illness or injuries, and any events that expose the responder to known or suspected hazardous materials, toxic products, or contagious diseases. (NFPA 1500, 10.4.2)

(iii) Health information shall be maintained as a confidential record for each responder as well as a composite data base for the analysis of factors pertaining to the overall health and fitness of the group. (NFPA 1500, 10.4.3)

(iv) Paragraph (g)(7) does not affect the requirement for access to medical records specified in §1910.1020.

(8) Minimum training and professional development. The ESO shall:

(i) Establish in writing the minimum knowledge and skills required for each responder to participate in emergency operations, based on the range and level of service(s) established in paragraph (e) of this section.

(ii) Provide initial training, on-going training, refresher training, education, and professional development for each responder commensurate with the performance of expected duties and functions based on the range and level of service(s) established in paragraph (e) of this section. (NFPA 1500, p. 5.1.2)

(iii) Restrict the activities of each new responder during emergency operations until the responder has demonstrated the skills and abilities to complete the tasks expected. (NFPA 1500, p. 5.1.4)

(iv) Provide each responder with training and education on the risk management plan established in paragraph (f)(1). (NFPA 1500, p. 5.1.5)

(v) Provide each responder with training and education on the safety and health policy established in paragraph (f)(2).

(vi) Provide each responder with training and education on the SOPs established in paragraph (k)(3). (NFPA 1500, p. 5.1.5)

(vii) Provide each responder with training and education that covers the selection, use (including special incidents procedures operation), limitations, maintenance, and retirement criteria for all personal protective equipment used by the responder. (NFPA 1500, p. 5.1.8)

(viii) Ensure that training for each responder engaged in emergency activities includes procedures for the safe exit and accountability of responders during rapid evacuation, equipment failure, or other dangerous situations and events. (NFPA 1500, p. 5.1.10)

(ix) Train each responder in the incident management system and accountability system implemented in accordance with paragraph (l). (NFPA 1500, p. 5.1.11)

(9) Professional Qualification. The ESO shall:

(i) Establish in writing the professional qualification(s) for each responder commensurate with the performance of expected duties and functions based on the range and level of service(s) established in paragraph (e) of this section.

(ii) Demonstrate that each responder who participates in interior structural firefighting meets professional qualifications that are at least equivalent to the requirements of NFPA 1001, Structural Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications. (NFPA 1500, 5.2)

(iii) Demonstrate that each responder who is a driver operator meets professional qualifications that are at least equivalent to the requirements of NFPA 1002, Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications. (NFPA 1500, 5.2)

(iv) Demonstrate that each responder who is a manager/supervisor (crew leader/officer) meets professional qualifications that are at least equivalent to the requirements of NFPA 1021, Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications. (NFPA 1500, 5.2)

(v) Demonstrate each wildland responder meets professional qualifications that are at least equivalent to the requirements of NFPA 1051, Standard for Wildland Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications. (NFPA 1500, 5.2)⁵

(vi) Ensure each responder is trained to meet the requirements of §1910.120(q)(6)(i), the “First Responder Awareness Level.”

(vii) Ensure each responder who is authorized to operate beyond the “Awareness” level at hazardous materials incidents is trained to meet the requirements of §1910.120(q)(6)(ii), the “First Responder Operations Level,” and also trained to meet, at a minimum, the “Core Competencies for Operations Level Responders” in Chapter 5 of NFPA 472, Standard of Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents, 2013 ed. (NFPA 1500, 5.2)

⁵ OSHA recognizes that National Wildfire Coordinating Group – Interagency Fire Qualifications Rating system uses a “Red card” for identifying qualified wildland fire fighters. NWCG is not an SDO. Can we establish a requirement for a Red card?

(viii) Ensure each technical search and rescue responder meets the operational capabilities equivalent to the requirements of NFPA 1006, Standard for Technical Rescuer Professional Qualifications.

(ix) Ensure each marine responder meets professional qualifications that are at least equivalent to the requirements of NFPA 1005, Standard for Professional Qualifications for Marine Fire Fighting for Land-Based Fire Fighters, 2014 ed.

(x) Ensure, based on the range and level of service(s) established in paragraph (e) of this section, that each EMS responder possesses the professional qualifications, certification or license required in the ESO's jurisdiction.

(10) Proficiency. The ESO shall:

(i) Ensure each responder maintains proficiency in the skills and knowledge commensurate with the performance of expected duties and functions, based on the range and level of service(s) established in paragraph (e) of this section. (NFPA 1500, p. 5.1.9)

(ii) Provide an annual skills check to verify minimum qualifications of responders. (NFPA 1500, p. 5.5.3)

(iii) Establish a system to monitor and measure training progress and activities of responders. (NFPA 1500, p. 5.5.2)

(h) Facility and Equipment Preparedness

(1) Facility Safety.

(i) General Requirements.

(A) The ESO shall ensure each emergency responder facility complies with Subpart E and other applicable safety and health regulations.

(B) The ESO shall provide facilities for disinfection, cleaning, and storage. (NFPA 1581, Standard on Fire Department Infection Control Program).

(C) New ESO facilities (approved for construction, as determined by building permit, after 2 years after final rule published) shall utilize stairs or slides to provide rapid access to a lower level. (New poles will not be permitted.)

(D) The ESO shall ensure each floor hole with a pole or slide that provides rapid access to a lower level is secured or protected in accordance with subpart D of this part to prevent unintended falls through the floor hole. (NFPA 1500, p. 9.1)

(E) The ESO shall develop and implement a system to identify and correct safety and health hazards at ESO facilities. (NFPA 1500, p. 9.2 & 9.3).

(ii) Sleeping and Living Areas.

(A) The ESO shall ensure interconnected hard-wired smoke alarms, with battery back-up are installed inside every sleeping area, and outside in the immediate vicinity of every sleeping area, and on all levels of the facility, including basements. (NFPA 1500, p. 9.1)

(B) Each ESO facility with one or more sleeping area(s) (approved for construction, as determined by building permit, after 2 years after final rule published) shall be protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system. (NFPA 1500, 9.1.4)

(C) The ESO shall ensure each sleeping and living area has carbon monoxide detectors installed such that any source of carbon monoxide is detected before endangering the responders. (NFPA 1500, p. 9.1.3.4)

(D) The ESO shall prevent exposure of responders to, and contamination of living and sleeping areas by, exhaust emissions. (NFPA 1500, p. 9.1.5)

(E) The ESO shall ensure that contaminated PPE is not worn or stored in living and sleeping areas.

(2) Equipment Needed for Emergency Operations. The ESO shall:

(i) Provide the equipment needed to train for and perform emergency services, based on the range and level of service(s) established in paragraph (e) of this section.

(A) New equipment (purchased after the effective date of this rule) shall meet a standard equivalent to the following:

- Ground Ladders – NFPA 1932, 2015 ed. and §1910, Subpart D
- Fire Hose – NFPA 1962, 2013 ed.
- Fire Extinguishers – NFPA 10, 2013 ed.
- Powered Rescue Tools – NFPA 1936, 2015 ed.
- Personal Fall Protection – §1910, Subpart I
- Rope – NFPA 1983, 2012 ed. and §1910, Subpart D & I
- Trench – §1926, Subpart P
- Haz Mat – NFPA 1991, 2005 ed. and NFPA 1992, 2012 ed.
- Others?

(B) Used or existing equipment shall meet a standard equivalent to the standards listed in (h)(2)(i)(A) to the extent feasible.

(ii) Inspect, maintain and service test equipment to a standard equivalent to the standards listed in (h)(2)(i)(A) to the extent feasible.

(iii) Inspect, maintain and functionally test equipment for which there is no standard, or for equipment that was placed in service prior to the existence of a standard.

(iv) Perform inspections at least annually or more frequently if deemed necessary by the manufacturer. (NFPA 1500, p. 6.5)

(v) Immediately remove from service and repair or replace equipment found to be defective or in an unserviceable condition. (NFPA 1500, p. 6.5.9)

(3) Protective Clothing and Protective Equipment. The ESO shall:

(i) Conduct a risk assessment for the selection of the protective ensemble, elements and other protective equipment for responders, based on the range and level of service(s) established in paragraph (e) of this section. (NFPA 1500, 7.1.1.1)

(ii) Provide, at no cost to responders, protective ensembles, ensemble elements, and protective equipment designed to provide protection from hazards to which the responders are likely to be exposed and suitable for the task the responder is expected to perform, as determined by the risk assessment in (h)(3)(i). (NFPA 1500, 7.1.1) (“no cost to responders” §1910.156 & 132)

(A) Existing protective clothing and protective equipment shall be in compliance with the edition of the respective standard (listed in (h)(3)(ii)(B)) that was current when the protective clothing and protective equipment was manufactured. (NFPA 1500, p. 7.20)

(B) New protective clothing and protective equipment shall meet the requirements of the following standards: (NFPA1500, p. 7.20)

- NFPA 1951, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Technical Rescue Operations, 2013 ed.
- NFPA 1952, Standard on Surface Water Operations Protective Clothing and Equipment, 2015 ed.
- NFPA 1971: Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2013 ed.
- NFPA 1977, Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting, 2011 ed.
- NFPA 1981, Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services, 2013 ed.
- NFPA 1982, Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS), 2013 ed.

- NFPA 1984, Standard on Respirators for Wildland Fire-Fighting Operations, 2016 ed.
- NFPA 1991, Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies, 2005 ed. (next ed. 2016),
- NFPA 1992, Standard on Liquid Splash Protective Ensembles and Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergencies, 2012 ed.
- NFPA 1994, Standard on Protective Ensembles for First Responders to CBRN Terrorism Incidents, 2012 ed.
- NFPA 1999, Standard on Protective Clothing for Emergency Medical Operations, 2013 ed.
- §1910.133, Eye and Face Protection
- §1910.134, Respiratory Protection
- Others?

(iii) Ensure SCBA purchased new, in addition to the requirements of NFPA 1981, are also certified by NIOSH as compliant with the NIOSH Standard for Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Open Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). (NFPA 1500, p. 7.12.1)

(iv) Ensure closed-circuit SCBA have a minimum rated service life of two hours and operate in the positive pressure mode only. (NFPA 1500, p. 7.12.1.4)

(v) Ensure air-purifying respirators are used only in non-IDLH (Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health) atmospheres for those contaminants that NIOSH certifies them against. (NFPA 1500, p. 7.12.3)

(vi) Ensure each responder properly uses or wears the protective ensemble, elements or equipment whenever the responder is exposed, or potentially exposed to the hazards for which it is provided. (NFPA 1500, 7.1.2)

(vii) Provide for cleaning, care and maintenance of protective ensembles, ensemble elements and protective equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or recognized industry guidelines. (NFPA 1851, Standard on the Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Structural Fire Fighting Protective Ensembles) (NFPA 1500, 7.1.3&.6)

(A) Each protective ensemble, element and piece of equipment shall be maintained within the manufacturer's specifications to ensure it is ready for service.

(B) Defective or damaged protective ensembles, elements or equipment shall immediately be removed from service.

(viii) Ensure, where an ESO permits a responder to provide a protective ensemble, element or other protective equipment for personal use, the requirements of paragraph (h)(3)(ii) through (vii) are met. (§1910.132(b))

(i) Vehicle Preparedness and Operation

(1) To ensure vehicles are prepared for use by responders, the ESO shall:

(i) Inspect, maintain and repair each vehicle to ensure the safety of responders using them.

(ii) Ensure each riding position is provided with a seat and properly operating seat belt that is designed to accommodate a person with and without heavy clothing. (NFPA 1901, 14.1.3)

(iii) Service test aerial devices on apparatus as directed by the manufacturer, or to a standard equivalent to NFPA 1911, Standard for the Inspection, Maintenance, Testing, and Retirement of In-Service Automotive Fire Apparatus, 2012 ed. (NFPA 1500, p. 6.4)

(iv) Service test fire pumps on apparatus as directed by the manufacturer, or to a standard equivalent to NFPA 1911, Standard for the Inspection, Maintenance, Testing, and Retirement of In-Service Automotive Fire Apparatus, 2012 ed. (NFPA 1500, p. 6.4)

(2) To ensure vehicles are operated in a manner that will keep persons safe, the ESO shall:

(i) Ensure each vehicle is operated by a responder who has successfully completed a driver training program commensurate with the type of vehicle the responder will operate or by a trainee driver who is under the supervision of a qualified driver. (NFPA 1500, p. 6.2.1)

(ii) Develop in writing and implement SOPs for safely driving vehicles during non-emergency travel and emergency response, and shall include specific criteria for vehicle speed, crossing intersections, traversing railroad grade crossings, the use of emergency warning devices, and the backing of vehicles.

(iii) Ensure the responder driving does not move the vehicle until all persons in or on the vehicle are seated and secured with seat belts in approved riding positions, other than as specifically excepted in paragraph (i)(2)(v) of this section. (NFPA 1500, p. 6.2.5)

(iv) Ensure each person riding in or on a vehicle is seated and belted securely by a seat belt in an approved riding position at any time that the vehicle is in motion; and that seat belts are not released or loosened for any purpose while the vehicle is in motion, including the donning or doffing of PPE and SCBA. (NFPA 1500, p. 6.3.1 & .2)

(A) The ESO shall ensure responders actively performing necessary emergency medical care while the vehicle is in motion are secured to the vehicle by a seat belt, or by a vehicle safety

harness designed for occupant restraint, to the extent consistent with the effective provision of such emergency medical care. (NFPA 1500, p. 6.3.3)

(B) The ESO shall establish in writing and implement a procedure for driver training of vehicles with tiller steering that ensures when the instructor and trainee are both located at the tiller position, they are adequately secured to the vehicle whenever it is in motion. (NFPA 1500, p. 6.3.5)

(v) Establish in writing and implement a procedure that provides alternative means for ensuring responder safety when the ESO determines it is not feasible for each responder to be belted in a seat, such as when backing the vehicle while loading hose, standing as honor guards during a funeral procession, transporting holiday figures, etc.

(vi) Establish in writing and implement rules, regulations, and procedures that are at least equivalent to the provisions regulating the operation of ESO vehicles, for operation of vehicles not directly under the control of the ESO (privately owned/leased by responders), for responders whom the ESO authorizes to respond directly to emergency incidents, or to respond to ESO facilities. (NFPA 1500, 6.2.14)

(vii) Ensure , where tools, equipment, or respiratory protection are carried within enclosed seating areas of vehicles, each is secured either by a positive mechanical means of holding the item in its stowed position or by placement in a compartment with a positive latching enclosure. (NFPA 1500, p. 6.1.5)

(viii) Ensure contaminated PPE is not stored in the passenger compartment of vehicles.

(j) Pre-Incident Planning

(1) Pre-Incident Planning.

(i) The ESO shall determine the locations and facilities where responders may be called to provide service, that need a Pre-Incident Plan (PIP), based on the range and level of service(s) established in paragraph (e) of this section. PIPs shall be prioritized based on the life safety hazards of responders and facility occupants. (NFPA 1620 p. 4.1.1 and 4.1.9)

(ii) The ESO shall ensure the responder(s) responsible for PIP development are capable of identifying the information to be collected and included in the PIP. (NFPA 1620 p. 3.3.15 and 4.1.2)

(iii) The information obtained shall be commensurate with the facility complexity and the hazards to facility employees and responders. (NFPA 1620 p. 4.3.1)

[Note: The ESO should develop and implement a written policy to protect proprietary business information. (NFPA 1620 p. 4.3.1.2)]

(iv) To the extent feasible, the ESO shall ensure facility personnel consulted are knowledgeable about the facility's use, contents, processes, hazards and occupants. (NFPA 1620 p. 4.3.1.1)

[See paragraph (@@) below for PIP considerations to be in a non-mandatory appendix.]

(v) The ESO shall ensure that the most recent PIPs are disseminated as needed and are accessible and available to responders operating at emergency incidents.

(vi) The PIP shall be reviewed periodically at a frequency determined by the ESO, based on the life safety hazards of responders and employees at the facility for which the PIP was developed. (NFPA 1620 p. 12.2)

(vii) Each ESO shall develop PIP(s) for their own workplace and inform each responder about special hazards such as storage and use of flammable liquids and gases, toxic chemicals, radioactive sources, and water reactive substances, to which the responder may be exposed during fire and other emergencies, based on the range and level of service(s) established in paragraph (e) of this section. (§1910.156(c)(4))

(A) Each responder shall be advised of any changes that occur in relation to the special hazards. (§1910.156(c)(4))

(2) OSHA will deem an ESO demonstrating compliance with NFPA 1620, Standard for Pre-Incident Planning (2015 ed.), and NFPA 241, Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations (2013 ed.), to be in compliance with the corresponding requirements of this paragraph.

(k) Emergency Incident Standard Operating Procedures. The ESO shall develop in writing and implement standard operating procedures (SOPs):

- (1) For operating at emergency events that the ESO foreseeably expects to encounter, based on the range and level of service(s) established in paragraph (e) of this section.
- (2) That address how responders are to operate at incidents that are beyond the range or level of service(s) specified.
- (3) That specify evacuation procedures for responders when the incident is too hazardous for responder operations.

- (4) That describe the actions to be taken in situations involving special hazards in the ESO's workplace. (§1910.156)
- (5) That are flexible and expandable in order to be applicable to unforeseen events.

(l) Incident Management

(1) The ESO shall adopt or develop in writing and implement an Incident Management System (IMS) to manage all emergency incidents, based on the range and level of service(s) established in paragraph (e) of this section. The IMS shall provide structure and coordination to the management of emergency incident operations to provide for the safety and health of responders involved in those activities. (NFPA 1561, sec. 4.1, 4.4.1)

(i) Each responder shall be trained on the IMS to the responder's designated level of involvement. (NFPA 1561, p. 4.8)

(2) The IMS shall be designed to meet the particular characteristics of incidents based on their size and complexity, as well as the operating environment, for foreseeable incidents, based on the range and level of service(s) established in paragraph (e) of this section. (NFPA 1561, sec. 4.4.2, 4.4.5)

(3) The IMS shall consist of interactive components that provide the basis for clear communication and effective operations.

(i) Components shall include, as applicable based on the range and level of service(s) established in paragraph (e) of this section:

- (A) Common, standard terminology
- (B) Modular organization
- (C) Integrated communications
- (D) Unified command structure
- (E) Manageable span of control

Comprehensive resource management

(ii) The IMS shall include the following functions:

- (A) Command
- (B) Operations

- (C) Planning
- (D) Logistics
- (E) Finance/Administration

(4) The IMS shall be compatible with the National Incident Management System (NIMS)⁶ and the National Response Framework⁷.

(5) The IMS shall establish standard terminology to transmit information to responders, including strategic modes of operation, situation reports, and emergency notifications of imminent hazards. (NFPA, p. 1710, p. 6.4.4)

(6) The ESO shall designate the responsibilities of the Incident Commander (IC). The IC shall be responsible for front-line management of the incident, for tactical planning and execution, for determining whether outside assistance is needed and for relaying requests for internal resources or outside assistance through the communications or emergency operations center, as appropriate.

(i) The IC shall have the capability and authority to perform at least the following:

- (A) Assume command
- (B) Assess the situation
- (C) Implement the Incident Action Plan
- (D) Determine response strategies
- (E) Activate resources
- (F) Order an evacuation
- (G) Oversee all incident response activities
- (H) Declare that the incident has concluded

(7) Each ESO shall develop in writing and implement mutual aid agreements with other ESOs as necessary to ensure adequate resources are available to mitigate foreseeable incidents, based on the range and level of service(s) established in paragraph (e) of this section.

(i) Mutual aid agreements among ESOs shall address issues such as liabilities for injuries, disabilities, and deaths; cost of service; authorization to respond; staffing; and equipment

⁶ <https://www.fema.gov/national-incident-management-system>

⁷ http://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1914-25045-1246/final_national_response_framework_20130501.pdf

including the resources to be made available and the designation of the incident commander. (NFPA 1720, p. 4.8.1)

(ii) Procedures and training for all ESOs in the mutual aid agreement shall be based on the range and level of service(s) established in paragraph (e) of this section, and shall be comprehensive enough to produce an effective force of responders to deal with foreseeable emergency incidents and ensure uniform operations at those incidents. (NFPA 1720, p. 4.8.2)

(iii) The mutual aid agreement shall:

(A) Establish a plan for sharing of resources between the ESOs during an emergency incident.

(B) Address legal, technical, and procedural issues, including but not limited to, when and how to request assistance; and the types and limitations of services available.

(8) When it is deemed necessary to coordinate resources on a regional level, the ESO shall establish a multi-agency coordination system to facilitate the coordination and support between other ESOs and jurisdictions. (NFPA 1561, p. 5.7)

(m) Emergency Operations

(1) Incident Command and Management. The ESO shall:

(i) Ensure the Incident Management System, developed in paragraph (l), is utilized at each emergency incident.

(ii) Ensure each emergency incident has an incident commander.

(iii) Ensure that as an incident escalates in size and complexity, the incident commander divides the incident into tactical-level management components.

(A) An Incident Safety Officer (ISO) shall be assigned and designated to assess the incident scene for existing or potential hazards. (NFPA 1500, p. 8.1.6)

(2) Incident Commander. The ESO shall ensure: (NFPA 1720, p. 4.5)

(i) One individual responder is assigned as the incident commander.

[Note: Multi-jurisdiction response incidents may require a Unified Command structure.]

(ii) The establishment, or assumption, of “Command” and the location of command post, is communicated to other responders, responding to or involved at the incident scene.

(iii) The incident commander conducts an adequate size-up of the incident scene.

(iv) The incident commander coordinates and directs all activities for the duration of the incident.

(v) The incident commander implements a personnel accountability system to rapidly account for all responders at the incident scene.

(vi) The incident commander utilizes the information contained in the Pre-Incident Plan to draft an Incident Action Plan, based on the following priorities in descending order: life safety, scene stabilization, and incident mitigation. (NFPA 1620, p. 11.3.1 & .3)

(3) Incident Safety. The ESO shall:

(i) Identify minimum staffing requirements needed to ensure incidents are mitigated safely and effectively. (NFPA 1720, p. 4.3.1)

(ii) Ensure operations are limited to those that can be safely performed by the responders available on the scene. (NFPA 1500, p. 8.5.1.1)

(iii) Ensure that at least four responders are assembled before operations are initiated in an Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) atmosphere. (NFPA 1720, p. 4.6) (§1910.134(g)(4))

[Exception: If, upon arrival at an emergency scene, the initial responders find an imminent life-threatening situation where immediate action could prevent the loss of life or serious injury, then such action is permitted with less than four qualified responders present. (NFPA 1720, 4.6.4) (§1910.134, Note 1 to (g))]

(A) At least two responders shall enter the IDLH atmosphere as a team and remain in visual or voice contact with one another at all times. (NFPA 1720, p. 4.6) (§1910.134(g)(4))

[Exception: An IDLH that precludes the entry of two responders (confined space, others?)]

(B) Ensure that outside the IDLH, a minimum of two responders are present for assistance to, or rescue of the team operating in the IDLH. (NFPA 1720, p. 4.6) (§1910.134(g)(4))

(iv) Ensure each responder in the IDLH uses positive-pressure Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) in accordance with the respiratory protection program specified in paragraph (f)(3) of this section.

(A) A supplied-air respirator, other than SCBA, may be used in an IDLH atmosphere only if equipped with a NIOSH certified emergency escape air cylinder and pressure-demand facepiece. (NFPA 1500, p. 7.12.2.2)

(v) Ensure the Incident Safety Officer monitors and assesses safety hazards or unsafe situations and develops measures for ensuring responder safety. (NFPA 1710, p. 3.3.40.2)

(4) Communication. The ESO shall:

(i) Provide a reliable communication system to facilitate prompt delivery of emergency services. (NFPA 1710, p. 6.4)

(A) Ensure adequate communication capability between responders and the incident commander.

(B) Ensure operating procedures for radio communications provide for the use of standard protocols and terminology at all types of incidents. (NFPA 1710, p. 6.4.3)

(ii) Ensure that communication equipment allows mutual aid responders to communicate with the incident commander and other responders. (NFPA 1720, p. 4.8.3)

(5) Responder Accountability. The ESO shall:

(i) Establish in writing and implement a responder accountability system for maintaining accountability of all responders operating at an incident. (NFPA 1500, p. 8.4)

(ii) Train each responder on the accountability system to the designated level of the responder's involvement. (NFPA 1561, p. 4.8)

(iii) Ensure the responder accountability system is utilized at each emergency incident.

(6) Rapid Intervention. The ESO shall establish in writing and implement a standard operating procedure for rapid deployment of a team of responders to rescue disoriented, injured, lost or trapped responders. (based on defs in NFPA 1500 & 1710) The SOP shall include, but not be limited to:

(i) The minimum number of responders needed for the team.

(ii) A standard list of tools and equipment to be assembled by the team, for foreseeable incidents.

(7) Medical Monitoring and Rehabilitation. The ESO shall establish in writing and implement procedures that provide a systematic approach to provide responders with medical monitoring and rehabilitation at emergency incidents as needed. The procedures shall include, but not be limited to:

(A) Rest

(B) Basic life support

- (C) Hydration
- (D) Active cooling where needed
- (E) Protection from extreme elements

(8) Scene Safety (traffic). The ESO shall establish in writing and implement a procedure for protecting responders from vehicular traffic while operating at an emergency incident on, or adjacent to, roadways and highways. The procedure shall include:

- (i) Setting up a safe work zone, beginning with proper placement of the first arriving ESO vehicle and subsequent ESO vehicles.
- (ii) A means of coordination with law enforcement and mutual aid ESOs.
- (iii) Use of high visibility and reflective PPE.

(9) Hazard Control Zones. The ESO shall ensure that:

- (i) Hazard control zones are established at every emergency incident to identify the level of risk to responders, and the appropriate level of PPE. (NFPA 1500, p. 8.6.1)
- (ii) The perimeters of the hazard control zones are designated by the incident commander. (NFPA 1500, p. 8.6.2)
- (iii) The change to the perimeter during the course of the incident is communicated to all responders on the scene. (NFPA 1500, p. 8.6.3)
- (iv) Hazard control zones are established as follows: (NFPA 1500, p. 8.6.4)
 - (A) Designated as no-entry, hot, warm or cold (similar to hazardous materials incidents)
 - (B) Marked in a conspicuous manner, with colored tape, signage, or other appropriate means, whenever possible.
 - (C) Communicated to all responders attending the incident prior to being assigned to a hazard control zone.
- (v) Only responders with an assigned task are permitted in the hot zone. (NFPA 1500, p. 8.6.4.1.1)
- (vi) Where a “no-entry” zone is designated, no responders enter the zone due to imminent hazard(s) or the need to protect evidence. (NFPA 1500, p. 8.6.4.4)
- (vii) The designation of the appropriate protective clothing and equipment is commensurate with the hazard in the zone the responder will be operating in, and that each responder

appropriately uses the personal protective equipment for that zone. (NFPA 1500, p. 8.6.5, and .6)

(10) Use of Skilled Support Responders. Prior to participation by skilled support responders at an emergency incident, the ESO shall ensure:

(i) The incident commander provides an initial briefing to each skilled support responder. (§1910.120)

(A) The initial briefing includes instruction in the use of appropriate personal protective equipment, what hazards are involved, and what duties are to be performed by the skilled support responder. (§1910.120)

(ii) An adequate means of communication is provided between the incident commander and the skilled support responder.

(iii) Where appropriate, a responder is designated and escorts the skilled support responder at the emergency incident scene.

(iv) All other appropriate safety and health precautions provided to ESO responders are used to ensure the safety and health of skilled support responders. (§1910.120)

(n) Post-Incident Analysis

(1) The ESO shall establish in writing and implement an SOP for conducting post-incident analysis (PIA), to determine the effectiveness of the ESO's response to an emergency incident.

(i) The PIA shall include, but not be limited to, a review and evaluation of the Pre-Incident Plan, Standard Operating Procedures, and Incident Action Plans, for accuracy and adequacy after each significant emergency incident. (NFPA 1620 p. 4.10.1)

(ii) The ESO shall develop a plan or process for implementing changes to Pre-Incident Plans, Incident Action Plans, and Standard Operating Procedures based on the lessons learned as a result of the PIA.

(o) Program Evaluation

(1) The ESO shall evaluate the effectiveness of the ERPP at least annually.

(i) Review of the ERPP shall include, but not be limited to, determining:

(A) If the ERPP was implemented as designed.

(B) If the ERPP is making progress towards meeting its goals.

(C) If modifications are necessary to correct deficiencies.

(ii) The ESO shall develop a plan or process for implementing changes to the ERPP, based on the review of the program.

() Other affected sections in §1910**

(1) §1910.120(q)(3)(iv) – This paragraph cross references to existing §1910.156(e) for PPE. Revise to match new 156.

(2) §1910.120(q)(10) – Revise to read as follows (new text is underlined for clarity): *Chemical protective clothing*. Chemical protective clothing and equipment to be used by organized and designated HAZMAT team members, or to be used by hazardous materials specialists, shall meet the requirements of ~~paragraphs (g)(3) through (5) of this section.~~ NFPA 1991, Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies, 2005 ed. (next ed. 2016), and NFPA 1992, Standard on Liquid Splash Protective Ensembles and Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergencies, 2012 ed.

(3) §1910.134 - Revise by deleting paragraph (g)(4), the 2 in-2 out provision

(@@) Non-Mandatory Appendices

- Template for an ERPP
- Pre-Incident Planning considerations
- Sample Risk Management Plan

(++) Standards used for reference

29 CFR 1910.120, HAZWOPR

29 CFR 1910.132, Eye and Face Protection

29 CFR 1910.134, Respiratory Protection

29 CFR 1910.146, Permit Required Confined Spaces

29 CFR 1910.156, Fire Brigades

29 CFR 1910.1030, Bloodborne pathogens

29 CFR 1926 Subpart P, Excavations

NFPA 241, Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations, 2013 ed.

NFPA 472, Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents, 2013 ed.

NFPA 600, Standard on Facility Fire Brigades, 2015 ed.

NFPA 1250, Recommended Practice in Fire and Emergency Services Organization Risk Management, 2015 ed.

NFPA 1500, Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program, 2013 ed.

NFPA 1561, Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System and Command Safety, 2014 ed.

NFPA 1581, Standard on Fire Department Infection Control Program, 2015 ed.

NFPA 1582, Standard on Comprehensive Occupational Medical Program for Fire Departments, 2013 ed.

NFPA 1583, Standard on Health-Related Fitness Programs for Fire Department Members, 2015 ed.

NFPA 1620, Standard for Pre-Incident Planning, 2015 ed.

NFPA 1710, Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments, 2010 ed.

NFPA 1720, Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Volunteer Fire Departments, 2014 ed.

NFPA) 1851, Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2014 ed.

NFPA 1981, Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services, 2013ed.

NFPA 1971, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, 2013 ed.

