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Section 01 Administration: Health and Safety Programs

12.01.01 INJURY AND ILLNESS REPORTS FOR FIRE FIGHTERS

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u>

WAC 296-305-01501

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** It is the policy of Yakima County Fire District 5 (Fire District 5) to provide and operate with the highest possible levels of Health and Safety for its members. Our primary considerations are the prevention and reduction of accidents, injuries, and occupational illnesses and the Policies apply to all our members and other persons who may be involved in Yakima County Fire District 5 activities.
- **2.2** Employees must report work-related injuries or illnesses and must report the injury or illness to their Supervisor before the end of his/her duty period but not later than twenty-four hours after the incident.
- **2.2.1** Exception: In the event that symptoms of an occupational injury or illness are not apparent at the time of the incident, the member/employee shall report the symptoms to Supervisor within forty-eight hours after becoming aware of the injury or illness.
- **2.3** A report shall be made within eight hours after a fatality or probable fatality of any firefighter or member from a work-related incident or the inpatient hospitalization of any employee Fire District 5 shall orally report the fatality/multiple hospitalization by telephone or in person, to the nearest office of the Department of Labor and Industries. Or by telephone 1-800-423-7233
- **2.3.1** Policy 2.3 applies to each such fatality or hospitalization of two or more employees which occurs within thirty days of the incident.
- **2.3.2** Exception: If Fire District 5 does not learn of a reportable incident at the time it occurs and the incident would otherwise be reportable under subsection 2.3.1, a report shall be made within eight hours of the time the incident is reported to a supervisor of our department.
- **2.3.3** Each report shall relate the following information:
- **2.3.3.1** Location of the incident
- **2.2.3.2** Time of the incident
- **2.3.3.3** Number of fatalities or hospitalized members/employees,
- 2.3.3.4 Contact person
- 2.3.3.5 Phone number, and

- **2.3.3.6** A brief description of the incident.
- **2.4** Fire District 5 shall maintain records of occupational injuries and illnesses. Reportable cases include every occupational death, every occupational illness, or each injury that involves one of the following:
 - (a) unconsciousness,
 - (b) inability to perform all phases of regular duty-related assignment,
 - (c) inability to work full time on duty,
 - (d) temporary assignment, or
 - (e) medical treatment beyond first-aid.
- 2.5 Health and Safety Officer (HSO) shall record occupational injury and illnesses on OSHA 300 Log of Work-related Injuries and illnesses and OSHA 300A Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses
- 2.6 HSO shall post an annual summary of occupational injuries and illnesses on each stations Health and Safety bulletin board. This summary shall consist of a copy of the year's totals from the Form OSHA 300A and the following information from that form: Calendar year covered, company name, establishment name, establishment address, certification signature, title, and date. The summary shall be completed April 30th

3.0 **DEFINITIONS**

4.0 **RESPONSIBILITY**

- **4.1** The Health and Safety Officer will ensure the reporting and recording-keeping of Injury and Illnesses.
- **4.2** All members will comply with injury and illness protocols

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

5.1 Where satellite stations maintain injury and illness reports the records shall be current within forty five days. Where a central office maintains injury and illness reports, the records shall be current within six days

12.01.02 ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION

1.1 <u>REFERENCE</u> WAC 296-305-01503

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- 2.1 After the emergency actions following incidents that cause serious injuries with immediate symptoms or exposure to occupational disease causing chemical or physical agents, a preliminary investigation of the cause of the incident shall be conducted. The investigation shall be conducted by a person designated, trained and qualified by the Chief of the Department or the Department Health and Safety Officer. The findings of the investigation shall be documented for reference at any time following formal investigations.
- **2.1.2** Within eight hours after a fatality or probable fatality of any member from a work-related incident or the inpatient hospitalization of two or more members as a result of a work-related incident, The Fire Chief or designee shall orally report the fatality/multiple hospitalization by telephone to 1-800-423-7233 or in person to the nearest office of the Department of Labor and Industries.
- **2.1.3** Equipment involved in an accident resulting in an immediate or probable fatality, shall not be moved, until a representative of the division of occupational Health and Safety and the Department of Labor and Industries investigates the accident and releases such equipment, *except* where removal is essential to prevent further accident. When necessary to remove the victim, such equipment may be moved only to the extent of making possible such removal. (If any equipment or Victims are to be moved, effort should be taken to document the scene before moving if at all possible)
- **2.1.4** Upon arrival of the Department of Labor and Industries' investigator, The Health and Safety Officer or designee shall assign as many personnel as are deemed necessary to assist the Department of Labor and Industries in conducting the investigation.
- **2.2** Fire District 5 shall preserve all records, photographic materials, audio, video, recordings, or other documentation concerning an accident for a period of seven years.
- **2.3** Accident information will be shared with personnel.

3.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u> N/A

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

- **4.1** The duties of the Health and Health and Safety Officer include ensuring that all reportable accidents are investigated and reported.
- **4.2** The Health and Safety officer will be responsible to define corrective action and shall ensure that accident reporting procedures are initiated as necessary per Department policy.

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

- **5.1** The purpose of an investigation is to find the cause of an accident and prevent further occurrences, not to fix blame. An unbiased approach is necessary to obtain objective findings.
- **5.1.1** Members (volunteer or career) who were driving a district vehicle or apparatus or were responding to an emergency call in there private vehicle, and cause \$1000 or more damage, injury or death shall be transported by the duty officer, Duty Chief or Health and Safety officer for urine drug/alcohol testing
- **5.1.2** Interview the injured party and available witnesses, as soon as possible, to determine the following:
 - (a) Circumstances preceding and surrounding the incident -- what were underlying and contributing causes, as well as immediate causes?
 - (b) What physical hazards existed at the time of the accident, such as unprotected openings, or housekeeping, slippery surfaces, protruding nails, etc?
 - (c) Were defective tools, equipment or materials provided to workers -- or were they improperly used?
 - (d) Was personal protective equipment provided, was PPE defective, not used, or used improperly?
 - (e) Did unsafe work practices contribute to the incident, including improper lifting or handling of materials?
 - (f) What Health and Safety rules or Health and Safety training might have prevented the accident?
 - (g) What unsafe conditions or unsafe actions were caused by a third party, i.e., another Department or a contractor?
- **5.1.3** If possible, interview injured individuals at the scene of the accident and "walk through" a reenactment. Be careful not to repeat the act that caused the injury.
- **5.1.4** Privacy is important during interviews. Interview witnesses one at a time. Talk with anyone who has knowledge of the accident, even if they did not actually witness the mishap. Express sincere appreciation to anyone who helped with the investigation.
- **5.1.5** Record names, addresses and statements of witnesses. Consider taking signed, dated statements if facts are unclear or an element of controversy exists.

- **5.1.6** If a third party or defective product contributed to the accident, save any evidence. It could be critical to the recovery of claim costs.
- **5.1.7** In major incidents, use sketches, diagrams and photos, to document details graphically. Take measurements when appropriate.
- **5.1.8** Define corrective actions that should be taken to prevent re-occurrence. Time tables must be established as to when the corrective action must be completed. Every investigation should include an action plan.

6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

12.01.03 ACCIDENT PREVENTION PROGRAM

1.0 <u>**REFERENCE**</u> WAC 296-305-01505 Policy 12.1.1, 12.1.2

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** It is the policy of this department to provide its employees with a safe and healthful work environment. The policies and guidelines in this Accident Prevention Program are designed to reduce or prevent employee occupational injuries or death.
- **2.2** Fire District 5 shall establish the position of Health and Safety Officer.
- **2.3** The Health and Safety Officer will be responsible ensuring that members/employees are trained, knowledgeable of, comply with, and follow the Accident Prevention/Health and Safety program:
- **2.3.1** How and when to report injuries, including instruction as to the location of first-aid facilities.
- **2.3.2** How to report unsafe conditions and practices.
- **2.3.3** The use, care, selection and maintenance of required personal protective equipment.
- **2.3.4** The proper actions to take in event of emergencies in the fire station including the routes of exiting from areas.
- **2.3.5** Describe the Department's total Accident Prevention/Health and Safety program
- **2.4** Inspections of fire stations shall be made at least monthly and records maintained to ensure that stations are reasonably free of recognized hazards. These inspections shall include, but not be limited to, tools, apparatus, extinguishers, protective equipment, and life Health and Safety equipment.

3.0 **DEFINITIONS**

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

- **4.1** The Fire Department's Health and Safety Officer has complete responsibility for the administration of the department's Accident Prevention and Health and Health and Safety Programs.
- **4.2** The Fire Department's Health and Safety Officer, through the fire chief, shall have the authority and responsibility to identify and recommend correction of Health and Safety hazards and act on all matters relating to the operation and administration of the Accident Prevention Program.

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

<u>5.1</u> The Total Health and Safety Program for Fire District 5 is composed of the following areas:

5.1.1 General Health & Health and Safety Program

- 1.01 Injury and illness reports for members/employees
- 1.02 Accident investigation
- 1.03 Accident prevention program
- 1.03.01 Health and Safety Committee
- 1.04 Fire department Health and Safety officer
- 1.06 Management's responsibility
- 1.05 Employee's responsibility
- 1.07 Safe place standards
- 1.08 First-aid Training
- 1.09 First Aid Kits
- 1.10 Violence in the workplace

5.1.2 Personal Protective Equipment & Clothing

- 2.01 Personal protective equipment and protective clothing
- 2.02 Station Work Uniform Career Staff/Summer Crew)
- 2.02.01 Station Work Uniform (Volunteers)
- 2.01.01 Eye and face protection
- 2.01.02 Hearing protection
- 2.01.03 Hand protection
- 2.01.04 Head protection
- 2.01.05 Foot protection
- 2.05 Body armor
- 2.06 Personal alert Health and Safety system (PASS) protection
- 2.07 Life Health and Safety ropes, harnesses, and hardware protection

5.1.3 Emergency Medical Protection

- 2.08 Emergency medical protection
- 2.09 Infectious Disease Control Liquid Borne Pathogens
- 2.010 Airborne Infectious Disease Control

5.1.3 Hazardous Chemical Protection

3.00 Hazardous materials protection

5.1.4 Respiratory equipment

4.01 Respiratory equipment protection

5.1.5 Automotive fire apparatus

- 5.01 Automotive fire apparatus equipment
- 5.02 Automotive apparatus operational rules
- 5.03 Fire apparatus maintenance and repair
- 5.04 Elevated platforms

5.1.7 Incident Management

- 6.01 Incident Management
- 6.02 Emergency Fire Ground Operations
- 6.03 Emergency Incident Accountability System
- 6.04 Civil Disturbance and/or Riots Risk Management
- 6.05 Fire Suppression
- 6.06 Overhaul & Post Fire Activities, Decon
- 6.07 Overhaul & Post Fire Activities
- 6.08 Water Incidents
- 6.09 Response to Electrical Hazards
- 6.10 Traffic Work Zone Safety
- 6.11 Clandestine Drug Labs
- 6.12 Emergency Decontamination
- 6.13 Fire Investigator Safety
- 6.14 Occupational Exposure to Heat and Cold Stress (Rehab)
- 6.15 Lockout-TagOut

Technical Rescue

7.01

5.1.8 Training

- 8.01 Fire Service Training
- 8.02 Fire Training Asbestos Hazards

5.1.9 Fire Service Equipment

- 9.01 Fire service equipment
- 9.02 Testing fire service equipment
- 9.03 Ground ladders

5.1.10 Facilities

- 10.01 General Facility Requirements
- 10.02 Sanitation, disinfection, cleaning and storage areas
- 10.03 Hose drying towers

5.1.11 Wildland Fire Fighting

- 11.01 Wildland fire operations
- 11.02 Heat Related Illness Prevention for Wildland (L&I Heat Stress)
- 11.03 Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment
- 11.04 Apparatus Standard for Wildland Fire Fighting
- 11.05 Occupant restraints and enclosures for Wildland fire fighting
- 11.06 Equipment for wildland fire fighting
- 11.07 Aircraft operations for fighting wildland fires
- 11.08 Training for wildland fire fighting

6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

N/A

7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

Appendix A

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12.01.03.01 HEALTH AND SAFETY COMMITTEE

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u> Policy 1.1.3

- **2.1** Fire District 5 will establish a Health and Safety committee to serve in an advisory capacity to the fire chief.
- **2.2** The Health and Safety Committee will formalize an accident prevention program that will recognize and eliminate the cause of accidents.
- **2.3** The frequency of Health and Safety meetings shall be determined by the Health and Safety committee, but shall not be less than one hour per calendar quarter Special meetings may be held at the request of either management or members as specified in the Health and Safety Committee's protocols.
- **2.4** Minutes shall be taken of all Health and Safety meetings. After review by the chief or his/her designee the minutes shall be conspicuously posted at all stations.
- **2.5** The number of employer-selected members shall not exceed the number of employee-elected members.
- **2.5.1** Employee members shall be elected by their peers.
- **2.6** Employee submitted written suggestions or complaints shall be considered. Action recommendations by the committee shall be transmitted in writing to the fire chief. The chief or his/her designated agent will reply to the submitter.
- **2.6.1** The Chief or designee will respond to written suggestions or complaints within 21 days of receipt.

3.0 **DEFINITIONS**

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

- **4.1** The Health and Safety Committee shall:
 - (a) Identify situations that may be a source of danger to members.
 - (b) Investigate complaints of violations of the Health and Safety Policy.
 - (c) Make recommendations to the Chief of the Department on matters reported to the committee and on rules and regulations promulgated by outside regulatory agencies.
 - (d) Evaluate Health and Safety rules and regulations established by Fire District 5 to comply with State mandates.

- (e) Review the Annual Injury and Illness report for trends.
- 5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>
- 6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES
- 7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

12.01.04 FIRE DEPARTMENT HEALTH AND SAFETY OFFICER

1.0 <u>**REFERENCE**</u> WAC 296-305-01507

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** The administrative duties and responsibilities of the Health and Safety Officer shall include the following. (Additional duties may be assigned as necessary)
- **2.1.1** Plan and coordinate Health and Safety activities.
- **2.1.2** Work closely with the Health and Safety committee.
- **2.1.3** Ensure all OSHA reportable injuries are investigated.
- **2.1.4** Devise corrective measures to prevent accidents.
- **2.2** Realizing Health and Safety training and Record keeping are management's responsibility, the Health and Safety officer shall ensure the following requirements are being met.
- **2.2.1** Ensure Health and Safety training objective for all employees are met and understood.
- **2.2.2** Ensure Health and Safety directives are complied with.
- **2.2.3** Ensure that records are kept, but not limited to the following:

2.2.3.1 Accidents

- 2.2.3.2 Injuries
- 2.2.3.3 Inspections
- **2.2.3.4** Exposures
- 2.2.3.5 Medical Monitoring
- **2.2.3.6** Health and Safety meetings
- **2.2.3.7** Apparatus
- 2.2.3.8 Equipment
- 2.2.3.9 Protective clothing
- 2.2.3.10 Other fire department Health and Safety activities

3.0 **DEFINITIONS**

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

- **4.1** The Fire Department's Health and Safety Officer has complete responsibility for the administration of the department's Accident Prevention and Health and Health and Safety Programs.
- **4.2** The Fire Department's Health and Safety Officer, through the fire chief, shall have the authority and responsibility to identify and recommend correction of Health and Safety hazards and act on all matters relating to the operation and administration of the Accident Prevention Program.
- **4.2.1** All members, shall cooperate to the fullest extent.
- **4.3** The Fire Department's Health and Safety Officer shall maintain a liaison with staff officers regarding recommended changes in equipment, procedures, and recommended methods to eliminate unsafe practices and reduce existing hazardous conditions.
- **4.4** The Health and Safety Officer shall work closely with the Health and Safety Committee and may be a member of the Committee

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

- 6.0 <u>ADDITIONAL REFERENCES</u> N/A
- 7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

12.01.06 MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

1.0 <u>**REFERENCE**</u> WAC 296-305-01509

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** Fire District 5 shall establish, supervise, maintain, and enforce:
- **2.1.1** A safe and healthful working environment, as it applies to both nonemergency and emergency conditions.
- **2.2** Fire District 5shall establish an accident prevention program which will include, but is not limited to:
 - (a) Programs for training employees in the fundamentals of accident prevention.
 - (b) Procedures to be used by the Department Health and Safety Officer and Incident Commander to ensure that emergency medical care is provided for members on duty.
 - (c) Instructions covering when personnel should commit to work activities within a hot zone. See policy12.05.01
 - (d) A policy that describes the right of every employee to notify Fire District 5 of potential life-threatening situations during emergency operations and describe how this notification should occur. See Policy12.01.03 (District 5 Accident Prevention Program)
- **2.3** Fire District 5 shall establish an accident investigation program
- **2.4** Members/employees who are under the influence of alcohol or drugs shall not participate in any fire department operations or other functions. This rule does not apply to persons taking prescription drugs as directed by a physician or dentist, providing such use does not endanger the employee or others.
- **2.5** Alcoholic beverages shall not be allowed in stations, except at those times when they are used as community centers, with approval of the Chief.
- **2.6** A bulletin board or posting area exclusively for Health and Safety information and posters shall be provided in each station and include WISHA form F416-081-000.
- **2.7** Fire District 5 shall maintain a hazard communication program which will provide information to all members and employees relative to hazardous chemicals or substances to which they are exposed, or may routinely be exposed to, in the course of their employment at our facilities
- **2.8** Fire District 5 shall establish and enforce a policy as to the roles and responsibilities of the Departments Health and Safety Officer on emergency incident sites.

3.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u> N/A

4.0 **RESPONSIBILITY**

- **4.1** The Assigned Deputy Chief shall be responsible for providing suitable expertise to comply with all testing requirements in WAC 296-305.
- **4.2** The Health and Safety Officer will be responsible for the Hazard Communication program
- 5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u> N/A
- 6.0 <u>ADDITIONAL REFERENCES</u> N/A

7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

A WISHA poster form F416-081-000 is required to be posted along with other Health and Safety education material

12.01.06.01 EMPLOYEE'S RESPONSIBILITY

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u>

WAC 296-305-01511

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** Members of YCFD#5 shall cooperate with other employees in efforts to eliminate accidents.
- **2.2** Each member of YCFD#5 or other employee shall comply with the provisions, Policies, and Guidelines of YCFD#5 and the provisions of WAC 296-305 which are applicable to his/her own actions and conduct in the course of his/her employment.
- **2.3** Members and other employees shall immediately notify the safety officer of unsafe conditions related to work practices, unsafe conditions, equipment, apparatus, or work places.
- **2.4** Members and other employees shall apply the principles of accident prevention in their work. They shall use all required safety devices, protective equipment, and safety practices, as provided and/or developed by YCFD#5.
- **2.5** Each member shall take proper care of all personal protective equipment.
- **2.6** Members shall attend required training and/or orientation programs designed to increase their competency in occupational safety and health.
- **2.7** Members who are under the influence of alcohol or drugs shall not participate in any fire department operations or other functions. This rule does not apply to persons taking prescription drugs as directed by a physician or dentist provided such use does not endanger the worker or others.

6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

12.01.07 SAFEPLACE STANDARD

1.0 REFERENCE WAC 296-305-01513

2.0 POLICY

- **2.1** Fire District 5 shall furnish and require the use of appropriate Health and Safety devices and safeguards for all their members and employees. All work methods, and operations shall be so designed as to promote the Health and Safety of members and employees. Fire District 5 will do everything reasonably necessary to protect the Health and Safety of members and employees.
- **2.2** No member or Fire District 5 representative shall:
- **2.2.1** Remove, displace, damage, destroy or carry off any Health and Safety device, safeguard, notice or warning.
- **2.2.2** Interfere in any way with the use of any Health and Safety device, method or process adopted for the protection of any member or employee.
- **3.0** All member of Fire Dist. 5 members shall, report unsafe acts, conditions or situations as soon as safely possible

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u> Assigned Deputy Chief

- 5.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u> N/A
- 6.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u> N/A
- 7.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES
- 8.0 <u>APPENDIX</u> N/A

12.01.08 FIRST-AID TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION

1.0 **REFERENCE**

WAC 296-305-01515

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** All members of YCFD#5 shall have as a minimum first-aid training as evidenced by a current, valid First-Aid, First Responder, EMT or Paramedic certification.
- **2.2** New members shall have such advanced first-aid training within 90 days of the date of their employment or enroll for training in the next available class for which they are eligible.
- **2.3** First-aid training and certification for other employees and members of YCFD#5 will conform to the requirements of chapter 296-24 WAC, Part A-1.
- **2.4** Fire service duties include exposure to Bloodborne pathogens. The requirements of WAC 296-305-01515 and chapter 296-62 WAC, Part J, Biological Agents, shall apply.

3.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

EMS Officer is responsible to schedule medical related classes.

6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

12.01.09 FIRST-AID KITS

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u>

WAC 296-305-01517

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** Fire District 5 will ensure the emergency medical care of members at each emergency incident, and as a minimum, the following items will be available at all times:
 - 1 (one) utility scissors, EMT-type
 - 1 CPR barrier
 - 3 (three) rolls 1 inch adhesive tape
 - 6 (six) 4" x 4" sterile, individually wrapped gauze pads
 - 4 (four) combination pads, sterile, individually wrapped
 - 4 (four) soft roller bandages, assorted size, sterile, individually wrapped cling type
 - 2 (two) burn sheets, sterile, individually wrapped
 - 2 (two) triangular bandages
 - 1 (one) multi-trauma dressing, sterile
 - 2 (two) supply disposable gloves
 - 2 (two) wire splints or equivalent
- **2.2** All fire stations shall maintain a first-aid kit. The kit shall contain at least the following items: 6 (six) 4" x 4" sterile, individually wrapped gauze pads
 - 4 (four) combination pads, sterile, individually wrapped
 - 2 (two) rolls 1 inch adhesive tape
 - 4 (four) soft roller bandages, assorted size, sterile, individually wrapped cling type
 - 2 (two) triangular bandages
 - 1 (one) utility scissors, EMT-type
 - 1 (one) pair tweezers
 - 1 (one) package assorted adhesive bandages
 - 2 (two) supply disposable gloves
- **2.3** All fire apparatus shall contain a first-aid kit as described in WAC chapter 296-800-150.
- **2.4** When providing emergency services to the public, Fire District 5 shall conform to the requirements of chapter 18.73 RCW Emergency Care and Transportation Services and chapter 248-17 WAC, Ambulance Rules and Regulations which require additional first-aid equipment.

3.0 **DEFINITIONS**

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

Assigned Deputy Chief

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

N/A

6.0 <u>ADDITIONAL REFERENCES</u> N/A

7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

N/A

12.01.10 VIOLENCE IN THE WORKPLACE

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u>

WAC 296-24-073(1) WAC 296-24-073(2)

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

2.1 Zero tolerance

YCFD#5 has a policy of zero tolerance for violence. If you engage in any violence in the workplace, or threaten violence in the workplace, your employment will be reviewed by the fire chief for possibly termination. No talk of violence or joking about violence will be tolerated.

"Violence" includes physically harming another, shoving, pushing, harassing, intimidating, coercing, brandishing weapons, and threatening or talking of engaging in those activities. It is the intent of this policy to ensure that everyone associated with YCFD#5, including employees, volunteers and visitors, never feels threatened by any employee's actions or conduct.

2.2 Workplace security measures

In an effort to fulfill this commitment to a safe work environment for employees, volunteers and visitors, a simple rule has been created. It is:

Access to YCFD#5's secured property (maintenance shop, storage building and fenced areas in Zillah) after hours is limited to those who are a paid staff or volunteer firefighter for the district.

The public can access district headquarters station during business hours and other volunteer (unoccupied) stations with a paid staff or volunteer firefighter present.

2.3 Reporting violence

It is everyone's responsibility to prevent violence in the workplace. You can help by reporting what you see in the workplace that could indicate that a co-worker is in trouble. You are in a better position than management to know what is happening with those you work with.

You are encouraged to report any incident that may involve a violation of any of the district's policies that are designed to provide a comfortable workplace environment. Concerns may be presented to your supervisor.

All reports will be investigated and information will be kept confidential.

2.4 Education offerings

In order to promote a peaceful working environment, we encourage supervisors and employees to enroll in courses to learn more about working with each other. Courses covering communication, problem solving, building effective working relationships, stress management, and related or similar course topics are supported by tuition reimbursement, offered by our training department and, where appropriate, supported for attendance at outside seminars.

2.5 Incident management

In the event of a major workplace incident that affects, or has the potential to affect, the mental health of our workforce, the district will provide initial counseling and support services to those employees and family members affected. As the crisis passes and support systems are put into place for individuals affected by the incident, the

district will make every effort to return to normal business operations. A reasonable effort will be made to notify employees, and others who need to know of the status of business operations directly whenever possible. In cases where direct contact is not possible or practical, an effort will be made to communicate through the news media and other available resources.

3.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

The Deputy Chief of Operations is responsible to oversee this

Appendix A

Firefighter Physical Ability Job Functions (Physical Attributes)

Environmental Conditions

District Forms (Online Version, Forms are in the members area) Fit For Duty

Injury Report

Vehicle Accident Report

Incident Report (Close Call Report)

Lost or Damaged Equipment

Witness form

Safety Concern Form

FIREFIGHTER PHYSICAL ABILITY JOB FUNCTIONS Physical Attributes

Static Strength

Carry and raise ladders Wear complete turnout gear and carry a ladder or hose Carry injured people up stairs Lift heavy objects off trapped people Lift hose

Explosive Strength

Run up stairs with equipment Jump to avoid falling object Carry ladders over objects Remove person from burning building Cut a hole in the roof Kick door in Advance charged hose line Breach a wall

Dynamic Strength

Climb ladders with equipment, hoses and personal protective clothing and equipment Pull hoses Pull self and equipment over fences Carry equipment in and out of buildings Climb hillsides in "bunker clothes" in grass fires

Trunk Strength

Lift hose Perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation Lift people on an EMS run Pick up bodies Overhaul and cleanup

Stamina

Pull ceiling Repeat fires Salvage and cleanup, taking down walls Climb stairs with equipment Shift hose lines Hold and operate the "rescue equipment e.g. jaws of life," especially in awkward positions

Effort

Repeat fires Multiple tasks at a fire Remove a person trapped in a vehicle Make a rescue

Extent Flexibility

Fire cleanup operations Lay hose lines Cleanup Crawl through attics Extricate victim from a car Roof work Remove victims from cars Chop a hole in the roof Climb hillside covered with brush

Dynamic Flexibility

Pull ceiling Chop though a wall Extend ladders Saw, kick down door Cardiopulmonary-resuscitation

Mobility

Move within a dark building Climb stairs, ground ladders Climb over piles of fire debris Flee falling objects Walk fast for alarm Crawl and search through a building full of smoke Remove boxes and other debris during overhaul phase

Speed of Limbs

Drive an emergency vehicle Brake continuously during response Swing an ax

Gross Body Coordination

Climb a ladder though opening in a roof Stand on pitched roof using a chain saw Get out of a burning structure Operate a charged hose line Roof work Get through building's small places

Gross Body Equilibrium

Balance on pitched roof Balance with backpack on an inclined surface Walk on a concrete beam Balance on a ladder on roof Carry a body down the ladder

Arm-Hand Steadiness

Apply traction Hold hose lines Hold the hose line Steady Ladder movements Apply first aid methods

Manual Dexterity

Disassemble machinery Repair chain saw Operate hand tools Assemble and connect equipment Aid car work Tie knots on hose Use a spanner wrench

Finger Dexterity

Mechanical repairs Find a pulse Operate a throttle on a pump Couple and uncouple hose

Near Vision

Read instructions Read chemical labels on containers Read prescription bottles

Far Vision

Avoid electrical wires See hazards in smoky buildings through mask

Color Vision Use color-coded safety equipment Identify objects in a fire

Hear Conversation in a Quiet Environment

Hearing Conversation in a Noisy Environment

Localize sound in rescues Avoid unseen hazards Hear under adverse conditions with high ambient noise levels Hear instructions (verbal) Hear radio instructions

Hearing Direction

Localize cries for help

Sound Discrimination

Hear verbal instructions in a noisy environment Hear radio instructions in a noisy environment Hear radio instructions above the noise of the pump panel

Night Vision

Drive at night, travel across irregular surfaces Read addresses at night Perform cleanup activities in limited light Conduct search and rescue in dark building

Depth Perception Climb while balancing on a roof Go up and down ladders Estimate hose distances Estimate driving hazards

Smell

Smell material burning

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

- 1. Fifty to ninety percent of work time is spent outside a building and exposed to the sun, wind, rain, or snow.
- Firefighters must infrequently tolerate frequent extreme fluctuations of temperature. Environment outside building may be 5° to 40° degrees F, but inside Firefighters are doing heavy work in hot buildings (up to 1000*F) while wearing equipment which significantly impairs body cooling systems.
- Firefighters must work in environments that vary greatly from low to high humidity. Turn-out equipment significantly impairs body cooling mechanisms.
- 4. There is the possibility that Firefighters may be working under wet and muddy conditions.
- 5. Firefighters must frequently perform work on slippery surfaces including rooftops.
- Firefighters face the possibility of sustaining a severe injury (cuts, bruises, burns, strains, fractures, or amputations) on the job.
- Firefighters may be required to perform work from aerial ladders, scaffolding, roofs, or other elevations over 12 feet from the ground.
- 8. Firefighters are required to perform work in confined spaces or cramped body positions (e.g., attics, cars, under houses, closets).
- Firefighters often work on or about moving machinery or equipment or in the vicinity of vehicles in motion (e.g., chain saws, fire trucks, cutting torches).
- 10. Firefighters are exposed to vibration when riding in fire trucks or operating chain saws.
- 11. Firefighters may be intermittently exposed to noise levels over 90 dba when riding fire trucks under emergency conditions and when fighting fires.

- 12. Firefighters are exposed to the possibility of burn injuries caused by heat, fire, chemicals or electricity.
- 13. Firefighters may have occasional exposure to non-ionizing radiation (ships or rooftops).
- 14. Firefighters have intermittent exposure to dust that may contain carcinogens (such as asbestos or benzopyrene) during clean-up operations.
- 15. Firefighters have potential exposure to respiratory irritants and sensitizes, especially during clean-up operations (irritant chemicals, smoke, isocyanates, etc.).
- 16. Firefighters have potential exposure to toxic substances (such as hydrogen cyanide and hydrochloric acid from plastic's fires, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, or organic solvents).
- 17. Firefighters may occasionally have skin contact with oil and grease, especially during maintenance and repair of firefighting equipment.
- 18. Firefighters may encounter noxious odors (burning flesh, chemical spills).
- 19. Firefighters may work with or near substances that may explode.
- 20. Firefighters may be exposed to uninsulated or unshielded electrical equipment.
- 21. Firefighters may encounter radiation hazards (isotopes in hospitals, laboratories).
- 22. Firefighters riding Aid cars may have exposure to infectious agents (such as hepatitis B virus).
- 23. Firefighters are often exposed to the following stressors:
 - a. Tight time frames and critical deadlines in life-threatening emergency situations.
 - b. Acutely injured people and their families and friends
 - c. Crucial decisions in emergency situations that involve public safety and safety of fellow Firefighters and self.
 - d. Tasks requiring long periods of intense concentration

- e. Unpleasant situations (e.g., burned people or animals).
- f. 24-hour shifts, of which sleep is sporadic or non-existent.
- g. The job of firefighter is complex and extremely variable from shift to shift.
- 24. Firefighters are required to use positive pressure breathing apparatus with 1.5 inches of water column resistance to exhalation at 40 liters per minute.

Section 02 Personal Protective Equipment and Clothing

12.02.01 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u> WAC 296-305-02001 WAC 296-305-02002

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** Fire District 5 shall provide and maintain at no cost to the employee, the appropriate protective ensemble/protective clothing (PPE) to protect from the hazards to which the member is or is likely to be exposed. Fire District 5 shall ensure the use of all protective clothing required by WAC 296-305-02001. A full PPE ensemble designed and designated for the task, shall be donned and worn.
- **2.2** Members shall be trained in donning, doffing, care, use, inspection, maintenance and limitations of the protective garments assigned to them or available for their use.

- **2.3** Protective clothing shall be used and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. This requirement applies to member's personally owned protective garments authorized for use.
- **2.4** Fire District 5 shall provide for the cleaning of soiled or contaminated protective clothing at no cost to the employee. Such cleaning shall be performed by either a cleaning service or at a fire department facility that is equipped to handle contaminated clothing.
- **2.4.1** Contaminated PPE shall be isolated and the contaminants identified if possible.
- **2.4.2** Decontamination shall be performed by a qualified person following established procedures that follows State and or manufactures requirements.
- **2.5** Personal protective clothing shall be of a type specified by NIOSH, MSHA, NFPA, ANSI or as specifically referenced in WAC 296-305.
- 2.5.1 All firefighting clothing shall meet the requirements of the 1991 edition of NFPA 1971
 Standard on Protective Clothing for Structural Firefighting or the 1997 edition of NFPA 1971,
 Standard on Protective Ensemble for Structural Fire Fighting.
- **2.6** Members shall not wear any clothing that is determined to be unsafe due to poor thermal stability or poor flame resistance when engaged in or exposed to the hazards of structural fire fighting.
- **2.6.1** Because it is impossible to ensure that every member will respond to an incident in a station/work uniform or will change out of fabrics that have poor thermal stability or ignite easily, before donning protective garments, Fire District 5 shall inform members of the hazards of fabrics that melt, drip, burn, stick to the skin and cause burns to the wearer due to poor thermal stability or poor flame resistance.
- **2.7** Repairs to turnout clothing shall be done to the manufacturer's specification by individuals who have been trained by the manufacturer or their designated agent.
- **2.7.1** Repairs must be made using materials and methods in accordance with the applicable standards under which the article was produced.
- **2.7.2** Repairs include any and all alterations, modifications, additions, deletions or any other changes made to the manufacturer's specification.
- **2.8** All provided clothing shall be inspected semiannually by member issued the gear Inspection intervals shall not exceed six months.

3.0 DEFINITIONS N/A

4.0 **RESPONSIBILITY**

- **4.1** Assigned Deputy Chief shall ensure compliance with this policy.
- **4.2** All turnout clothing shall be inspected semi-annually by an individual qualified and designated by Fire District 5

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

- **5.1** The specific manufacturer recommendations should be referenced for donning, doffing, care, use, inspection, maintenance, limitations and retirement of protective clothing garments.
- **5.2** Protective coats and pants must not be kept in direct contact with flame or molten metal. These protective coats and pants are not designed to provide protection for proximity to fire entry applications nor from radiological, biological, or chemical hazards.
- **5.3** Soiled PPE should be cleaned before inspection to ensure proper detection of damage such as discoloration and/or heat damage that may be masked.
- **5.3.1** Discolored areas indicate excessive exposure to heat and/or flame impingement. If these areas are damaged, they need to be thoroughly checked for strength loss or other signs of degradation. In protective clothing, all three layers should be examined for damage if the outer shell is charred.
- **5.3.2** Fabric or material damage is evidenced by rips, tears, cuts abrasion, worn areas and fraying. To check for weakening of fabric, flex and attempt to tear and to push a finger or thumb through the material. The extent and complexity of damage should be used to determine the appropriate follow-up action. Large areas where quilt stitching in the liner is broken or missing may indicate the need to replace the liner.
- **5.3.4** Thread or seam damage is evidenced by skipped, broken or missing stitches. All layers of the PPE must be checked for any type of stitch or seam failure.
- **5.3.5** Turnout clothing which is damaged or does not comply with manufacturer specifications, shall not be used or worn.
- **5.3.6** Inspection intervals and washing of PPE shall not exceed 6 months.

7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

A-7.0 INSPECTION

Inspection programs serve two primary purposes. To ensure that the Fire Fighter's Personal Protective Equipment will provide its designed protection and provide a means to document the service and wear life characteristics of the department's PPE.

A systematic and routine top-to-bottom inspection should be made, while wearing protective gloves, to all PPE to confirm its serviceability. Some fire departments have discovered that
inspection programs are more consistent if performed by the same designated group of trained individuals. Outlined below is a straightforward inspection program including a simple grading scale which can be used to identify the PPE's current condition. Completing and documenting the results of routine inspections is recommended to ensure that unsafe PPE is found and removed from service

- A. Inspection Frequency: Inspections should be performed upon receipt of new PPE, at least once a month, after each cleaning, and/or following any application where the PPE has been damaged or contaminated. In the event of exposure to hazardous materials, PPE should be isolated and inspected.
- B. Inspection Grading Scale: The grading scale is designed to assist fire department personnel in identifying and documenting the condition of all PPE.
 - 1. New or as-new Condition: Newly purchased equipment or equipment that is in like new condition.
 - 2. Good Condition: Equipment is in good serviceable condition. The equipment may show wear but replacement is not necessary.
 - 3. Immediate Replacement: Equipment is unsafe and should be removed from service. PPE may be repaired or retired after further inspection.
 - ** Maintenance Needed: This symbol next to a number (defined above) can be used to indicate that maintenance is necessary. Maintenance details should be described in the "Comments" section of the inspection form.
- C. General areas of inspection. Inspect every article of personal protective equipment for the following types of wear or damage. Soiled PPE should be cleaned before inspection to ensure proper detection of damage such as discoloration and/or heat damage that may be masked. Each of these damage... types indicate a potential problem with the protective features of the PPE and apply to all PPE including helmets, boots, gloves, and protective garments.
- D. Cleanliness, or lack thereof, can indicate contamination of the PPE with foreign substances that may be flammable, toxic, and/or carcinogenic. Soiled PPE should be cleaned and restored to 'good" condition.
- E. Char, Heat Damage, or burned areas indicate excessive exposure to heat and/or flame impingement. These areas are damaged and need to be thoroughly checked for strength loss or other signs of degradation. In protective clothing, all three layers should be examined for damage if the outer shell is charred.
- F. Fabric or Material Damage is evidenced by rips, tears, cuts, abraded or worn areas, fraying, weak or easily torn areas, and others. This type of damage has many possible causes and can often be repaired. To check for weakening of fabric, flex, attempt to tear, and attempt to push a finger or thumb through the material. The extent and complexity of damage should be used to determine the appropriate follow-up action. Large areas where quilt stitching is broken or

missing may indicate the need to replace the liner.

- G. Thread or Seam Damage is evidenced by skipped, broken, or missing stitches. All layers of the PPE must be checked for any type of stitch or seam failure.
- H. Discoloration can indicate many types of possible damage including: dye loss, frosting, heat degradation, chemical contamination, and others. These areas should be thoroughly checked for strength and integrity. Any loss of strength or weakening of the material(s) is a sign of damage and grounds for removal from service for repair or retirement.
- I. Dye loss resulting from heat or chemical contamination (as opposed to general fabric fading) should be thoroughly checked as to the severity of the damage.
- J. Reflective trim may be missing, loose, burned, melted, or have lost its retro-reflective properties. Trim may appear to be undamaged to the human eye when it has actually lost much of the ability to reflect. A simple 'flashlight" test for checking retro-reflective properties is: Hold a bright, "focused' beam, flashlight at eye level, either next to the temple or on the bridge of the nose. Stand at least 20 feet (40 feet is better) from the trim sample; aiming the light beam at the sample. Note the brightness of the reflected light coming back comparing this with a sample of "new" trim. Replace trim if the reflected light is substantially less than that seen on the new trim.
- K. Specific Areas of Inspection: In addition to the above general inspection items, check each article of personal protective equipment for these PPE "item" specific forms of (possible) damage.
 - 1. Helmets (Structural and Wildland)
 - (a) Shell
 - (b) Bubbling of shell material Delamination or soft spots Dents, cracks nicks, gouges, flaking
 - (c) Loss of surface gloss
 - 2. Face Shield or Goggles
 - (a) Reduced clarity
 - (b) Scratches
 - (c) Cracks
 - (d) Warping
 - (e) Attachment hardware
 - (f) Retention system (elasticity, hardware, seal)
 - 3. Inner Shell and impact Liner
 - (a) Warping
 - (b) Wear
 - (c) Broken or missing components
 - (d) Proper installation and attachment
 - 4. Suspensions

- (a) Cracked or missing suspension components
- (b) Torn head band or size adjustment slots
- (c) Stripped adjustment ratchet knobs
- (d) Reduced pliability and other signs of wear
- (e) Proper installation and fit
- 5. Crown Straps and Ear Covers
 - (a) Proper installation and fit
- 6. Chin Strap
 - (a) Fasteners
 - (b) Slides and Closures
- 7. Hoods
 - (a) Shrinkage
 - (b) Loss of elasticity
 - (c) Seam integrity
 - (d) Closure system
- 8. Coats and Pants
 - (a) Outer Shell
 - (1) Damage to pockets
 - (2) Hardware
 - (3) Reinforcements
 - (4) Seam integrity/quilt stitching
 - (5) Closure system
 - (b) Moisture Barrier and Thermal Liner
 - (1) Delamination of seam seals
 - (2) Seam integrity
 - (3) Attachment system (to outer sh
 - (c) Protective Wristlets (coat only)
 - (1) Shrinkage
 - (2) Loss of elasticity
 - (3) Seam integrity
 - (4) Thumb hole elongation
 - (d) Suspenders (Pants only)
 - (1) Shrinkage
 - (2) Loss of elasticity
 - (3) Seam integrity

- (e) Gloves
 - (1) Shrinkage
 - (2) Loss of elasticity/flexibility
 - (3) Seam integrity
- (f) Footwear, Protective
 - (1) Loss of elasticity
 - (2) Delamination of seam seals
 - (3) Material damage
 - (4) Steel toe, shank damage
 - (5) Sole tread wear
 - (6) Waterproofness
- (g) Footwear: Leather
 - (1) Steel toe, shank damage
 - (2) Rips, tears, holes
 - (3) Sole tread wear
 - (4) Closure system
 - (5) Waterproofness

(h) Station/Work Uniform and Wildland Garments

- (1) Seam integrity
- (2) Damaged pockets
- (3) Closure systems

12.02.02 STATION WORK UNIFORMS (Career Staff/Summer Crew)

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** Fire District 5 shall provide and maintain, a station work uniform at no cost to members.
- **2.1.1** Station work uniforms shall be worn by all members assigned in an on-duty status including weekly volunteer drills.

- **2.2** Station work uniforms shall be used and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- **2.3** Fire District 5 shall provide for the cleaning of soiled or contaminated station/work uniforms at no cost to the employee.
- **2.4** Station Work uniforms are not themselves intended as primary protective garments and must be used in conjunction with full protective clothing ensembles appropriate to the hazards and or risks identified.
- **2.4.1** Members may not affix any emblem or other ancillary item to a station work uniform without the written permission of Fire District 5
- **2.4.2** Station work uniforms provided shall meet the requirements specified in WAC 296-305 and NFPA 1990 or 1994 Edition of NFPA 1975. <u>Standard on Station/Work Uniforms for Fire and Emergency Services.</u>
- **2.4.3** Station/work uniforms include trousers and/or coveralls.
- **2.5** Members shall not wear any clothing that is determined to be unsafe due to poor thermal stability or poor flame resistance when engaged in or exposed to structural fire fighting hazards.
- **2.5.1** Because it is impossible to ensure that every member will respond to an incident in a station work uniform or will change out of fabrics that have poor thermal stability or ignite easily, before donning protective garments, Fire District 5 will inform members of the hazards of fabrics that melt, drip, burn, stick to the skin and cause burns to the wearer due to poor thermal stability or poor flame resistance

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

- **5.1** Cotton and cotton blend shirts and underclothing may be worn by members. Clothing that is made from 100% natural fibers or blends that are principally natural fibers should be selected over fabrics that have poor thermal stability or ignite easily.
- **5.3** Members shall be responsible to use and wear the provided station work uniform(s).

6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

12.02.02.01 STATION WORK UNIFORMS (Volunteers)

1.0 <u>**REFERENCE**</u> WAC 296-305-02001(6)

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** Fire District 5 does not require or provide a station work uniform.
- **2.1.1** Members may not affix any emblem or other ancillary item to clothing without the written permission of Fire District 5
- **2.2** Members shall not wear any clothing that is determined to be unsafe due to poor thermal stability or poor flame resistance when engaged in or exposed to structural fire fighting hazards.
- **2.2.1** When attending drills, members shall not wear any clothing that is determined to be unsafe due to poor thermal stability or poor flame resistance
- **2.3** Because it is possible that members will respond to an incident in fabrics that have poor thermal stability or ignite easily Fire District 5 will inform members of the hazards of fabrics that melt, drip, burn, stick to the skin and cause burns to the wearer due to poor thermal stability or poor flame resistance.

3.0 **DEFINITIONS**

Volunteer: Members not required to work a regular scheduled shift, Fire Dist. 5 Is not their primary source of employment.

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

5.1 Cotton and cotton blend shirts and underclothing may be worn by members. Clothing that is made from 100% natural fibers or blends that are principally natural fibers should be selected over fabrics that have poor thermal stability or ignite easily.

6.0 <u>ADDITIONAL REFERENCES</u>

7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

12.02.01.01 EYE AND FACE PROTECTION

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u> WAC 296-305-02004

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** Face and eye protection shall be provided and used by members engaged in fire suppression and other operations involving hazards to the eye and face.
- **2.2** Persons whose vision requires the use of corrective lenses or spectacles, and who are required by this standard to wear eye protection, shall wear goggles or spectacles of one of the following types:
 - (a) Spectacles with protective lenses that provide optical correction.
 - (b) Goggles that can be worn over corrective spectacles without disturbing the adjustment of the spectacles.
 - (c) Goggles that incorporate corrective lenses mounted behind the protective lens.
- **2.3** The care, use, maintenance and limitations for any type of eye or face protection shall follow the manufacturers suggested recommendations.
- **2.4** Goggles shall be inspected, cleaned and disinfected prior to being re-issued to other members.
- **2.5** For members who do not have a helmet face shield for eye and face protection, flexible or cushioned fitting goggles shall be provided.

3.0 DEFINITIONS N/A

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

- **4.1** Assigned Deputy Chief shall be responsible for the purchase of all eye and face protection.
- **4.2** Assigned Deputy Chief shall be responsible for ensuring the routine inspection repair and replacement of all eye and face protection.
- **4.3** Members shall be responsible for the routine maintenance of eye/face protection following the manufacturer's recommendations.

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

N/A

12.02.01.02 HEARING PROTECTION

1.0 <u>**REFERENCE**</u> WAC 296-305-02005

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** Fire District 5 will administer a continuing, effective, hearing conservation program whenever members noise exposure equal or exceed an eight-hour time-weighted average (TWA) sound level of 85 decibels (DBA).
- **2.2** Noise levels in apparatus and in the station/work area will be determined by the Safety Officer for the purpose of the hearing conservation program.
- **2.2.1** The hearing conservation program shall be provided at no cost to employees/members.
- **2.3** Hearing protection shall be provided for and used by all members when exposed to an eighthour time weighted average of 85 DBA or greater or when exposed to noise in excess of 125 dBA from power tools, engine warm up's, drafting, or other such activities, except in situations where the use of such protective equipment would create an additional hazard to the user such as in fire suppression.
- **2.4** All members shall participate in the hearing conservation training program.
- **2.5** Annual training is required in the use and care of all hearing protectors provided to members.
- **2.6** For existing fire apparatus that cannot be brought into compliance with the referenced WAC. Fire District 5 will provide members with hearing protectors.

$3.0 \quad \underline{\text{DEFINITIONS}}_{N/A}$

N/A

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

- **4.1** Health and Safety Officer is responsible for administering the Department Hearing Conservation Program.
- **4.2** Testing, when necessary, will be done by qualified hearing testing facility.
- **4.3** Members are responsible for selecting the appropriate level of hearing protection consistent with the risk or hazard involved.

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

5.1 Hearing protectors will be placed on each apparatus for each assigned person.

5.2 Members should use the hearing protection provided during non-emergency situations where loud noise is present e.g. pump tests, apparatus and power equipment checks and on appropriate drills.

12.02.01.03 HAND PROTECTION

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u>

WAC 296-305-02004(3)

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** Fire District 5 will provide hand protection for members engaged in emergency response activities including fire fighting or rescue.
- **2.2** Member's gloves used during structural fire fighting operations including rescue of victims from fires and emergency medical operations where sharp or rough surfaces are likely to be encountered such as victim extrications, shall meet the requirements of 1991 Edition of NFPA 1971 or 1997 Standard On Protective Clothing Gloves for Structural Fire Fighting 1973, 1993 Edition.
- **2.2** Fire District 5 shall establish and follow guidelines for the care, use, cleaning, selection, maintenance replacement, and retirement criteria set forth by the manufacturer.
- **2.3** It shall be the responsibility of every member to use and wear the appropriate gloves provided.

3.0 **RESPONSIBILITY**

- **3.1** Assigned Deputy Chief shall be responsible for the purchase of gloves and ensuring that manufacturers provide complete inspection criteria for the gloves provided.
- **3.2** Assigned Deputy Chief responsible for ensuring the inspection, repair, retirement and replacement of gloves following the manufacturer's recommendations.
- **3.3** Members are responsible for selecting the appropriate level of hand protection consistent with the risk or hazards provided.

4.0 **DEFINITIONS**

N/A

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

- **5.1** Structural fire fighting gloves are intended to provide limited thermal physical protection to the hands and wrists.
- **5.1.1** Gloves should not be kept in direct contact with flame or molten metal. Structural gloves are not intended to provide protection for proximity fire entry applications nor from radiological or chemical hazards.

- **5.2** When inspecting gloves, check for loss of elasticity/flexibility, seam integrity and liner pullout stitching worn or disintegrated, glove insulation worn through, holes or splitting, and worn Velcro if applicable.
- **5.3** Care for any glove should follow the manufacturer's recommendations.

6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

N/A

12.02.01.04 HEAD PROTECTION

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u>

WAC 296-305-02004 (6)

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** Fire District 5 will provide helmets that meet the requirements of NFPA 1972, 1987 or current edition to members who engage in, or are exposed to, the hazards of structural fire fighting.
- **2.1.1** Helmets shall be provided with face shields or goggles.
- **2.1.2** Helmet accessories shall not interfere with the function of the helmet or its components/ parts and shall not degrade the helmets performance.
- **2.1.3** Helmet's shall be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. No modifications shall be made without prior written approval from the manufacturer.
- **2.1.4** Fire District 5 shall follow the manufacturer's recommendations regarding cleaning, painting, marking, storage, and frequency and details of inspection.
- 3.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u> N/A

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

- **4.1** Members shall be responsible for the routine inspection and cleaning of helmets.
- **4.2** Assigned Deputy Chief shall be responsible for the inspection, repair and replacement of helmets.

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

5.1 See Appendix for inspection instructions

6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

12.02.01.04 FOOT PROTECTION FOR STRUCTURAL FIRE FIGHTING

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u>

WAC 296-305-02013

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- 2.1 YCFD#5 shall provide protective footwear to all members for use during structural fire fighting operations. Protective footwear shall comply with NFPA 1974, 1987 or the Current Standard 1971,. 1997.
- **2.3** Members shall be trained in the care, use maintenance and retirement criteria for footwear in conjunction with the manufacturers instructions.
- 2.4 Structural fire fighting footwear is designed to provide limited thermal and physical protection to the wearers feet and ankles. The use of protective footwear must be consistent with manufacturers recommendations. This requirement applies to members personally owned protective footwear.
- **2.5** Protective footwear should be cared for in conformance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- **2.6** Protective footwear which is damaged or does not comply with manufacturer's specifications, shall not be used or worn.

3.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

- **4.1** Members are responsible for the proper selection and use of protective footware.
- **4.2** The Deputy Chief of Training is responsible for inspecting and determining the need to repair and/or replacement protective footwear.

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

5.1 The manufacturer's recommendations will be consulted regarding inspection, care, use, maintenance, limitations and/or retirement criteria.

- **5.2** Protective footwear should be inspected for loss of elasticity, delamination of seam seals, material damage, steel toe and/or shank damage, sole tread wear, Waterproofness, rips, tears, holes, foreign objects and closure systems.
- **5.3** Routine cleaning must be consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- 5.4 Protective footware must not be kept in direct contact with flame or molten metal.. Protective footware is not designed to provide protection for proximity or fire entry applications nor from radiological, biological or chemical hazards.

6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

12.02.05 BODY ARMOR

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u>

WAC 296-305-02012

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** Body armor when provided shall be used by members during operations that present a hazard from ballistic weapons fire or similar risk, whether real or potential, for their protection.
- **2.2** Body armor shall be used, maintained, cleaned and stored in compliance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- **2.3** All protective body armor shall meet or exceed National Institute of Justice NIF 0101. 04; Threat Level II requirements or the June 2001 revision, NIJ 0101.04A.
- **2.4** Body armor shall be correctly fitted following the manufacturer's recommendations and shall not be used beyond the manufacturer's warranty.

3.0 **RESPONSIBILITY**

3.1 Deputy Chief shall be responsible for managing the body armor program.

4.0 **DEFINITIONS**

- 5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>
- 6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES
- 7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

N/A

12.02.06 PERSONAL ALERT SAFETY SYSTEM (PASS) PROTECTION

1.0 <u>**REFERENCE**</u> WAC 296-305-02017

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** Fire District 5 will provide an SCBA equipped with a PASS device for use in an IDLH atmosphere.
- **2.2** Without exception each member working in a hazardous area requiring the use of selfcontained breathing apparatus (SCBA) shall wear and use a PASS device. Use of breathing apparatus shall mean that members have face pieces in place and are breathing air from the supply provided.
- **2.2.1** Each PASS device shall be tested routinely to ensure it is ready for use, <u>and immediately prior</u> to its use.
- **2.3** PASS devices shall meet the requirements of the 1993 edition of NFPA 1982 Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems.

3.0 **DEFINITIONS**

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

Assigned Deputy Chief is responsible for the care, use maintenance and repair of our PASS devices.

4.1 Assigned Deputy Chief shall be responsible for maintaining and repairing of PASS devices in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

- 5.1 PASS device shall be utilized when personnel are required to enter an IDLH atmosphere
- **5.2** This requirement to wear SCBA equipped with a PASS device includes all members operating:
 - a) In an active fire area.
 - b) Directly above an active fire area.
 - c) In a potential explosion or fire area, including gas leaks and fuel spills.
 - d) Where products of combustion are visible in the atmosphere.
 - e) Where invisible contaminants are suspected to be present e.g. carbon monoxide.

- f) Where toxic products are present, suspected to be present, or may be released without warning.
- g) In any confined space which has not been tested to establish respiratory safety.
- **5.3** Each PASS device shall be tested immediately prior to each use to ensure it is ready for use.
 - a) PASS devices shall be tested during monthly vehicle checks
 - b) Whenever a replacement SCBA unit is issued.
 - c) After each use.
- **5.5** Batteries shall be changed twice a year, or as needed
- **5.6** If an SCBA Integrated pass device is found to be faulty, the SCBA will be immediately taken out of service and a tag stating it is out of service shall be placed on the SCBA as soon as possible.

6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCE

7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

Manufacturer's manual

12.02.07 LIFE SAFETY ROPES, HARNESSES, AND HARDWARE

1.0 <u>**REFERENCE**</u> WAC 296-305-02019 Policy 12.1.1

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** Ropes used to support the weight of members or other persons during emergency operations, or during training evolutions shall be life safety rope.
- **2.2** Life safety rope used for rescue at fires, or other emergency incidents, or for training, shall be permitted to be reused if inspected before, and after, each such use in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and:
 - a) Has not been visually damaged by the exposure to heat, direct flame impingement, chemical exposure, or abrasion.
 - b) Has not been subjected to any impact load.
 - c) Has not been exposed to chemical liquids, solids, gases, mists, or vapors of any materials, known to deteriorate rope.
- **2.3** Rope used for training evolutions shall be designated as training rope and shall be permitted to be reused if inspected before and after each use in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- **2.4** The destruction of a rope means that it shall be removed from service and altered in such a manner that it could not be mistakenly used as a life safety rope. This includes disposal or removal of labels and cutting into short lengths to be used for utility purposes.
- **2.5** Class I safety harnesses shall be used for fire fighter attachment to ladders and aerial devices.
- **2.6** Class II and Class III life safety harnesses shall be utilized for fall arrest and repelling operations.
- **2.3** Rescue ropes shall be padded when deployed over edges or rough surfaces.

3.0 **DEFINITIONS**

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

- **4.1** Rope inspection shall be conducted in accordance with rope inspection procedures established and recommended as adequate by the rope manufacturer to assure rope is suitable for reuse.
- **4.2** All repairs to life safety harnesses shall be done by an authorized manufacturer's representative, or the manufacturer

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

- **5.1** If the rope used for rescue at fires or other emergency incidents, or for training, has been subjected to 2.2. (a), (b), (c) or fails the visual inspection, it shall be destroyed after such use.
- **5.2** If there is any question regarding the serviceability of the rope after consideration of the above, the safe course of action will be taken and the rope shall be placed out of service.
- **5.3** Records shall provide a history of each life safety and training rope. The minimum information to be reflected in the record of history of life safety and training ropes shall include: Date of manufacturer, organization serial number, and list to include inspector's name and space for comments.
- **5.4** Rope care:
- **5.1.1** Dry damp ropes prior to placing them back in the stuff bags.
- **5.1.2** Avoid grit or other debris that may come in contact with rope.
- **5.1.3** Remove knots as soon as possible.
- **5.1.4** Exposure to the sun's UV radiation will damage the rope, keep exposure to a minimum.
- **5.1.5** If washing a rope is necessary, rinse it in water *only*. Using detergents is not recommended.
- **5.1.6** While handling a rope, examine it for imperfections or abrasions.
- **5.1.7** Any rope that is suspect should be immediately removed from service and forwarded to VARIABLE with an explanation.

6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

WAC 296-305-05005 for rope rescue applications

7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

N/A

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12.02.08 EMERGENCY MEDICAL PROTECTION.

1.0 <u>REFERENCE:</u> WAC 296-305-02501

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- 2.1 Members who perform emergency medical care or otherwise may be exposed to blood or other body fluids shall be provided with emergency medical face protection devices and emergency medical garments that meet the applicable requirements of the NFPA 1999 edition of NFPA 1999, Standard on protective clothing for Emergency Medical Operations 1999.
- **2.2** Firefighters shall don emergency medical gloves and eye protection prior to initiating any emergency patient care.
- **2.3** Firefighters shall don emergency medical garments and emergency medical face protection devises prior to any patient care during which splashes of body fluids can occur such as situations involving spurting blood or childbirth.
- **2.4** Firefighter turnout gear and gloves with vapor barriers may be used in lieu of emergency medical gloves and garments.
- **2.5** Contaminated emergency medical garments, emergency medical face protection, gloves, devices, and emergency medical gloves shall be cleaned and disinfected, or disposed of, in accordance with chapter 296-823 WAC, Occupational exposure to Bloodborne pathogens.
- 2.6 By way of this policy, our department establishes a records system for member's health and training.
- **2.7** Firefighters shall be trained in the proper use of P.P.E., exposure protection, post exposure protocols, disease modes of transmission as it related to infectious diseases.
- **2.8** Members shall annually review the infectious disease plan, updates, protocols, and equipment used in the Emergency Medical Protection program.
- **2.9** Fire District 5 shall comply with chapter 296-823 WAC, Occupational exposure to Bloodborne pathogens, in its entirety.

3.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

4.0 **RESPONSIBILTIES**

4.1 The infection control officer (HSO) shall be responsible for establishing personnel exposure protocols so that a process for dealing with exposures is in writing and available to all personnel.

- **4.2** The infection control officer or his/her designee will function as a liaison between area hospitals and fire department members to provide notification that a communicable disease exposure is suspected or has been determined by hospital medical personnel.
- **4.1.1** The department infection control officer will institute the established exposure protocols immediately after report of an exposure.
- **4.1.2** The infection control officer shall follow the confidentiality requirements of chapter 246- 100 WAC and the medical protocol requirements of chapter 296-802 WAC.
- 5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u> N/A
- 6.0 <u>ADDITIONAL REFERENCES</u> N/A
- 7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u> N/A

12.02.09 INFECTION CONTROL PLAN

1.0 REFERENCE WAC 296-305-02501 WAC 296-62-PART J WAC 296-62-05207 (1) (a)

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** It shall be the policy of Fire District 5 to provide a high level of protection against communicable diseases for all members while providing fire, rescue, and emergency medical services.
- 2.2 Members shall utilize accepted Universal Precautions prior to initiating any patient care.
- **2.3** Fire District 5 shall provide appropriate personal protective equipment, training, and immunization for all members for protection from communicable diseases.
- **2.4** Fire District 5 shall provide appropriate information prior to, and follow-up health care or any member(s) become involved in an exposure related incident.
- **2.5** Fire District 5 shall maintain member's personal health files, in a confidential manner, for the duration of employment/membership plus thirty (30) years.
- **2.6** Fire District 5's Infection Control Plan shall be reviewed pursuant to WAC 296-62-8001(7) (b) (ii).

3.0 **<u>DEFINITIONS</u>**

- **3.1 Bloodborne pathogens:** means pathogenic microorganisms that may be present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to hepatitis B virus (HBV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).
- **3.2 Confidentiality:** The protection of medical information and records of employees and/or patients as defined in medical ethics and federal and state law, which prohibits the release of such information without consent from the individual the information or record pertains to Washington State and addresses the confidentiality of all persons with a sexually transmitted disease (STD including. HIV/AIDS and all Bloodborne forms of hepatitis (B, C, and Delta) in Chapter 70.24 -105 RCW and WAC 246-100-016. Disclosure of STD status is prohibited, with exception of health care providers, Edition including licensed EMS personnel. Agencies with EMS employees must develop written plans and procedures on how to transmit this information in a confidential manner. It can not be transmitted for infection control purposes, only for the care, treatment and benefit of the patient.
- **3.3 Contaminated:** The presence of or the reasonably anticipated presence of blood, body fluid or other potentially infectious materials on an item or surface.
- **3.4 Exposure:** Contact with infectious agents, such as blood and body fluids, through

inhalation, percutaneous inoculation, or contact with an open wound, non-intact skin, or mucous membrane that results from the performance of an employee's duties.

- **3.5 Hospital reportable exposure (unsuspected exposure):** A hospital reportable or unsuspected exposure occurs if EMS employees treat or transport a patient who is later diagnosed as having a serious communicable disease that could have been transmitted by a respiratory route. Hospital reportable diseases include tuberculosis and meningococcal meningitis.
- **3.6** Fire/EMS reportable exposure: A direct introduction of a potentially infectious agent from a patient into the EMS worker's body. These exposures include:
- **3.7** Infection control officer: An employee or volunteer that is trained and knowledgeable on current medical issues, infection control mandates and practices, state and federal laws (Confidentiality, Ryan White Notification Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, Federal Civil Rights Laws) and assigned the duties as defined under duties and responsibilities of the fire department infection control officer's duties.
- **3.8 Mucocutaneous (in eye, mouth, or nose):** A mucocutaneous event occurs when blood or body fluids come in contact with a mucous membrane Example: Blood or body fluid is splashed or sprayed into the eye, nose, or mouth.
- **3.9 Percutaneous (through the skin):** A percutaneous event occurs when blood or body fluid is introduced through the skin. Examples: needle stick with a bloody needle; sustaining a cut by a sharp object contaminated with blood; entrance of blood or body fluids through an open wound, abrasion, broken cuticle, or chapped skin

4.0 **<u>RESPONSIBILITIES</u>**

- **4.1** Members: Shall be responsible for promptly reporting all EMS reportable exposures to their supervising officer.
- **4.2** Members shall be responsible for promptly completing the forms required for reporting an "EMS reportable exposure" and all forms required for any follow-up treatment as listed below:
 - a) Worker Compensation Documentation/Relief and Pension forms
 - b) Injury Form
 - c) District Exposure Form
 - d) Pension Board Claim Form
 - e) Volunteer Firefighters' & Reserve Officers Relief and Pension Fund Report of Accident
- **4.3** Members shall always use appropriate PPE as the incident dictates following Fire District 5's procedures and guidelines for protection.

- **4.4** Members may refuse immunization, or may submit proof of previous immunization. Members who refuse HBV immunization will be counseled on the occupational risk of communicable diseases and the ramifications of refusing the immunization and will be required to sign a refusal of immunization statement. Members who refuse immunization may later receive immunization upon request.
- **4.5** It shall be the member's responsibility to keep their Health History Immunization Record, up to date, at their assigned station with a current copy in their Injury/Illness file.
- **4.6** Supervising Officer:
- **4.6.1** Shall forward reportable exposures to the Infection Control Officer with a completed exposure report form.
- **4.6.2** Shall notify the Infection Control Officer an EMS reportable exposure has occurred.
- **4.7** When the potential for an occupational exposure exists, the employer shall provide, at no cost to the employee, personal protective equipment such as, but not limited to, gloves, gowns, laboratory coats, face shields or masks and eye protection, and mouthpieces, resuscitation bags, pocket masks, or other ventilation devices. Personal protective equipment will be considered "appropriate" only if it does not permit blood or other potentially infectious materials to pass through to or reach the employee's work clothes, street clothes, undergarments, skin, eyes, mouth, or other mucous membranes under normal conditions of use and for the duration of time which the protective equipment will be used.
- **4.8** Battalion Captain:
- **4.8.1** Shall be responsible for the prompt completion of the required forms by members in their battalions within 24 hours or the completion of the shift.
- **4.8.2** Shall be responsible for second level supervisor's review of required supervisor's reports. Shall mandate safe operating practices at an incident site and in the station. Shall support and enforce compliance with the Infectious Disease Control Program.
- **4.8.3** Shall not allow new recruits to assume emergency response duties until HBV vaccination has been offered.
- **4.8.4** Monitor the exposure and injury reporting system.
- **4.8.5** Provide assistance to members and supervisors with problems related to exposure.
- **4.8.6** The Infection Disease Control Officer shall maintain confidential records of
- **4.8.7** Initiate revisions or education to prevent recurrence of incidents. The Health and Safety Officer shall serve as the Infection Control Officer, a Deputy Chief will fill this position if the Health and Safety Officer is unavalible.
- **4.8.8** Conduct spot inspection of on scene and station operations to ensure compliance with Department's infection control policy.

- **4.8.9** Shall evaluate the Department's compliance with the infectious disease and exposure program.
- **4.8.10** Shall confer with Health and Safety Officer for any remedial infection control training that may be needed and schedule such training with the Training Division.
- **4.9** The Fire Chief shall ensure that the Infection Control Officer is qualified to resume and maintain the duties as prescribed above. Such qualification must include knowledge of and current training on appropriate medical practices, infection control standards, and applicable laws and rules.
- **4.10** The infection control officer shall be assigned to handle the day to day site and work practicespecific operations of infection control mandates, medical prophylactic and post-exposure treatment, confidential medical record keeping, and to act as the "designated officer" as required in the Ryan White Notification Act.
- **4.11** The duties and responsibilities of the fire department infection control officer shall include, but not be limited to:
 - a) Plan and coordinate infection control activities.
 - b) Work closely with the safety committee.
 - c) Ensure that exposures are investigated.
 - d) Devise corrective measures to prevent exposures.
 - e) Ensure appropriate and timely medical follow-up to exposures as required by law and prescribed by the United States Public Health Service
 - f) Ensure confidential record keeping of all medical prophylactic and post-exposure treatment.
 - g) Shall approve the release of any related information for whatever purpose.
 - h) Ensure the application of all requirements of the Federal Ryan White Notification Law and act as "designated officer".
- **4.12** The fire department infection control officer, through the fire chief, shall have the authority and responsibility to identify and recommend correction of infection control procedures.
- **4.13** The fire department infection control officer shall maintain a liaison with staff officers regarding recommended changes in equipment, procedures and recommended methods to eliminate unsafe infection control practices and reduce existing exposure conditions.
- **4.14** The infection control officer shall maintain liaison with local hospital and health department for compliance with Federal Ryan White Act and Washington State Public Health Law.
- **4.15** The infection control officer shall be the Fire Department contact person for all Hospital Reportable Exposures and act as a liaison between area hospitals and fire department members to provide

notification that a communicable disease exposure is suspected or has been determined by hospital medical personnel.

- **4.16** The infection control officer shall follow the confidentiality requirements of chapter 246-100 WAC and the medical protocol requirements of WAC 2396-62-05209.
- **4.17** The infection control officer shall ensure the fire department's compliance with state and federal confidentiality laws.
- **4.18** The infection control officer shall ensure the prompt reporting of all reportable diseases as mandated by Washington State's "Chapter on Communicable and Certain Other Diseases"
- 4.19 The infection control officer
 - a) Shall confer with Health and Safety Officer for any remedial infection control training that may be needed and schedule such training with the Training Division.
 - b) Shall attach a copy of the Department's exposure form to a copy of the Injury Form when an exposure has occurred to be filed in the member personnel file.
 - c) Shall contact employees and inform them of hospital reportable exposures; and that the test results of EMS reportable exposures are available.
 - d) Shall arrange for initiation of follow-up treatment as required.
 - e) Shall notify members that results of screening for HIV and Hepatitis B are available.
 - f) Shall coordinate the immunization program and maintain records.
 - g) Shall ensure that an adequate infection control plan is developed.
 - h) Shall ensure that all personnel are trained and supervised on the plan.
 - i) Shall establish personnel exposure protocols so that a process for dealing with exposures is in writing and available to all personnel
 - j) Shall institute the established exposure protocols immediately after report of an exposure.

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES: NON-REPORTABLE EXPOSURE</u>

- **5.1** Blood on intact skin;
- 5.2 Blood on clothing or equipment being present in the same room as an infected person;
- **5.2.1** Touching an infected person; and
- **5.2.2** Talking to an infected person.

- **5.3** Potentially infectious materials: The following human body fluids: semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluids, synovial, pleural fluids, pericardial fluids, peritoneal fluids, amniotic fluid, saliva in dental procedures, any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood, an all body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body Fluids.
- 5.4 Regulated waste: Liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious materials; contaminated items that would release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; items that are caked with dried blood or other potentially infectious materials and are capable of releasing materials during handling; contaminated sharps; and pathological and microbiological waste containing blood or other potentially infectious materials.
- **5.5** The following job classifications or tasks are areas where members can reasonably anticipate that an exposure to blood, or other body fluids, or other potentially infectious materials have occurred. The examples are not intended to cover every incident to which our members may be exposed.
- 5.5.1 Administering emergency medical care to injured or ill patients.
- **5.5.2** Rescue victims from hostile environments, including burning structures or vehicles, other contaminated atmospheres, or oxygen deficient atmospheres.
- 5.5.3 Extrication of persons from vehicles, machinery, or collapsed excavations, or structures.
- **5.5.4** Recovery and/or removal of bodies from any of the above situations.
- **5.5.5** Response to hazardous materials emergencies, both transportation and fixed site, involving potentially infectious substances.
- **5.5.6** Other job classifications as identified by Fire District 5
- **5.6** Station environment.
- **5.6.1** All work uniforms shall be washed in the station. Under no circumstances shall contaminated work uniforms be washed at home.
- **5.6.2** All members shall be provided and expected to maintain an additional clean uniform, readily available, so that contaminated uniforms can be removed and cleaned upon returning to quarters.
- 5.6.3 Disposable gloves shall be used when handling contaminated clothing.
- **5.6.4** Each station shall establish a designated cleaning area which shall be physically separated from areas used for food preparation, personnel hygiene, sleeping, and living areas.
- **5.6.5** Upon returning to quarters after an incident the following precautions shall be observed:
 - a) Contaminated clothing shall be removed and replaced with a clean uniform.

- b) Contaminated clothing shall be washed as soon as possible upon returning to quarters or placed in a red biohazard bag for future cleaning.
- c) In accordance with 296-62-Part J contaminated clothing shall be cleaned in the designated cleaning room.
- d) In accordance with CDC guidelines all cleaning of contaminated clothing shall be done using a tuberculocidal cleaning agent approved and registered with the EPA.
- e) In accordance with 296-62-Part 5 Small stains from body fluids shall be spot cleaned and then disinfected.
- f) Contaminated boots shall be brush scrubbed in the designated area, with a hot solution of soapy water, rinsed with clean water and allowed to dry.
- g) Members who experience substantial body fluid contact with the skin shall shower as soon as possible upon returning to quarters.
- h) All waste generated during decontamination shall be placed in a biohazard bag and placed in the biohazard disposal area.
- **5.7** Training. All members of the Fire Department, prior to assignment and annually thereafter, shall be instructed on protective measures to be taken to minimize the risk of occupational exposure to infectious disease. These topics shall include but not be limited to:
- 5.7.1. Education on infectious diseases and modes of transmission;
- 5.7.2 Symptoms of infectious diseases;
- **5.7.3** Review of Department's infectious disease protocol;
- 5.7.4 Recognition of fire service tasks that may create injury or potential for exposure;
- 5.7.5 Explanation of the types, location, use and limitation of personal protective equipment,
- **5.7.6** Explanation of the Hepatitis B vaccine, including information on efficacy, safety, methods of administration and benefits of being vaccinated;
- 5.7.7 Information on post exposure follow up if exposures occur; and
- **5.7.8** Explanation of signs and labels and/or color coding used by the Department.
- **5.8** Written training records shall be maintained for three (3) years after the date on which the training occurred. Information within the record shall include:
 - a) Dates of the session;

- b) Contents of the session;
- c) Name and qualification of persons giving the training; and 5.9.4 Names and job titles of persons attending the training session.
- **5.9** Fire District 5 shall assure that members participating in work activities involving infections agents demonstrate proficiency prior to engaging in these activities.
- **5.10** Personal protective equipment.
- **5.10.1** All operational vehicles, excluding Chiefs vehicles, shall have closeable sharp containers which are puncture resistant and leak-proof.
- **5.10.2** Members shall select PPE appropriate to the potential exposure. No standard operating procedure or PPE ensemble can cover all situations & good judgment has to be used, but when in doubt, select maximal rather than minimal PPE.
- **5.10.3** Facial protection shall be used in any situation where splash contact with the face is possible. Facial protection may be afforded by using both a face mask and eye protection, or a full face shield.
- **5.10.4** Fire fighting gloves shall be worn in situations where sharp or rough edges are likely to be encountered. Gloves specified in the referenced WAC provide limited protection to Bloodborne pathogens. If gloves are exposed to infectious disease they shall be cleaned per policy.
- **5.10.5** Disposable latex gloves shall be worn during all patient contacts.
- 5.10.6 Where possible, latex gloves shall be changed between patients in multiple casualty situations.
- 5.10.7 Disposable latex gloves shall not be reused, washed or disinfected for reuse.
- **5.12** Immunizations and history. All members shall be offered and provided the following immunizations or document immunity:
- 5.12.1 Hepatitis B One series of three inoculations;
 - a) Booster shots shall be provided in accordance with CDC recommendations;
 - b) Initial HBV inoculations for current members shall be provided at no cost.
 - c) Tetanus-diphtheria inoculations are required every ten years;
 - d) If a puncture wound occurs, a booster is required if it has been seven years or more since last inoculation.
 - e) Measles, Mumps, and Rubella immunization not recommended if you were born prior to **1957;**

- f) Immunization is not recommended for members/employees who are pregnant or anticipate becoming pregnant within three months.
- 5.14 Tuberculosis. Members shall be provided with regular TB screening.
- **5.15** Members shall complete a Communicable Disease Health History which shall be updated annually to document immunizations and TB tests.
- **5.16** Fire/EMS reportable exposures.
- **5.16.1** Member shall initiate immediate self care with their wound with disinfectant, soap and hot water; flush eyes, nose, or mouth exposures with water or ringer solution.
- **5.16.2** Members shall make an immediate verbal report of the exposure to their supervisor, and initiate a Communicable Disease Report.
- **5.16.3** Infection Control Officer shall report nature of exposure, identify incident number and patient, and request patient be tested for infectious disease by hospital staff.
- **5.16.4** Infection Control Officer shall arrange for medical care of members; by a licensed health care professional.
- **5.16.5** The Health Department shall notify the Infection Control Officer when the results of the patient's blood test are ready.
- **5.16.6** Health and Safety Officer shall contact member during normal business hours and inform member of test availability and recommended follow-up procedure, self- treated, members shall forward all forms as required for treatment of an occupational injury or illness.
- **5.16.7** If the hospital recommends immediate care of member after normal business hours, the hospital shall contact the Health and Safety Officer who shall arrange for the immediate treatment of member.
- 5.17 Hospital reportable exposures
- 5.17.1 Hospitals shall notify the Infection Control Officer of all hospital reportable exposures.
- **5.17.2** The Infection Control Officer shall arrange for the member to receive follow-up medical care as indicated in the exposure follow-up protocols and as recommended by the reporting hospital.
- **5.17.3** The infection control officer shall contact and inform the member of test availability and recommended follow-up procedures.
- **5.17.4** If treated, members shall forward all forms as required, for treatment of an occupational injury/illness.

6.0 <u>ADDITIONAL REFERENCES</u>

Chapter 296-62 WAC, Part J, Biological Agents-Bloodborne Pathogens.

12.02.10 TUBERCULOSIS-RESPIRATORY SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u> WAC 296-62-071

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- 2.1 It has been recognized that YCFD#5 personnel, in the normal course of their duties, may come into contact with airborne pathogens, specifically tuberculosis, increasing the chance of contracting this potentially harmful or fatal disease. In accordance with WAC 296-62-071, the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, and the Center for Disease Control's "Guidelines for Preventing the Transmission of Tuberculosis in Health Care Settings" YCFD#5 has established the following procedures for its employees. In addition, the Department will provide appropriate information and follow-up care if exposure should occur, and will educate Department personnel on the modes of transmission, etiology (the study of the cause of disease), and precaution methodologies against tuberculosis.
- 2.1.1 This document also describes the employee Respiratory Protection Program. Specific employees will be required to have training in the use of respirators to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

2.2 Occupational exposure Control

- 2.2.1 The Yakima Health District will assess the overall risk of Tuberculosis in Yakima County on a yearly basis. This will include trend data on the number of active cases, trend data on the number of skin test conversions, and sociodemographic groups at highest risk.
 - **2.2.2** Although tuberculosis occurs in all segments of the population, tuberculosis risk is higher in the following national subpopulations:
 - (a) Persons with HIV infection
 - (b) Close prolonged contacts of infectious tuberculosis cases
 - (c) Persons with medical conditions which increase the risk of tuberculosis

- (d) Foreign-born persons from high prevalence countries
- (e) Low-income populations, including high risk minorities
- (f) Alcoholics and intravenous drug users
- (g) Residents of long-term care facilities ie. health care settings, correctional institutions, homeless shelters, convalescent homes, and drug treatment centers
- **2.2.3** Member Assessment. The following can reasonably anticipate occasional occupational exposure to tuberculosis:
 - (a) Firefighter/First-Aider
 - (b) Firefighter/Advanced First-Aider
 - (c) Firefighter/First Responder
 - (d) Firefighter/EMT
 - (e) Firefighter/Paramedic
- **2.2.4** The following job classifications are not to have occupational risk of exposure to tuberculosis.
 - (a) Commissioners
 - (b) Administrative Assistants
 - (c) Dispatchers
- 2.3 Whenever possible, ventilation and enclosures, will be used to protect members from airborne contaminants. But when these controls are not feasible, respirators will be used to protect members/employees. This plan has been developed in accordance with good industrial hygiene practice and the requirement of WISHA programs.

- **2.4** The purpose of this policy is to establish procedures regarding use of respirators for personal protection against airborne contaminants and to provide for ongoing tuberculosis surveillance within YCFD#5.
- 2.5 This program applies to respirators used for employee protection from airborne pathogens only, specifically tuberculosis. Surgical masks approved by the FDA for patient safety are not addressed by this program because surgical masks were developed for patient safety and have not been tested by the same protocols. Self-contained breathing apparatus are not addressed or covered in this document.
- **2.6** Only respirators approved by NIOSH/MSHA will be used. Current guidelines require a H.E.P.A. (high efficiency particulate air) or N95 respirator to be used.
- 2.7 No member will use a respirator for protection against an airborne contaminant without *first* undergoing medical screening, training, and fit testing. See policy 5.51.1.
- **2.7.1** Members will be supplied respirators of appropriate size, free of charge.
- 2.7.2 Members required to wear a respirator are: identified in the Policy Section 2.2.3
- 2.8 Respirator Fit-Testing. Respirator must be fit tested, using the appropriate qualitative fit tests. The irritant smoke or bitter mist test will be used to ensure proper fit of high-efficiency particulate respirators. The Safety Officer will ensure a trained quality fit tester will perform the fit testing for members required to wear a respirator in the performance of their duties. The department will retain testing documentation for the duration required for members medical files.
- **2.9** All members will be Fire Department employees medically screened following the procedures detailed in Policy 5.5.1. Members approved for self-contained breathing apparatus will be pre-approved for use of disposable respirators.
- **2.10** Respirator training will be given by a qualified Fit Tester for the particular respirator used. The trainer will be an assigned staff officer.

2.10.1Each respirator user will be shown how to wear a respirator, and will be trained in the following:

- (a) Principles of respirator operation.
- (b) How to put on and take off the respirator.
- (c) How to perform positive and negative fit check.
- (d) The purpose of the qualitative fit tests.
- (e) How and when to detect a problem with a respirator, and to whom it should be reported.
- (f) When to dispose of the respirator.
- (g) Specific tasks for which a respirator is required.
- (h) Limitations of the respirator.
- (i) How to maintain, clean, and store the respirator.
- (j) In-class, hands-on opportunity to wear the respirator.
- **2 10.2**Training shall be repeated annually.
- **2.11** Records of fit-testing will be kept in department's training files for each member and retained in accordance with Poliicy 5.1.1
- 2.12 Respirator training. Respirator training will be conducted for all members whose job classifications have a risk of occupational exposure in confined spaces toTuberculosis. The department has identified the patient compartment of transport vehicles to be a confined spaces
 - **2.12.2**Annual training. The department will conduct annual refresher training with the aid of the Yakima Health Department or trained personnel within the department.

3.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

- **3.1 Airborne Pathogens**: Any disease producing microorganism transmitted by airborne means. An example would be TI3 transmitted by a sneeze or a cough.
- **3.2 Confined Space**: A work area with limited natural or mechanical ventilation that presents a hazard by accumulation of air contaminants. The patient compartment of a transport vehicle will be considered a confined space.
- **3.3 Confirmed tuberculosis**: (infectious case) A confirmed/infectious case of tuberculosis will require that tuberculosis has been confirmed by a physician or the Health Department, after seeing a positive sputum culture. (takes 2-3 weeks for the culture results)
- **3.4 Exposure**: A significant exposure is defined as an unprotected exposure to a potentially infectious tuberculosis patient, who has been coughing and producing droplet nuclei into the air, in a confined space. (i.e. rooms, transport vehicles) or when exposed to a high hazard procedure to a confirmed tuberculosis patient (i.e. aerosolized medication treatment, auctioning procedures).
- **3.5 Particle Mask**: Any nose and mouth cover used to keep exhales pathogens from being spread around the surrounding area to prevent the inhalation of large particles. These masks will not prevent the inhalation of Tuberculosis bacterium.
- **3.6 Respirator**: An approved respiratory device that prevents the inhalation of harmful airborne contaminates.

A NIOSH approved, 95% efficient, particulate air respirator. This is considered the minimum level respiratory protection.

3.7 Suspected tuberculosis: A suspected case of tuberculosis will be any individual who displays 4 or more of the symptoms associated with tuberculosis. These case will be *considered and treated as if it is a confirmed case*.
- **3.8 Symptoms of tuberculosis**: The following are the classic symptoms of tuberculosis;. Any four of these symptomes shall constitutre a need for donning a HEPA or N95 mask
- (a) productive cough of greater than 3 weeks duration;
- (b) coughing up blood;
- (c) weight loss;
- (d) loss of appetite;
- (e) lethargy;
- (f) night sweats;
- (g) fever
- 3.9 **Tuberculosis**: (general) Tuberculosis is a systemic disease most commonly affecting the lungs. However, tuberculosis may also occur in any other body organ or tissue. Only pulmonary tuberculosis is infectious. The etiological agent of tuberculosis, Mycobacterium Tuberculum, is carried through the air in infectious droplets which are produced when a person with infectious tuberculosis sneezes, coughs, speaks or sings. When people breathe the air contaminated by an infectious patient, they may become infected with the tuberculosis bacillus. Ventilation is important in the reduction of viable organisms in a given space. Covering the patient's mouth will reduce the number of organisms excreted into the air. Respirators may prevent inhalation of any airborne organisms. Effective anti-tuberculosis therapy quickly eliminates a large number of a patient's bacilli and renders most patients non-infectious after up to three weeks of medication. Tuberculosis bacilli enter the lungs and establishe an infection. The tuberculin skin test is used to identify persons who have been infected. The skin test will show positive within 2-10 weeks after exposure. Individuals who are infected but show no clinical signs or symptoms are not considered contagious. An average of 1 in 10 infected persons will develop the active state of the disease in their lifetime if not treated.

- **3.10 Tuberculin Skin Test**: A test for the existence of TI3 administered subcutaneously. In healthy persons, it produces no appreciable effect, but in persons who have had exposure to TB, it can produce moderate fever and also some swelling and redness at the injection site. This test is also referred to as a Mantoux test of a PPD test.
- **3.11 Undetermined tuberculosis**: A undetermined case of tuberculosis will require a patient to state they have tuberculosis or have had a positive PPD skin test but are unable to show any documentation of diagnosis such as medications or discharge instructions. An undetermined case will also include any individual that has less than 5 of the symptoms of tuberculosis.

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITES</u>

- **4.1** The Health and Safety Officer is responsible for overall administration of the programs, and will approve the use and selection of respirators.
- **4.2** The Health and Safety Officer will monitor the Tuberculosis Surveillance Program, and will ensure that all members/employees are tested and provided with follow up care as needed.
- **4.3** The Health and Safety Officer is responsible for the ensuring that appropriate respirators are provided, and that they are properly used and maintained.
- **4.4** The Health and Safety Officer will review the effectiveness of the airborne pathogen program yearly prior to the annual training. This evaluation shall be documented and reviewed by the department's safety committee.

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

- 5.1 Screening for tuberculosis will be done to identify employees who would benefit from preventive therapy. Screening will be done for all emergency responders/patient care providers and respirator users. The Mantoux method of testing will be administered by YCFD#5. Members and employees identified under the Collateral Employee definition are not required to be skin tested however, we will offer skin testing to them at no cost.
- **5.2** Emergency responders/patient care personnel, including respirator users, will be offered skin testing. All patient care members are subject to the

Tuberculosis Surveillance Program upon employment. Results of the skin testing will not effect the persons employment.

- 5.2.1 Initial Skin Testing: Upon employment, all individuals involved in emergency response/patient care positions are subject to the Tuberculosis Surveillance Program and initial skin testing will be required. Initial skin testing will be done during Recruit school. Members will be required to participate in the Tuberculosis Surveillance Program.
- **5.2.2** Any member that has documented positive reaction to the Mantoux skin test, will not be required to take further skin tests.
- 5.2.3 Subsequent Skin Testing: Members in emergency response/patient care positions will be required to take a skin test within 90 days after a documented exposure. Follow-up care will then be provided as needed. Skin testing after a documented exposure will be mandatory for the health and safety of the member/employee and co-workers.
- **5.5** Immunizations and history. The Safety Officer will oversee the Tuberculosis Surveillance Program:
- **5.5.1** The Mantoux method skin test will be used. Tests must be read 48-72 hours after administration.
- **5.5.2** Members will report any history of tuberculosis infection or treatment to the safety officer prior to or at time of skin test.
- 5.5.3 Members may present documentation of previous negative skin test(s) if they were administered within the previous six months in lieu of skin test upon employment.
- 5.5.4 Induration less than 10 mm is non-significant reaction unless the person tested is a close contact of an infectious patient, a recent converter, a person with chest radiographs showing fibrotic lesions likely to represent old healed tuberculosis, or a person with known or suspected HIV infection.
- **5.5.5** Written documentation of administered skin test results will be provided to each new employee's training file.

- **5.6** Significant (Positive) Skin Test Reactions: Members with significant reactions to skin test must take a chest x-ray within 30 days.
- 5.7 Records of TB testing will be maintained on each member by The Safety Officer in the members Medical File for at least 30 years. WAC section 296-62-052

6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

Section 3 Hazardous Chemical Protection

12.03.00 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PROTECTION

1.0 REFERENCE WAC 296-305-3002

2.0 POLICY

- **2.1** Structural fire fighting protective clothing shall not be used as primary protection for hazardous material incidents except as noted in the current edition of the Department of Transportation Emergency Response guidebook.
- **2.2** Personal protective clothing will be selected to provide a level of protection and the ability to carry out emergency response activities.
- **2.3** Fire District 5 personnel involved in hazardous materials incident shall be protected against potential chemical hazards. Chemical protective clothing shall be selected and used to protect the respiratory system, skin, eyes, face, hands, feet, head, and body.
- **2.4** Vapor protective and liquid splash-protective suits shall completely cover both the wearer and the wearer's breathing apparatus.
- **2.5** Members who engage in operations or who are exposed to known chemicals to vapors during hazardous chemical material emergencies shall be provided with, and shall use, vapor protective suits. Vapor splash-protective suits shall meet the requirements of the referenced WAC.
- **2.6** Vapor protective suits and liquid splash-protective suits shall not be used alone for any fire fighting applications or for protection from radiological, biological, or cryogenic agents or in flammable or explosive atmospheres.
- 2.7 Members who engage in operations or who are exposed to known chemicals in liquid-splash chemical environments during hazardous chemical material emergencies shall be provided with, and shall use, liquid splash-protective suits. Liquid splash-protective suits shall meet the requirements of the references WAC.
- **2.7.1** Liquid splash-protective suits shall not be used when operations are likely to result in significant exposure to chemicals or specific chemical mixtures with known or suspected carcinogenicity as indicated by any one of the following documents if it can reasonably be expected that members in vapor protective suits would be significantly better protected:
- 2.7.2 Liquid splash-protective suits shall not be used when operations are likely to result in significant exposure to chemicals or specific chemical mixtures with skin toxicity notations as indicated by the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices for 1988-1989.
- 2.8 Support garments shall not be used in the hot zone of any hazardous material operation.

- **2.9** Members assigned to functional support operations outside the hot zone during hazardous chemical emergencies shall be provided with and shall use support function protective garments.
- **2.10** Support function protective garments shall not be used for protection from chemical or specific chemical mixtures with known or suspected carcinogenicity.

3.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

- **2.3** Hazardous chemical protective equipment shall be classified by performance and for the purpose of this Policy are defined as:
- **3.3.1** Vapor-Protective Suits (Level "A")
- **3.3.2** Liquid Splash-Protective Suits (Level "B")
- **3.3.3** Support Function Protective Garments

4.0 **RESPONSIBILITY**

- 4.1 Assigned Deputy Chief is responsible for
- **4.1.1** Ensuring that the specific Hazardous Materials Protection needs of the department have been identified.
- **4.1.2** Obtaining copies of all relevant standards and manufacturers technical data package.
- **4.1.3** Writing purchase specification, evaluating bids and follow up evaluations.
- **4.2** Assigned Deputy Chief is responsible for inspecting Hazardous Materials Protective Clothing following the manufacturer's recommendation.

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

- **5.1** Prior to the use of vapor protective suits, liquid splash-protective suits or support function protective suits, Incident Commander shall consult the technical data package to assure that the garment is appropriate for the specific hazardous chemical emergency.
- 5.2 Components that may form the chemical protective ensemble:
- **5.2.1** Protective clothing (suits, coveralls, hoods, gloves, boots)
- 5.2.2 Respiratory equipment (SCBA)
- 5.2.3 Head protection
- 5.2.4 Inner garments
- **5.2.5** Outer protection (over gloves, over boots, flash covers)

- **5.3** PPE should be stored where it will not be contaminated deformed or exposed to elements which could affect its use.
- **5.4** PPE selection shall be tailored for individual situations by selecting appropriate durability, duration of use, limited flexibility, heat stress, proper fit and decontaminations,.
- 5.5 The level of protection assigned to PPE shall match the hazard confronted.
- **5.6** No one piece of PPE nor any single combination of equipment and clothing is capable of protection against all threats. Members are cautioned to remember that the greater the level of Protection, the greater are the associated risks.

6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u> N/A

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Section 4 Respiratory Equipment Protection

12.04.01 RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT PROTECTION

1. <u>REFERENCE</u>

WAC 296-305-04001 WAC 296-842 Respiratory protection

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- 2.1 It is the policy of Fire District 5 to provide and operate with the highest possible levels of safety and Health for all members/employees. Fire District 5 recognizes that the environments faced by its' employees while fighting fires or engagements in other emergency incident may not always have atmospheres that will sustain life. With this thought in mind Fire District 5 hereby establishes a mandatory self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) rule. This rule shall apply to all fire suppression activities where entry into smoke filled environments is necessary. Where entry into unknown spaces could contain hazardous atmospheres the air will be tested if possible, if not possible the environment will be considered hostile and the mandatory SCBA rules implemented.
- **2.2** All members assigned to work in hazardous atmospheres shall be provided with approved SCBA's
- **2.3** Members using SCBA's shall operate in teams of two or more.
- **2.4** The air quality from Fire District 5 compressors and cascade systems cylinders shall be tested at least quarterly.
- **2.5** Every member/employee who is being considered for inclusion in the respiratory protection program must participate in the department's medical surveillance program.
- **2.5.1** Using guidelines established by a physician, Health and Safety Officer shall determine whether or not a member may be assigned to a task requiring the use of a respirator. Persons with physical disabilities such as, but not limited to, respiratory impairments, or claustrophobia when wearing a respirator, shall not be assigned to tasks requiring the use of respirators unless it has been determined by a qualified physician that they are physically able to perform the work and use the equipment. All respirator users' medical status should be reviewed annually by Health and Safety Officer
- **2.6** Qualitative or quantitative fit testing is required as follows:
- **2.6.1** Each new member shall be tested before being permitted to use SCBA's in a hazardous atmosphere.
- **2.6.2** Only members with a properly fitting face piece shall be permitted by the fire department to function in a hazardous atmosphere with SCBA.

- **2.6.3** Fit testing shall be repeated:
 - a) At least once every twelve months.
 - b) Whenever there are changes in the type of SCBA or face piece used.
 - c) Whenever there are significant physical changes in the user. Example: Weight change of ten percent or more, scarring of face seal area, dental changes, cosmetic surgery, or any other condition that may affect the fit of the face piece seal.
- **2.7** Fit test procedures and test exercises shall follow procedures detailed in the Appendix Section of this Policy
- **2.8** Respirator fit test records shall include:
- **2.8.1** Applicable written guidelines for the respirator fit testing program including pass/fail criteria;
- **2.8.2** Type of respirator tested including manufacturer, model, and size;
- **2.8.3** Type of fit test and instrumentation or equipment used;
- **2.8.4** Name or identification of test operator;
- **2.8.5** Name of member tested;
- 2.8.6 Date of test; and
- **2.8.7** Results of test.
- **2.9** Facial hair that comes between the sealing periphery of the face piece and the face or interferes with the valve function of Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus, or any respirator shall not be permitted.
- **2.9.1** District 5 members shall be, "Clean Shaven", members shall not have a beard or goatee, side burns that are lower than the earlobes, a mustache that is more than ½ in below the lower lip or facial stubble that is more than twenty four hours growth.
- **2.10** Wearers of a respirator shall not be allowed to wear contact lenses if the risk of eye damage is increased by such use.
- **2.11** If a spectacle, goggle, or face shield must be worn with a face piece, it shall be worn so as to not adversely affect the seal of the face piece to the face.
- **2.11.1** Straps or temple bars shall not pass between the seal or surface of the respirator and the user's face.

- **2.12** Members shall be decontaminated prior to removal of respirators whenever fire fighting activities resulted in exposure to a hazardous substance.
- **2.13** When exchanging air supply bottles during suppression or overhaul activities, reasonable precautions shall be taken to maintain uncontaminated atmosphere to the breathing zone and face piece supply hose.
- **2.14** Anytime members are working inside a confined space, they will be provided with SCBA or air line respirator with escape bottle, and shall use the equipment unless the safety of the atmosphere can be established by testing and continuous monitoring.
- **2 15** Members using a properly functioning SCBA shall not compromise the protective integrity of the SCBA by removing the face piece for any reason in hazardous atmospheres or in atmospheres where the quality of air is unknown.
- **2.16** Members shall receive training on the respiratory equipment available for their use including the step-by-step procedures for donning the respirator and checking it for proper function. Required training shall include:
- 2.16.1 Recognizing hazards that may be encountered;
- 2.16.2 Understanding the components of the SCBA;
- 2.16.3 Understanding the safety features and limitations of the SCBA; and
- **2.16.4** Donning and doffing the SCBA.
- **2.17** After completing such training, each member shall practice at least quarterly, for each type and manufacture of respirator available for use, the step-by-step procedure for donning the respirator and checking it for proper function.
- **2.18** Members shall be tested at least annually on the knowledge of SCBA equipment operation, safety, organizational policies and procedures, and face piece seals, to Fire District 5's standard. Such records shall remain part of the member's training file.
- **2.19** Members will only be allowed to use the make, model, and size respirator for which they have passed a fit test within the last twelve months.
- **2.20** Any SCBA found unstable, or where there is a reported failure of an SCBA, the unit shall be removed from service, tagged and recorded as such, and tested before being returned to service.
- **2.21** Members shall be thoroughly trained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions on emergency procedures such as use of regulator bypass valve, corrective action for face piece and breathing tube damage, and breathing directly from the regulator (where applicable).

- **2.22** SCBA cylinders shall be hydrostatical tested within the periods specified by the manufacturer and the applicable governmental agencies.
- **2.23** SCBA's are not SCUBA gear and are not approved or safe for that use. Fire District 5 SCBA's shall not be used in pools or other unusual circumstances without written permission of the Department.
- **2.24** No member/employee that has not received respiratory protection training, medical approval, and applicable fit testing in accordance with this policy shall be assigned to any duty where respiratory protection is required.

3.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

- **3.1** Face piece means that portion of a respirator that covers the wearer's nose and mouth and chin in half-mask face piece or that covers the nose, mouth, and eyes in a full face piece. It is designed to make a gas-tight or particle-tight fit with the face and includes the headbands, exhalation valve(s), and connections for an air-purifying device or respirable gas source, or both.
- **3.2** Fit check means a test conducted by the wearer to determine if the respirator is properly seated to the face.
- **3.3** Hazardous atmosphere means any atmosphere, either immediately or not immediately dangerous to life or health, which is oxygen deficient or which contains a toxic or disease producing contaminant
- **3.4** High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) Filter means a filter which removes from the air 99.97% or more of particles having a mean particle diameter of 0.3 m.
- **3.5** Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health means any atmosphere that poses an immediate hazard to life or produces immediate irreversible debilitating effects on health.
- **3.6** Odor threshold limit means the lowest concentration of a contaminant in air that can be detected by the olfactory sense.
- **3.7** Oxygen deficiency means an atmosphere containing less than 19.5 percent oxygen by volume or has a partial pressure of 148 millimeters of mercury or less.
- **3.8** Qualitative Fit Test means a pass/fail fit test that relies on the subject's sensory response to detect the challenge agent.
- **3.9** Quantitative Fit Test means a fit test that uses an instrument to measure the challenge inside and outside the respirator.
- **3.10** Respirator means a device designed to protect the wearer from the inhalation of harmful atmospheres.

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

- **4.1** Assigned Deputy Chief has responsibility for the supervision and administration of the Respiratory Protection Program
- **4.1.1** This individual has the authority to act on any and all matters relating to the operation and administration of the Respiratory Protection Program.
- **4.2** Each member covered by this policy is required to strictly adhere to them to the fullest extent.
- **4.3** Health and Safety Officer using guidelines established by a physician, shall determine whether or not a member may be assigned to a task requiring the use of a respirator. All respirator user's medical status should be reviewed annually by Health and Safety Officer.
- **4.4** Respirator program evaluation. An appraisal of the effectiveness of the respirator program shall be carried out at least annually by Health and Safety Officer. Action shall be taken to correct defects found in the program.
- **4.5** Battalion Captains shall be responsible for the condition and maintenance of SCBA's assigned to their Stations/Apparatus.
- **4.6** Battalion Captains will be responsible for the replacement of air tanks, monthly checks and for the proper use of SCBA by members.
- **4.7** Members shall maintain the level and proficiency of use expected by the Department.
- **4.8** Members shall be responsible for maintaining SCBA face pieces and breathing tube in sanitary and proper operating condition
- **4.9** Members shall guard against damage to respiratory equipment.
- **4.10** Members shall be responsible for checking their SCBA as specified in the Guidelines when coming on duty, and shall advise their officer that the unit is OK or in need or repair.
- **4.11** Assigned Deputy Chief will be responsible for the purchases/procurement, assignment and repair of SCBA
- **4.12** Assigned Deputy Chief shall be responsible for ensuring that an annual test is completed by each member on their knowledge of SCBA equipment operation, safety, Department organizational policies and procedures, and face piece seals.
- **4.13** Deputy Chief is responsible for the training of all respirator users.
- **4.14** Members and their supervisor's failure to abide by the mandatory mask rule established for their safety may result in disciplinary actions.

- **4.15** Management is responsible for:
- **4.15.1** Identification of personnel or job titles which are required and authorized to wear to wear respiratory protection equipment in the course of performing their duties;
- **4.15.2** Ensuring that members/employees covered by this policy comply with all facets of this respiratory protection policy, including medical surveillance, fit testing, respiratory inspection and maintenance;
- **4.15.3** The overall implementation of this policy.
- **4.15.4** Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) are thoroughly inspected and documented by written record, at least once per month;
- 4.15.5. The respirator program is adhered to by covered employees;
- **4.15.6** The respirator program is evaluated annually in order to evaluate its effectiveness.

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

- **5.1** Equipment Limitations: Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus provides respiratory protection under conditions of oxygen deficiency or in concentrations of toxic gases immediately dangerous to life or health. The period over which the device provides protection is limited by the amount of air in the apparatus. Respirators offer no protection against skin irritation or against skin absorption of materials.
- **5.2** Equipment Limitations: Combination Self-Contained and Air-Line Respirators provide respiratory protection under conditions of oxygen deficiency or concentrations of toxic gases immediately dangerous to life or health. By means of a small air cylinder, the wearer is able to escape the dangerous atmosphere in case the primary air supply is interrupted. If used for entry into atmospheres dangerous to life or health, the air line needs to be connected on entry.
- **5.3** Equipment Limitations: Chemical Cartridge Respirators provides respiratory protection against light concentrations of certain acid gases, ammonia, and organic vapors by utilizing various chemical filters to purify the inhaled air. It is necessary that sufficient oxygen be present at all times to support life. Half-mask respirators of this type provide no protection to the eyes.
- **5.4** Equipment Limitations: Mechanical Filter Respirators provide respiratory protection against airborne particulate matter, including dusts, mists, metal fumes, and smoke. This type of respirator offers no protection against gases, vapors, or oxygen deficiency. Half-mask respirators of this type provide no protection of the eyes.
- **5.5** Unusual factors can add new dimensions to a hazardous situation and should be considered where using respirators. Some airborne contaminants are extremely irritating to the skin, while others are capable of being absorbed through the skin and into the bloodstream with

serious, possibly fatal results. A face piece or hood respirator does not provide complete protection against such contaminants.

- **5.6** SCBA's shall be checked monthly as follows:
- **5.6.1** Cylinder Valve closed
- 5.6.2 Cylinder Pressure between (VARIABLE 2050 and 4500 or 1800 and 2216 PSI)
- **5.7** Low pressure alarm bell.
- **5.7.1** Check bell sound by pressurizing the system, open the cylinder valve and close it, the alarm should ring Bleed off excess air.
- **5.8** High pressure hose.
- **5.8.1** Check for tight fit at the tank
- **5.8.2** Check for physical damage to the hose e.g. bubbles, abrasions, splits.
- 5.9 Regulator
- **5.9.1** Main line knob in closed position
- 5.9.2 By-pass knob, closed finger tight
- 5.9.3 Rubber outlet cover and gauge in good condition
- 5.9.4 Regulator gauge should read zero
- 5.10 Breathing tube
- **5.10.1** Inspect for perforations, small cracks, or signs of wear.
- **5.10.2** Tube should be free of moisture.
- **5.10.3** Ensure gaskets are in place and not damaged.
- 5.11 Backpack harness and carrier
- 5.11.1 Shoulder and body straps fully opened and not deteriorated
- 5.11.2 Buckles and snaps in proper working order.
- 5.12 Face piece
- 5.12.1 Lens clean and free of cracks

- **5.12.2** Inhalation valve tightened at face piece
- **5.12.3** Adjustable head straps have not deteriorated
- 5.12.4 Nose cups in place and free of debris
- 5.13 Note any dents, cuts or discoloration due to heat on the air cylinder

6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u> Manufacturer's

Manufacturer's instructions Medical questionnaire Fit Test Protocols

A5.5.1A RESPIRATOR FIT-TESTING

The purpose of fit-testing is to ensure that there is an adequate seal between the wearer's face and the respirator. Without a good face seal, airborne contaminants can enter the wearer's respiratory system and thus not provide the wearer the needed protection.

Negative Pressure Test (Fit Check)

The **"fit check"** is to be done by the member **every time** the respirator is put on to assure the respirator is adjusted and worn properly. (Note: the fit check is not the same as the fit tests described below.) The negative pressure test is performed by covering the whole respirator lightly with the hands and inhaling slightly. If a leak exists, the air can be felt as it enters. With SCBA, the air inlet is disconnected from the regulator and sealed with the hand as the wearer inhales. There should be an obvious lack of breathing air.

Qualitative Fit Testing

The qualitative fit test is performed initially at the time a respirator is selected. There are two methods available for fit-testing respirators; quantitative fit testing and qualitative fit testing. When a respirator is fit tested a record of the fit test will be maintained.

Prior to the test the member shall be shown how to put on the respirator should be positioned on the face, how to set strap tension, and how to assess a "comfortable" position. A mirror shall be available to assist the employee in evaluating the fit and positioning of the respirator. This will not constitute his/her formal training on respirator use, only a review.

The test subject shall be clean shaven in the seal periphery of the respirator face piece and shall not have facial hair styles that could interfere with respirator fit, form or function. Any individual with interfering hair styles will be refused fitting.

The medical status of all users will be determined prior to fitting.

Assessment of comfort shall include reviewing the following points with the test subject:

- Chin properly placed Positioning of mask on nose (if applicable)
- Strap tension
- Fit across nose bridge
- Room for safety glasses
- Distance from nose to chin
- Room to talk
- Tendency to slip
- Cheeks filled out
- Self-observation in mirror
- Adequate time for assessment

Before conducting the fit checks, the subject shall be told to "seat" the mask by rapidly moving the head side to side and up and down, taking a few deep breaths. The test subject is now ready for fit testing.

Test Aerosol

The fit test may be accomplished by use of one of the test aerosols listed below by application of the most desirable method feasible.

Iso amyl acetate: Field test swab or brush; Plastic bag

Saccharine mist: Plastic bag

Exercise Regiment

The test subject shall be given complete instructions as to her/his part in the test procedures. The test subject shall perform the following exercises, in the order given, for each independent test.

- 1. Normal breathing. In the normal standing position, without talking, the subject shall breathe normally for at least one minute.
- 2. Deep Breathing. In the normal standing position the subject shall do deep breathing for at least one minute pausing so as not to hyperventilate.
- 3. Turning, head side to side. Standing in place the subject shall slowly turn her/his head from side between the extreme positions to each side. The head shall be held at each extreme position for at least five seconds. Perform for at least one minute.
- 4. Moving head up and down. Standing in place, the subject shall slowly move his/her head up and down between the extreme position straight up and the extreme position straight down. The head shall be held at each extreme position for at least five seconds. Perform for at least one minute.
- 5. Reading. The subject shall read out slowly and loud so as to be heard clearly by the test conductor. The test subject shall read the "rainbow passage."

When the light strikes raindrops in the air, they act like a prism and fibrin a rainbow. The rainbow is a division of while light into many beautiful colors. These take the shape of a long round arch, with its path high above, and its two ends apparently beyond the horizon. There is, according to legend, a boiling pot of gold at one end. People look but no one ever finds it. When a man looks for something beyond reach, his .friends say he is looking for the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

- 6. Grimace. The test subject shall grimace, smile, frown, and generally contort the face using the facial muscles. Continue for at least 15 seconds. The test is used to check the reseal of the respirator after the seal is broken.
- 7. Bend over and tough toes. The test subject shall bend at the waist and touch toes and return to upright position. Repeat for at least one minute.
- 8. Jogging in place. The test subject shall perform jog in place for at least one minute.

- 9. Normal breathing. Same as exercise (1) on previous page.
- 10 If the challenge agent is detected the fit is deemed unsatisfactory, and a different size facepiece shall be tried.

The test subject may terminate the test at any time if he or she has trouble breathing or feels ill.

After passing the fit test, the subject shall be questioned again regarding the comfort of the respirator.

Testing Frequency

Each respirator user shall receive initial fit testing prior to their initial duty assignment.

The fit testing test will be conducted annually and; As soon as possible whenever the test subject has:

- a) Weight change of 20 pounds or more;
- b) Significant facial scarring in the area of the face piece seal-
- c) Significant dental changes, i.e., multiple extractions without prosthesis, or acquiring dentures-
- d) Reconstructive or cosmetic surgery, or;
- e) Any other condition that may interfere with face piece sealing.

A5.5.1BSACCHARINE MIST PROTOCOL

- 1. The test subject shall be allowed to smell a weak concentration of the saccharine mist to familiarize him/her with its characteristic sweet taste using a diluted saccharine solution.
- 2. The test subject shall properly don the respirator selected as above, and wear it for at least 10 minutes before starting the fit test.
- 3. The fit tester shall review this protocol with the test subject before testing.
- 4. The test subject shall perform the conventional positive pressure and negative pressure fit checks. Failure of either check shall be cause to select an alternate respirator.
- 5. Place test hood on, use concentrated saccharine solution, and give 6 bursts into hood. Additional bursts are to be given each minute of testing.
- 6. Advise the test subject to signal when a sweet taste is detected.
- 7. The test conductor shall begin the test process.
- 8. The following exercises shall be performed while the respirator seal is being challenged by the saccharine mist. Each shall be performed for one minute.
- 1. Normal breathing. In the normal standing position, without talking, the subject shall breathe normally for at least one minute.
- 2. Deep Breathing. In the normal standing position the subject shall do deep breathing for at least one minute pausing so as not to hyperventilate. Be certain breaths are *deep and regular*.
- 3. Turning, head side to side. Standing in place the subject shall slowly turn her/his head from side between the extreme positions to each side. The head shall be held at each extreme position for at least five seconds. Be certain movement is complete. Alert the test subject not to bump the respirator on the shoulders. Have the test subject inhale when his head is at either side. Perform for at least one minute.
- 4. Moving head up and down. Standing in place, the subject shall slowly move his/her head up and down between the extreme position straight up and the extreme position straight down. The head shall be held at each extreme position for at least five seconds. Perform for at least one minute. Be certain motions are complete and made about every second. Alert the test subject not to bump the respirator on the chest. Have the test subject inhale when his/her head is in the fully up position.

5. Reading. The subject shall read out slowly and loud so as to be heard clearly by the test conductor. The test subject shall read the "rainbow passage."

When the light strikes raindrops in the air, they act like a prism and fibrin a rainbow. The rainbow is a division of while light into many beautiful colors. These take the shape of a long round arch, with its path high above, and its two ends apparently beyond the horizon. There is, according to legend, a boiling pot of gold at one end. People look but no one ever finds it. When a man looks for something beyond reach, his friends say he is looking for the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

- 6. Grimace. The test subject shall grimace, smile, frown, and generally contort the face using the facial muscles. Continue for at least 15 seconds. The test is used to check the reseal of the respirator after the seal is broken.
- 7. Bending, Kneeling and Lifting. In a manner similar to such activities preformed during on-scene activities. The test subject shall bend at the waist and touch toes and return to upright position. Repeat for at least one minute.
- 8. Jogging in place. The test subject shall perform jog in place for at least one minute.
- 9. Normal breathing. Same as exercise (1) on previous page.
- 10 If the challenge agent is detected the fit is deemed unsatisfactory, and a different size facepiece shall be tried.
- 11 If the saccharine mist produces a reaction by the test subject, the test conductor shall stop the test. In this case the test respirator is rejected and another respirator shall be selected.
- 12. Steps 4-9 of this protocol shall be performed in a location with exhaust ventilation sufficient to prevent general contamination of the testing area by the test agents.

ISO-AMYL ACETATE WITH SWAB OR BRUSH PROTOCOL

- 1. The test shall be performed in an area where no noticeable air movement is observed.
- 2. Prior to testing, the test subject will be exposed to a very light concentration of the Iso-amyl acetate to assure that he/she can detect the odor.
- 3. The test subject shall properly don the respirator selected as above, and wear it for at least 10 minutes before starting the fit test.
- 4. The fit tester shall review this protocol with the test subject before testing.
- 5. The test subject shall perform the conventional positive pressure and negative pressure fit checks. Failure of either check shall be cause to select an alternate respirator.
- 6. The saturated materials will be moved slowly around the entire sealing surface of the respirator worn by the test subject. The saturated materials should be no closer that 3" nor farther than 6" from the sealing surface.
- 7. The test conductor shall begin the test process.
- 8. The following exercises shall be performed while the respirator seal is being challenged by the Iso-amyl acetate. Each shall be performed for one minute.
- 1. Normal breathing. In the normal standing position, without talking, the subject shall breathe normally for at least one minute.
- 2. Deep Breathing. In the normal standing position the subject shall do deep breathing for at least one minute pausing so as not to hyperventilate. Be certain breaths are *deep and regular*.
- 3. Turning, head side to side. Standing in place the subject shall slowly turn her/his head from side between the extreme positions to each side. The head shall be held at each extreme position for at least five seconds. Be certain movement is complete. Alert the test subject not to bump the respirator on the shoulders. Have the test subject inhale when his head is at either side. Perform for at least one minute.
- 4. Moving head up and down. Standing in place, the subject shall slowly move his/her head up and down between the extreme position straight up and the extreme position straight down. The head shall be held at each extreme position for at least five seconds. Perform for at least one minute. Be certain motions are complete and made about every second. Alert the test subject not to bump the respirator on the chest. Have the test subject inhale when his/her head is in the fully up position.

5. Reading. The subject shall read out slowly and loud so as to be heard clearly by the test conductor. The test subject shall read the "rainbow passage."

When the light strikes raindrops in the air, they act like a prism and fibrin a rainbow. The rainbow is a division of while light into many beautiful colors. These take the shape of a long round arch, with its path high above, and its two ends apparently beyond the horizon. There is, according to legend, a boiling pot of gold at one end. People look but no one ever finds it. When a man looks for something beyond reach, his friends say he is looking for the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

- 6. Grimace. The test subject shall grimace, smile, frown, and generally contort the face using the facial muscles. Continue for at least 15 seconds. The test is used to check the reseal of the respirator after the seal is broken.
- 7. Bending, Kneeling and Lifting. In a manner similar to such activities preformed during on-scene activities. The test subject shall bend at the waist and touch toes and return to upright position. Repeat for at least one minute.
- 8. Jogging in place. The test subject shall perform jog in place for at least one minute.
- 9. Normal breathing. Same as exercise (1) on previous page.
- 10 If the challenge agent is detected the fit is deemed unsatisfactory, and a different size face piece shall be tried.
- 11 If the odor of Banana Oil is detected, the test conductor shall stop the test. In this case the test respirator is rejected and another respirator face piece.
- 12. Steps 4-9 of this protocol shall be performed in a location with exhaust ventilation sufficient to prevent general contamination of the testing area by the test agents.
- 13. If the isoamyl acetate produces a reaction by the test subject, the test conductor shall stop the test. In this case the test respirator face piece is rejected.
- 14. Steps 4-9 of this protocol shall be performed in a location with exhaust ventilation sufficient to prevent general contamination of the testing area by the test agents.

ISO-AMYL ACETATE WITH PLASTIC BAG ENCLOSURE PROTOCOL

- 1. Prior to testing, the test subject will be exposed to a very light concentration of the ise-amyl acetate to assure that he/she can detect the odor.
- 2. The test subject shall properly don the respirator, and wear it for at least 10 minutes before starting the fit test.
- 3. The fit tester shall review this protocol with the test subject before testing.
- 4. The test subject shall perform the conventional positive pressure or negative pressure fit checks. Failure of either check shall be cause to select an alternate respirator.
- 5. Iso Amy acetate will be introduced inside the bag.
- 6. The test conductor shall begin the test process.
- 7. The following exercises shall be performed while the respirator seal is being challenged by the Iso-amyl acetate. Each shall be performed for one minute.
- 1. Normal breathing. In the normal standing position, without talking, the subject shall breathe normally for at least one minute.
- 2. Deep Breathing In. The normal standing position the subject shall do deep breathing for at least one minute pausing so as not to hyperventilate. Be certain breaths are *deep and regular*.
- 3. Turning, head side to side. Standing in place the subject shall slowly turn her/his head from side between the extreme positions to each side. The head shall be held at each extreme position for at least five seconds. Be certain movement is complete. Alert the test subject not to bump the respirator on the shoulders. Have the test subject inhale when his head is at either side. Perform for at least one minute.
- 4. Moving head up and down. Standing in place, the subject shall slowly move his/her head up and down between the extreme position straight up and the extreme position straight down. The head shall be held at each extreme position for at least five seconds. Perform for at least one minute. Be certain that motions are complete and made about every second. Alert the test subject not to bump the respirator on the chest. Have the test subject inhale when his/her head is in the fully up position.

5. Reading. The subject shall read out slowly and loud so as to be heard clearly by the test conductor. The test subject shall read the "rainbow passage."

When the light strikes raindrops in the air, they act like a prism and fibrin a rainbow. The rainbow is a division of while light into many beautiful colors. These take the shape of a long round arch, with its path high above, and its two ends apparently beyond the horizon. There is, according to legend, a boiling pot of gold at one end. People look but no one ever finds it. When a man looks for something beyond reach, his friends say he is looking for the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

- 6. Grimace. The test subject shall grimace, smile, frown, and generally contort the face using the facial muscles. Continue for at least 15 seconds. The test is used to check the reseal of the respirator after the seal is broken.
- 7. Bending, Kneeling and Lifting. In a manner similar to such activities preformed during on-scene activities. The test subject shall bend at the waist and touch toes and return to upright position. Repeat for at least one minute.
- 8. Jogging in place. The test subject shall perform jog in place for at least one minute.
- 9. Normal breathing. Same as exercise (1) on previous page.
- 10 If the challenge agent is detected the fit is deemed unsatisfactory and the test conductor shall stop the test. In this case the test respirator is rejected and another respirator face piece tested.
- 12. Steps 4-9 of this protocol shall be performed in a location with exhaust ventilation sufficient to prevent general contamination of the testing area by the test agents.

Yakima County Fire District #5 RESPIRATOR FIT TEST/TRAINING RECORD

Α.	Name (print):	Station #				
B.	Respirator selected (SCBA) (circle):	Xlarge L	Large Medium		Small	
Resp	virator selected (HEPA) (circle): Xlarge	e Large	Medium	Small	Universal	
С.	 Conditions which could affect respirator fit: (check all that exist) Stubble/1-2 day growth Moustache below lower lip Full beard/goatee Weight change of 20 pounds or more. Significant facial scarring in the area of the face piece seal. Dental changes, i.e., multiple extractions or acquiring dentures. Reconstructive or cosmetic surgery of facial area. 					
D.	Able to detect challenge agent: \Box	Yes 🛛 No	Smoke	e test used	d: 🗖	
E.	Fit Checks: Negative pressure	□ Pass	□ Fail □	Not Don	e	
Fit su <i>(ente</i> r	ustained during following test exercises (ar a "p" on the line for "pass" or "f" for	(1 min each): r <i>"fail" of any</i>	Pass-SCB section on t	A Pass est)	s-HEPA	
1.	Normal breathing		1			
2.	Deep breathing		2.			
3.	Head, side to side		3.			
4.	Head, up and down		4			
5.	Talking (Reading)		5			
6.	Grimace face (10 sec)		6.			
7.	Bending at knees		7.			
8.	Normal breathing		8.			
F.	Employee acknowledgement of test results:					
	Employee signature		D	ate		
G.	Test conducted by		Date			

RESPIRATOR TRAINING RECORD (FIRST TIME FIT TEST)

I certify that I have been trained in the use of the following:

This training included the inspection procedures, fitting, maintenance and limitations of the above respirator(s) - I further certify that I have heard the explanation of the unit(s) as described above and I understand the instructions relevant to use, cleaning, disinfecting and the limitations of the unit(s).

Trainee Signature:	Date			
Trainer(s) Signature:	Date			

Trainer(s) Signature:	Date

Date

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Section 05 Automotive Fire Apparatus

12.05.01 AUTOMOTIVE FIRE APPARATUS EQUIPMENT

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u>

WAC 296-305-04501 WAC 296-305-04503

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** Fire apparatusover 10,000 lbs must have the following specifications stenciled or labeled and posted to be clearly read by the driver while operating the apparatus:
- 2.2.1 The transmission shifting pattern
- 2.2.2 the overall height
- 2.2.3 the weight
- **2.3** Each fire apparatus shall carry a current U.S. Department of Transportation chemical identification book or the equivalent.
- **2.4** Ladders stowed on the sides of apparatus, which protrude past the tail board, shall have guards over the protruding ends.
- **2.6** Apparatus which has an obstructed view to the rear, shall not be used in reverse gear unless the equipment has in operation a reverse signal alarm.
- **2.7** Hearing protectors shall be provided for, and used by all members operating or riding on fire apparatus when subject to noise in excess of 85 dBA TWA

3.0 **DEFINITIONS**

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

The Maintenance department shall be responsible for inspecting all fire apparatus

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

6.0 <u>ADDITIONAL REFERENCES</u>

12.05.02 AUTOMOTIVE APPARATUS OPERATIONAL RULES

1.0 REFERENCE

WAC 296-305-04505 WAC 296-305-04503 WAC 296-305-04501

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** Fire District 5 will require members to perform apparatus operational checks according to the Guidelines in this Policy.
- **2.2** Any item found to be in need of repair shall be reported immediately to the officer in charge or other appropriate person.
- **2.2.1** Drivers of fire apparatus shall not move fire department vehicles until all persons are seated and secured with seat belts or safety harness in approved riding positions.
- **2.2.2** Riding on tail steps or in any other exposed position such as sidesteps or running boards shall be prohibited.
- **2.2.3** Standing while riding shall be prohibited.
- **2.2.4** Members actively performing necessary emergency care while the vehicle is in motion shall be restrained to the extent consistent with the effective provision of such emergency care. All other persons in the vehicle shall be seated and belted
- **2.3** Fire fighting apparatus shall be brought to a full stop before members are allowed to step off from the apparatus.
- **2.4** Members shall not be in the apparatus hose bed while hose is being run out from the bed.
- **2.5** Headlights shall be on at all times when any fire or emergency vehicle is responding to a call.

- **2.6** Any apparatus over 20,000 pounds (gross vehicle weight) shall utilize wheel blocks when parked at an emergency scene.
- **2.7** Members and employees shall drive and operate fire department vehicles in a safe, responsible manner.
- **2.8** Before any member or employee drives or operates department apparatus they shall have successfully completed a department's drivers training program approved by the Chief.
- **2.9** Fire department apparatus shall not be used in reverse gear unless the equipment has in operation a reverse signal alarm or a backup person
- 2.10 When starting apparatus within the truck bay of the station, the driver/operator shall assure effective ventilation is made to the station before starting the engine
- 2.11 When backing/parking apparatus inside the station, the driver/operator shall assure effective ventilation is made to the station before backing/parking in the station.
- **2.12** Facilities dedicated to the maintenance and repair of equipment shall use effective ventilation.

3.0 DEFINITIONS

N/A

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

- **4.1** Assigned Deputy Chief is responsible for the Drivers Training Program.
- **4.2** Once trained, all operators shall familiarize their selves with any apparatus prior to operating such apparatus even for brief periods of time.

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

6.0 <u>ADDITIONAL REFERENCES</u>

Washington State Fire Chiefs - Emergency Vehicle Incident Prevention (EVIP) program. Yakima county fire District 5 Emergency Vehicle and Response Guidelines

6.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

Yakima county fire District 5 Emergency Vehicle and Response Guidelines

12.05.03 FIRE APPARATUS MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u> WAC 296-305-04507

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** When a fire apparatus is found to be in an unsafe condition, it shall be reported immediately to the officer on duty. If in the officer's determination, the apparatus cannot be used in a safe manner, it shall be taken out of service until it has been restored to a safe operating condition.
- **2.2** All repairs to the suppression components of our emergency vehicles shall be done by an emergency vehicle technician, ASC certified technician or factory qualified individual.
- **2.2.1 Repairs or** preventive maintenance to fire apparatus shall only be made by personnel deemed qualified by our department.
- **2.3** All apparatus shall be maintained following the department's preventative maintenance program and records shall be maintained for each individual apparatus to record and track potential or on-going problems.
- 3.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u> N/A
- 4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u> Assigned Deputy Chief

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

Manufacturer's recommendations Yakima County Fire District 5 E.V.I.P Guidlines

6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

12.05.04 ELEVATED PLATFORMS (Maintenance use only, Not intended for firefighting or rescue)

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u> WAC 296-305-04512

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** Operators of Elevated Platform apparatus shall follow these Policies and Guidelines.
- **2.2** Testing of elevated platforms and related apparatus shall be conducted annually.
- **2.2.1** After any accident that causes structural damage, testing shall be performed and all defects detected shall be corrected before the apparatus is returned to service.

3.0 **DEFINITIONS** N/A

N/A

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

4.1 Assigned Deputy Chief shall be responsible for the testing and maintenance of the apparatus

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

- **5.1** When working near energized electrical lines, the operator of the apparatus shall observe the following minimum working clearances:
- **5.2** For lines rated 50 KV or below, the minimum clearance shall be at least ten feet.
- **5.2.1** For lines rated over 50 KV, the minimum clearance shall be ten feet plus 0.4 inch for each 1 KV.
- **5.2.2** For low voltage lines (operating at 750 volts or less), the work shall be performed in a manner to prevent members from contacting the energized conductor.
- **5.3** Automotive apparatus used in conjunction with elevated platforms shall be used in accordance with the following:
- **5.3.1** Hand or air brakes shall be set before the platform is operated.
- **5.3.3** Wheel blocks shall also be used when the platform is in operation
- 6.0 <u>ADDITIONAL REFERENCES</u> WAC 296-24-885
- 7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

Section 06 Incident Management

12.06.01 INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

1.0 <u>**REFERENCE**</u> WAC 296-305-05000

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** It is the policy of Fire District 5 that all training-drill exercises and other situations including emergency incidents shall be managed by an Incident Command System (ICS) consistent with the National Incident Command System (NIMS).
- **2.2** All members of the department involved in emergency operations shall be trained in the IMS system
- **2.2.1** At all emergency situations, the incident commander shall be responsible for the overall safety of all members at all activities at the scene.
- **2.2.2** In all other situations, the incident commander shall:
 - a) Establish an organization with sufficient supervisory personnel to control the position and function of all members operating at the scene and
 - b) Ensure that safety requirements are satisfied.
 - c) Be responsible for the overall safety of all members and all activities through the utilization of ICS, risk management and accountability policies.

3.0 **DEFINITIONS**

- **3.1** Accountability system: A system of fire fighter accountability that provides for the tracking and inventory of all members.
- **3.2 Incident Commander**: The person in overall command of an emergency incident. This person is responsible for the direction and coordination of the response effort.
- **3.3** Incident Command System (ICS): A system that includes: Roles, responsibilities, operating requirements, guidelines and procedures for organizing and operating an on-scene management structure.
- **3.4 Risk Assessment**: To set or determine the possibility of suffering harm or loss, and to what extent.

4.0 **RESPONSIBILITIES**

4.1 At an emergency incident, the Incident Commander shall have the responsibility to:
- **4.1.1** Assume and confirm command and take an effective command position
- **4.1.2** Perform situation evaluation that includes risk assessment
- **4.1.3** Initiate, maintain, and control incident communication.
- **4.1.4** Develop an overall strategy and attack plan and assign units to operations.
- **4.1.5** Develop an effective incident organization by managing resources, maintaining an effective span of control, and maintaining direct supervision over the entire incident by creating geographical and/or functional areas as appropriate for the scope and size of the incident.
- **4.1.6** Review, evaluate, and revise the operational plan as required.
- **4.1.7** Continue, transfer, and terminate command.
- **4.2** At an emergency incident, the Incident Commander shall be responsible for the overall safety of all members and all activities occurring at the scene.
- **4.3** The Safety Officer's responsibilities at emergency incidents shall include:
 - a) Assessing hazards, and unsafe situations.
 - b) Working through the Incident Commander in developing safety plans.
 - c) Having emergency authority to stop or prevent unsafe actions.
 - d) Providing information to the Incident Commander to help mitigate the incident.
- **4.4** All members shall have the responsibility to maintain an awareness of their physical condition of members and ensure that adequate steps shall be taken to provide for their safety and health. The command structure shall be utilized to request relief and reassignment of fatigued members/crews.
- **4.5** Fire District 5 shall be responsible for providing initial and on-going ICS training for all department members.
- **4.6** It shall be the responsibility of the District Chief to ensure that the ICS is properly utilized.

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

- 6.0 <u>ADDITIONAL REFERENCES</u> WAC 296-305 Appendix D
- 7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

12.06.02 EMERGENCY FIREGROUND OPERATIONS--STRUCTURAL RISK MANAGEMENT

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u> WAC 296-305-05001(5)

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** It is the policy of Fire District 5 to utilize risk management procedures at all emergency operations. This policy will produce a risk inventory with significant risks analyzed and assessed with appropriate control measures identified and placed in action.
- **2.2** It is the intent of Fire District 5 that its risk management plan will support personnel in decision-making when faced with unforeseen situations.
- **2.2.1** Fire District 5 Risk Management plan shall include provision for EMS to ensure the safety of all members at the incident site.

3.0 **DEFINITIONS**

- **3.1** Hazard: Something with the potential to cause harm.
- **3.2** Risk: The likelihood that harm from a particular hazard is realized. Risk therefore reflects both the likelihood that harm will occur and its severity.
- **3.3** Risk Analysis: The process for gauging the size, shape, scope and nature of adverse or undesired outcomes.
- **3.4** Risk Assessment: To set or determine the possibility of suffering harm or loss, and to what extent.
- **3.5** Risk Management: The development of strategy and tactical plans based on an accurate risk assessment taking into consideration current and potentially changing scene conditions.

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

4.1 It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander to evaluate the risk to members with respect to the purpose and potential results of their actions in each situation. Risk assessments shall be an on-going process until incident operations are terminated.

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

- **5.1** The concept of risk management shall be utilized on the basis of the following principles:
- **5.1.1** Activities that present a significant risk to the safety of members shall be limited to situations where there is a potential to save endangered lives.

- **5.1.2** Activities that are routinely employed to protect property shall be recognized as inherent risks to the safety of members, and actions shall be taken to reduce or avoid the risks.
- **5.1.3** The compromising of the safety of members shall not be acceptable when there is no possibility to save lives or property.
- **5.1.4** There is an underlying assumption in a residential structure fire that the structure is occupied regardless of the time of day.
- **5.2** The Incident Commander shall evaluate the risk to members with respect to the purpose and potential results of their actions in each situation.
- **5.3** Fire District 5 shall provide an adequate number of personnel to safely conduct emergency scene operations. Operations shall be limited to those that can be safely performed by the members available at the scene.
- **5.4** It must be recognized that every situation is unique and that an all encompassing definition for undue risk is impossible. The ability for an Incident Commander to use discretion on a situational specific basis is very important. It is not the intent of this policy to mandate how an Incident Commander will react in every situation.
- 6.0 <u>ADDITIONAL REFERENCES</u> WAC 296-305-05001 Policy: Civil Disturbance Policy: Incidents of Violence
- 7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

12.06.03 EMERGENCY INCIDENT ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM (TRACKING SYSTEM)

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u> NFPA 1500-6.1-6 NFPA 1561 WAC 296-305-0500 (6)

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

2.1 Fire District 5 shall provide a standard system of accountability to identify individual members of a team and their assignment. The system shall account for the assignment of teams or units at an emergency incident.

3.0 **DEFINITIONS**

- **3.1** Company Officer: Officers and Acting Officers assigned to companies or teams.
- **3.2** Emergency Incident: Any situation to which the fire department responds to deliver emergency services, including rescue, fire suppression, medical treatment and other forms of hazard control and mitigation.
- **3.3** Emergency Incident Perimeter: Any area where the public is not allowed access for safety reasons.
- **3.4** Incident Termination: The conclusion of the Fire Department operations at the scene of an incident, usually the departure of the last unit from the scene.
- **3.5** Roll Call: A poll of all teams at an emergency incident to account for all personnel at that incident working inside the emergency incident Perimeter.
- **3.6** Team: A group of two (2) or more members who work together and are responsible for each others' safety.
- **3.7** Team Leader: The Company Officer or member assigned by the Officer as team leader.

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

- **4.1** It shall be the responsibility of all members operating at an emergency incident to actively participate in the personnel accountability system.
- **4.2** Members shall be responsible to follow personnel accountability system procedures.
- **4.3** The incident commander shall be responsible for overall personnel accountability for the incident.
- **4.4** Where assigned as a company, members shall be responsible to remain under the supervision of their assigned company officer.

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

- **5.1** The incident command should initiate an accountability and inventory work sheet at the very beginning of operations and shall maintain that system throughout operations.
- **5.2** The incident command should maintain an awareness of the location and function of all companies and sections,
- **5.3** Sector officers should directly supervise and account for the companies operating in that sector.
- **5.4** Company officers shall maintain an ongoing awareness of the location and condition of all company members.
- **5.5** The personnel accountability system should be used in all incidents.
- **5.6** Additional accountability officers may be assigned based on the size, complexity, or needs of the incident. These accountability officers shall work with the incident commander and sector officers to assist in the ongoing tracking and accountability of members.

6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

12.06.04 CIVIL DISTURBANCE AND/OR RIOTS RISK MANAGEMENT FOR INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u> WAC 296-305-05001 (12)

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** Fire District 5 personnel, equipment or apparatus, shall not be used in activities related to *quelling* mob action unless such action is specifically authorized by the Chief of the Department.
- **2.2** The Assigned Duty Chief shall be the judge of the degree of Fire Department participation and implementation of Civil Disturbance procedures during any such activities.
- **2.3** Members in areas not affected by Civil Disturbance activities will continue with their normal duties/activities.
- **2.4** First arriving unit when encountering a situation classified as a Civil Disturbance will notify dispatch in normal size-up manner. Dispatch will be directed to notify Duty Officer of situation.
- **2.5** Members responding to incidents involving weapons (domestic violence, shootings and other acts of violence) shall stage/standby until the scene is declared "secured" by Law Enforcement.

3.0 **DEFINITIONS**

3.1 Civil Disturbance: Any mob action related to acts of arson, violence, riot, rebellions, insurrection or other unlawful action by various organized or unorganized groups.

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

- **4.1** Fire Department members/employees shall be responsible for acting with good judgment, tolerance and tact so as not to precipitate violent mob reaction. During periods of Civil Disturbance, individual members may be subjected to unusual stressful verbal abuse. Self control and restraint are of the utmost importance for preventing escalation of a marginal incident into a destructive long-term mob action.
- **4.2** Battalion Officer shall arrange for security of affected Fire Stations to prevent vandalism and injury to personnel and equipment.
- **4.3** Battalion Officer shall institute necessary measures to ensure station security.

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

- **5.1** Equipment carried exposed on running boards and sides of apparatus shall be placed in compartments, top storage areas or in crew cabs. Equipment in crew cabs shall be covered. Equipment on some apparatus may have to be stored in available open compartments and covered.
- **5.2** Fire Apparatus Protection:
- **5.2.1** Hose bed covers shall be in position. The rear flap shall be secured down, if provided.
- **5.2.2** Hydrant wrenches should be carried towards the front portion of the load out of sight.
- **5.2.3** Apparatus without hose bed covers shall have a tarp over the hose bed and top basket to protect equipment and hose.
- **5.3** Aid/Medic Units Protection
- **5.3.1** Rear doors shall be locked from the inside to prevent unauthorized entry. The remaining doors shall be locked when leaving the apparatus.
- **5.4** Personnel Protection
- **5.4.1** Members shall respond wearing full protective turnouts. Except for the officer and driver, helmet face shields or goggles shall be in the covered position.
- **5.4.2** To prevent vandalism to private vehicles, it may be necessary to direct arriving members/employees, e.g. reporting to work, callback, etc. to fire stations out the disturbance area and exchange crews via fire department transport.
- **5.5** Emergency Response/Operations
- **5.5.1** Unless otherwise authorized by the Chief of the Department, initial response within known civil disturbance areas shall consist of (Command Officer and Engine Company). The Engine Company will not engage in any activity that will aggravate the situation or put personnel in serious danger of injury.
- **5.5.2** A report of a Civil Disturbance by the first-arriving unit will signal all subsequent arriving units to stand by in a designated base area, unless otherwise directed.
- **5.5.3** Whenever possible, hand lines shall be taken directly off of hydrants. Apparatus will be hooked to a hydrant as a last resort.
- **5.5.4** Due to possible false reports by activists, personal identification of sender may be required.
- **5.5.5** Rescue and extinguishment should be the prime objectives of the Incident Commander Overhaul should be limited to those efforts that prevent rekindle. Salvage operations may have to be curtailed due to possible mob action.

- **5.5.6** Apparatus and personnel should be returned to quarters as quickly as possible.
- **5.5.7** Members should be alert to transmit information regarding hostile acts against apparatus and personnel. In the event of mob activity at the emergency scene, it may be necessary to withdraw and delay extinguishment operations until security forces secure the area.
- **5.5.8** Avoid unnecessary conflict (personal communication or physical contact) between Department personnel, rioters, or bystanders. Primary responsibility is the protection of life and property.
- **5.5.9** Provide protection for hydrants, suction and hose lines. If necessary, protection for apparatus, tools, equipment, hydrants, hose lines and other operating facilities shall be provided by Police or other enforcing personnel.
- **5.6** During Civil Disturbance situations, responses into or out of the area will be non-siren.
- **5.7** Fire Station Protection
- **5.7.1** Stations within or adjacent to the areas of Civil Disturbance shall keep doors and windows locked.
- **5.7.2** Activities outside the station shall be minimized to those necessary to provide emergency response.
- **5.7.3** Available outside illumination shall be utilized.
- **5.7.4** Available protective devices for doors and windows shall be placed in position.
- **5.7.5** When vandalism or mob action is directed against fire stations or personnel, it shall be immediately reported to the Duty Officer.

6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

12.06.04 FIRE SUPPRESSION

1.0 <u>REFERENCES</u> WAC 296-305-05002

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** It shall be the policy of the department to make provisions for members operating at emergency incident scenes with (a) Rapid Intervention Team(s) for the potential rescue of lost or trapped members.
- **2.2** Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) shall be worn at fire incidents through overhaul or any environment consider Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health.

3.0 **DEFINITIONS**

- **3.1** Initial Stage: Shall encompass the control efforts taken by resources which are first to arrive at an incident requiring immediate action to prevent or mitigate the loss of life or serious injury to citizenry and fire fighters.
- **3.2** Positive Communication: Contact must be maintained by visual, verbal, physical or electronic means (If electronic means is employed, the Company Officer/Lead Fire Fighter shall communicate crew status at suitable intervals until deployment of a backup team).
- **3.3** Initial Stage Standby Fire Fighters: Two fire fighters in standby mode fully equipped with the appropriate protective clothing and equipment in order to provide rescue of other fire fighters.
- **3.4** Rapid Intervention Team (RIT): A rapid intervention team(s) shall be fully equipped with the appropriate protective clothing, protective equipment, SCBA, and specialized rescue equipment needed, based on the specifics of the operation underway.
- **3.5** Standby Mode: Full personal protective clothing including SCBA with face piece in standby mode.

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

4.1 At the point where additional crews are on the scene and assigned, the incident shall no longer be considered in the initial stage and the incident commander shall evaluate the situation and risks to operating crews giving first and primary consideration to providing a rapid intervention team(s) commensurate with the needs of the situation.

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

5.1 Incident Command shall provide members for the rescue of other members operating at emergency incidents as the need arises.

- **5.2** In the "initial stage" of a structure fire-incident where only one team is operating in the hazardous area, at least two additional fire fighters shall be assigned to standby outside of the hazardous areas where the team is operating.
- **5.3** The Initial Stage Standby Fire Fighters may be the pump operator and one other. This presumes the standby fire fighter is in close proximity to the incident. (Pump operators at the supply end of a reverse lay would not qualify as a initial stage RIT) The only exception would be a "Known Rescue"
- **5.4** The responsibility of the Initial Stage Standby Fire Fighters shall be to maintaining awareness of the status of fire fighters in the hazardous area. The standby fire fighters shall remain in positive communications with the entry team, in full protective clothing with SCBA donned, in the standby mode. The standby fire fighters shall be permitted to perform other duties outside the hazardous area, provided constant communications is maintained with the team in the hazardous area and the ability to assist in the case of an emergency is not hindered.
- **5.5** Once additional crews are on the scene and assigned, the incident shall no longer be considered in the initial stage. At this point, the incident commander shall evaluate the situation and risks to operating crews. First and primary consideration shall be given to providing a rapid intervention team(s) commensurate with the needs of the situation. The composition and structure of rapid intervention teams shall be flexible based on the type of incident, duration, size and complexity of the operation.
- **5.6** A rapid intervention team shall consist of at least two members who shall be available for the rescue of a member of a crew if the need arises.
- **5.7** Rapid Intervention Team (RIT): Two fire fighters in standby mode fully equipped with appropriate personal protection clothing and other equipment to provide rescue of fire fighters.
- **5.8** In the event that member becomes lost, trapped or otherwise unaccounted for the (RIT) will be activated. When (RIT) activation occurs the IC will appoint a (RIT) Supervisor and the activation will be managed as a "Incident Within an Incident"
- **5.9** If during interior fire suppression operation there is a need to quickly remove all personnel from the structure, a 30 second blast from a loud horn and the announcement over the fire ground radio channel of "Emergency Traffic, All personnel abandon the structure" Repeated twice. Then the IC will notify dispatch that an "abandon" has occurred. Once that has been done a "Roll Call" of all personnel shall occur. If personnel are unaccounted for the (RIT) will be activated.

6.0 <u>ADDITIONAL REFERENCES</u>

12.06.06 OVERHAUL & POST FIRE ACTIVITIES, DECONTAMINATION OVERHAUL & POST FIRE ACTIVITIES, DECONTAMINATION

1.0 REFERENCE WAC 296-305-05002

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** It is the policy of Fire District 5 to examine buildings for structural deficiencies, fire extension, and hidden fires and to identify materials likely to contain asbestos, following fire knock-down and prior to commencement of overhaul operations and other activities in including fire investigation.
- **2.2** An overhaul plan that includes a determination of O₂ levels, provides for a determination of and or potential areas of origin and shall declare the area previously considered the hot zone to be in the overhaul stage. When overhaul is complete and consulting Table 1, the Incident Commander may release the area for routine activities.
- **2.3** Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus shall be worn through overhaul in the area previously considered the hot zone until the Officer In Charge determines the members exposure to CO is similar to ambient air. See Appendix A
- **2.4** Fire District 5 will ensure the decontamination of exposed individuals and equipment following a structure fire incident.

3.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

- **3.1** Asbestos: A demonstrated human carcinogen that causes lung cancer and mesothelioma, a cancer of the chest and abdominal linings. Also known to cause a serious lung disorder known as asbestosis.
- **3.2** Contaminated: The presence or the reasonably anticipated presence of nuisance materials foreign to the normal atmosphere, blood, hazardous waste, or other potentially infectious materials on an item or surface.
- **3.3** Contamination: The process of transferring a hazardous material from its source to people, animals, the environment, or equipment, which may act as a carrier.
- **3.4** Decontamination: (1) The physical or chemical process of reducing and preventing the spread of contamination from persons or equipment used at a incident.
- **3.5** Full protective clothing: Helmet, bunker coat, bunking pants, boots, gloves and self-contained breathing apparatus.
- **3.6** Hazardous atmosphere: Any atmosphere, either immediately or not immediately dangerous to life or health, which is oxygen deficient or which contains a toxic or disease-producing contaminant.
- **3.7** Overhauling: That portion of the fire extinguishment state in which suppression is complete and firefighters are searching for hidden fires or hot embers which may be located in ceilings, between walls or other obscure areas. The overhaul phase generally lasts about 30 minutes. See appendix A

3.8 Structural deficiencies: The structural integrity of a structure has been compromised, i.e. damage to walls, ceiling, support beams, columns, floor joists, and rafters.

4.0 **RESPONSIBILITIES**

4.1 Prior to overhaul operations, the Incident Commander and the Safety Officer shall institute a survey of the emergency scene for possible safety hazards.

5.0 GUIDELINES

- **5.1** The primary objective of post-fire operations shall be to ensure complete extinguishment, prevent additional damage, protect personal property and ensure the health and safety of the occupants, members of the department and protect the neighborhood from fire debris.
- **5.2** The primary emphasis during post-fire operations shall be placed on the safety of all members involved in the overhaul of the fire.
- **5.3** Members engaged in post fire fighting operations should wear full protective clothing and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus during the overhaul and debris removal phase necessary to prevent re-ignition, where there is the possibility of asbestos contamination, or harmful airborne contaminates can be reasonable determined See Appendix A.
- **5.4** Members of the Department conducting Fire Investigation shall wear protective clothing and protective equipment to provide protection from the hazards to which they likely may be exposed. Such protective clothing and protective equipment shall be suitable for the tasks the investigator is expected to perform.
- **5.5** After the Incident Commander and Safety Officer have made the safety site survey, hazardous conditions or areas shall be barricaded or personnel shall be assigned to immediately correct the hazardous situation. All members and other personnel shall be made aware of unsafe areas.
- **5.6** Overhaul in buildings that are obviously going to be demolished or which have previously been condemned as unsafe shall be limited to the amount necessary to ensure complete extinguishment.
- **5.7** The following decontamination procedures shall be adhered to during and after every fire where there is the possibility of asbestos or toxic material exposure:
- (a) Overhaul of the fire shall be performed with the least number of members and personnel exposed as possible.
- (b) All members exposed at the fire scene shall be lightly sprayed with water with their SCBA still in place.
- (c) Secondary decontamination/cleaning should be considered upon return to the station following recommended procedures listed in Appendix of WAC 296-305-0800.
- (d) Exposed personnel should immediately take a shower upon return to their station.

6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

7.0 <u>APPENDIX A</u>

Respirator Decision Logic Sequence Following a Structure Fire

Respirator Decision Logic Sequence Following a Structure Fire

Covers activities following fire extinguishment and before, or concurrent with overhaul for evidence gathering, documentary photography/video, structural or contents evaluation.

START	Yes	
Fire Fighting?	s- Positive Pressure SCBA	
Use In Emergency	> Positive Pressure SCBA	
Situation?		
Overhaul begins	Positive Pressure SCBA	
Ventilation Initiated? CO level substantially less	> Chemical Cartridge	
than 35ppm? See note (1)		
Constant Monitoring? See note (2)	Half mask respirator	
Light Work Duration 1 Hr or Less		

Note:

- (1) CO levels should be similar to ambient air. CO levels much higher than ambient air indicate the presence of other air contaminants.
- (2) Air monitoring equipment can detect only a few of many heat decomposition products
- (3) Minimize exposure in environments where contents are hot to the touch or steaming, which may indicate continuing release of toxic products.
- (4) Chemical cartridge users shall guard against disturbing any materials which might release dust or fibers.
- (5) There should be no expectation for unusual toxic contaminants
- (6) Work is to be done in an inspection or observation mode only.
- (7) Respirator cartridges shall be replaced after each entry.
- (8) Entrant shall exit hazard area immediately if any odor is detected inside facepiece.

12.06.07 OVERHAUL & POST FIRE ACTIVITIES

1.0 REFERENCE WAC 296-305-05001

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** It is the policy of Fire District 5 to examine buildings for structural deficiencies, fire extension, and hidden fires and to identify materials likely to contain asbestos, during overhaul operations.
- **2**.2 During the overhaul phase officers shall identify materials likely to contain asbestos, limiting the breaching of structural materials to that which is necessary
- **2.3** Prior to removing firefighting ensembles worn in the hot zone, a gross decontamination shall be performed to remove potentially harmful contaminants.
- **2.4** Fire District 5 will ensure the decontamination of exposed individuals and equipment following a structure fire incident.
- **2.5.** Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) shall be worn through overhaul.

3.0 **DEFINITIONS**

- **3.1** Asbestos: A demonstrated human carcinogen that causes lung cancer and mesothelioma, a cancer of the chest and abdominal linings. Also known to cause a serious lung disorder known as asbestosis.
- **3.2** Contaminated: The presence or the reasonably anticipated presence of nuisance materials foreign to the normal atmosphere, blood, hazardous waste, or other potentially infectious materials on an item or surface.
- **3.3** Contamination: The process of transferring a hazardous material from its source to people, animals, the environment, or equipment, which may act as a carrier.
- **3.4** Decontamination: (1) The physical or chemical process of reducing and preventing the spread of contamination from persons or equipment used at a incident.
- **3.5** Full protective clothing: Helmet, bunker coat, bunking pants, boots, gloves and self-contained breathing apparatus.
- **3.6** Hazardous atmosphere: Any atmosphere, either immediately or not immediately dangerous to life or health, which is oxygen deficient or which contains a toxic or disease-producing contaminant.

- **3.7** Hot zone: The control zone immediately surrounding the hazard area, which extends far enough to prevent adverse effects to personnel outside the zone. The hot zone is the area presenting the greatest risk to members and will often be classified as IDLJ atmospheres.
- **3.7** Overhaul: That portion of fire extinguishment involving discovery of hidden fires or smoldering material.
- **3.8** Structural deficiencies: Any time the structural integrity of a structure has been compromised, i.e. damage to walls, ceiling, support beams, columns, floor joists, and rafters.

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITIES</u>

4.1 During overhaul operations, the Incident Commander and the Safety Officer shall institute a survey of the emergency scene for possible safety hazards.

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

- **5.1** The primary objective of overhaul and post-fire operations shall be to ensure complete extinguishment, prevent additional damage, protect personal property and ensure the health and safety of the occupants and members of the department.
- **5.2** The primary emphasis during post-fire operations shall be placed on the safety of all members involved in the overhaul of the fire.
- **5.3** Members engaged in post fire fighting operations shall wear full protective clothing and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus during the overhaul and debris removal phase necessary to prevent re-ignition, where there is the possibility of asbestos contamination or anytime harmful airborne particulate and/or gases are present.
- **5.3.1** Fire Investigators shall wear protective clothing and protective equipment to provide protection from the hazards to which they likely may be exposed. Such protective clothing and protective equipment shall be suitable for the tasks the investigator is expected to perform. See policy12.05.19 Fire Investigator Safety
- **5.4** After the Incident Commander and Safety Officer have made the safety site survey, hazardous conditions or areas shall be barricaded, or personnel shall be assigned to immediately correct the hazardous situation. All members and other personnel shall be made aware of unsafe areas.
- **5.5** Overhaul in buildings that are obviously going to be demolished or which have previously been condemned as unsafe shall be limited to the amount necessary to ensure complete extinguishment.
- **5.6** After the fire has been extinguished and overhaul has been completed, the fire ground commander shall keep everyone out of the building and post a fire watch if necessary.

- **5.7** The following decontamination procedures shall be adhered to during and after every fire where there is the possibility of asbestos or toxic material exposure:
 - a) Overhaul of the fire shall be performed with the least number of members and personnel exposed as possible.
 - b) All members exposed the fire scene shall be lightly sprayed with water with their SCBA still in place.
 - c) Secondary decontamination/cleaning should be considered upon return to the station following recommended procedures listed in Appendix of WAC 296-305-0800.
 - d) After the protective clothing has been cleaned, clean helmets, boots, gloves and all other equipment that was exposed.
 - e) Exposed personnel should immediately take a shower upon return to their station.

6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

RESPIRATOR DECISION LOGIC SEQUENCE FOLLOWING A STRUCTURE FIRE

Covers activities following fire extinguishment and before, or concurrent with overhaul for evidence gathering, documentary photography/video, structural or contents evaluation.

START	Yes	
Fire Fighting?	•	Positive Pressure SCBA
Use in Emergency Situation?	•	Positive Pressure SCBA
Overhaul begins?	•	Positive Pressure SCBA
Ventilation Initiated? CO level substantially less than 35ppm? See note (1)	•	Chemical Cartridge
Constant Monitoring? Light Work Duration 1 hr or less? See note (2)	•	Half mask respirator

NOTE:

- 1. CO levels should be similar to ambient air e.g. less that 1/2 of PEL. CO levels much higher than ambient air indicate the presence of other air contaminants
- 2. Air monitoring equipment can detect only a few of many heat decomposition products.
- 3. Minimize exposure in environments where contents are hot to the touch or steaming, which may indicate continuing release of toxic products.
- 4. Chemical cartridge users shall guard against disturbing any materials that might release dust or fibers.
- 5. There should be no expectation for unusual toxic contaminants.
- 6. Work is to be done in an inspection or observation mode only.
- 7. Respirator cartridges shall be replaced after each entry.
- 8. Entrant shall exit hazard area immediately if any odor is detected inside face piece.7

12.06.08 PERSONAL FLOATATION DEVICES & PERSONNEL SAFETY INVOLVING WATER INCIDENTS

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u> WAC 296-305-05001(18) WAC 296-305-05009

- **2.1** This policy shall apply to all members of Fire District 5 who may respond to any type of incident involving hazards posed by operations that are on or around water.
- **2.2** Personal Floatation Devices (PFD'S) shall be made available and used by all personnel at any incident where drowning is a possibility.
- **2.3** A response by boat shall be limited to:
 - a) Life threatening water rescues, capsized boats, person overboard on water craft.
 - b) Boat fires: assisting in extinguishing boat or dock fires.
 - c) Shuttling fire department members and equipment to and from inaccessible areas during an emergency.
 - d) Water rescue craft shall not respond to non-emergency such as stranded boats, out of fuel or engine problems.

3.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITIES</u>

- **3.1** All personnel shall be responsible for complying with these safety policies involving water hazard incidents and using Personal Floatation Devices.
- **3.2** It shall be the responsibility of the Incident Commander to evaluate the risk posed to personnel with respect to the purpose and potential results of their actions.

4.0 <u>PROCEDURES</u>

- 4.1 Situations that require the use of PFD's shall include:
 - a) Anytime the potential exists for drowning of Fire Department members.
 - b) Where the tasks being performed by Fire Department members requires concentrated attention and represents such a hazard on, over or along the water and personnel are not otherwise protected from falling into the water. (i.e., distance from water).
 - c) Where the physical work space and/or emergency scene conditions, other obstacles or unsafe footing creates a hazard of falling into the water.

- d) When members are transported by watercraft to an incident or utilizing watercraft for emergency operations. (i.e., personnel and/or equipment being shuttled to an emergency scene, transporting a patient to shore, etc., using departmental or personal watercraft).
- 4.2 Situations that may not require use of PFD's include:
 - a) Any swimming pools or hot tubs.
 - b) Water that is less than chest deep (excluding swift water).
 - c) Tasks being performed behind suitable personnel guardrail or railings, or in areas where the potential for accidental falls into the water are not possible.
 - d) When walking on docks or floats as a passageway, does not by itself, represent a drowning hazard unless additional circumstances creates a hazard of drowning (i.e., fire suppression activities on weakened dock area, adverse weather conditions, etc.).
- **4.3.** Use of Watercraft by fire department members: Under special circumstances, Fire District 5 members may have to utilize watercraft in order to perform fire suppression or rescue activities. Personnel using or being transported by watercraft belonging to other governmental, commercial or private owners shall use the following safety procedures.
- **4.4** All Fire Department members shall wear at a minimum, Type III Coast Guard approved floatation devices.
- **4.5** Personnel, members, and equipment shall not exceed the manufacturer's load capacity specifications for the watercraft being used.
- **4.6.** Any persons or fire department members operating the watercraft shall be familiar with the operation of watercraft.
- **4.7** Fire Department members, when involved in operations utilizing small watercraft, shall be cognizant of the risks posed and the conditions that are present. (I.e. adverse weather conditions, emergency nature and scene conditions, overloading of watercraft, etc.).
- **4.8** Water Rescue Operations: After performing a risk assessment and completing the water rescue tactical considerations listed above, the Incident Commander shall develop an action plan that poses the minimum amount of risk to the rescuers.
- **4.8.1** The Incident Commander shall assign an incident safety officer and maintain accountability system for all Personnel involved in the rescue effort.
- **4.9.** As soon as the victim is brought to safety, an assessment, treatment and transportation by ALS personnel shall be provided.
- **4.10** Fire Department members shall not put themselves at risk in water incidents involving the recovery of property. (i.e., Department personnel should not become involved in securing a tow cable to a vehicle in the water, etc.).

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u> Yakima County Fire District 5 operates at the Awareness Level for Water Rescue

- **5.1** Tactical Considerations for Water Rescue: Establish Command and conduct a size up of the situation. Assess what present hazards exist and the risk posed to rescuers. Determine the risk/benefit to fire department personnel who may be involved in a rescue attempt and whether the operation is an actual rescue or body recovery.
- **5.2** Try and secure reliable witnesses or responsible parties. This will aid in establishing a "last seen" point for the victim. It is important to keep witnesses in the area, if possible, for this purpose.
- **5.3** Determine the need for additional or specialized resources such as county scuba dive team or swift water rescue team and call for these outside resources early in the incident if needed.
- 5.4 Make the rescue area safe and ensure the safety of bystanders and responding personnel. Personnel working in the rescue area (within 10 feet of waters edge) should wear personal floatation devices.
- 5.5 Consider the affects of hypothermia to personnel:
 - a) Adverse or severe weather conditions.
 - b) Time of day requiring sufficient lighting.
 - c) Velocity, volume, hydraulic effects and depth of water.
 - d) Floating debris hazards.
 - e) Extreme drop-offs near waters edge.

6.0 <u>REFERENCES</u>

N/A

12.06.09 RESPONSE TO ELECTRICAL HAZARDS

1.0 <u>**REFERENCE**</u> WAC 296-305-06008

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** It shall be the policy of Fire District 5 to identify the hazards, and employ practices to prevent electric shock when fire suppression or rescue activities must be performed near energized electrical lines.
- **2.2** All members shall be trained to identify potential hazards, and electrical hazards, and the means to avoid contact with electrical energized equipment or utility service.
- **2.3** Members shall not cut the electrical drip loop providing power to a structure or pull the electrical meter.
- 2.4 Members shall not work or position equipment above any power line st an incident, the incident Commander shall not allow anyone but qualified utility workers to work above any power line
- **2.5** The appropriate power company shall identify power transmission line hazards in the Department's jurisdiction
- **2.5.1** When fire service equipment and members must work near energized lines rated 50 KVA or below, the minimum clearance shall be at ten feet,
- **2.5.2** For low voltage lines (operating under 750 volts or less) all activities and work shall be performed to prevent members from contacting the energized lines.
- 2.6 All downed or sagging power lines should be treated as if they were live.
- **2.6.1** The Incident Commander shall advise dispatch to contact appropriate power company to verify that lines are not a hazard or to cut power.
- **2.6.2** Members must wait outside any fence or enclosure until a utility representative arrives to provide guidance and act as a safety watcher. Do not attempt to fight the fire from outside a fence or enclosure.
- 2.6.3 Members and bystanders shall be isolated at least one span of poles in each direction.
- 2.7 When responding to a fire located in a substation, members shall not cut locks or in any way make a forced entry into buildings or switchyard.

3.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITIES</u>

- **4.1** The Incident Commander shall identify potential electrical hazards and request the appropriate power company to respond and disconnect energized electrical lines.
- **4.2** Fire District 5 shall identify electrical hazards in our jurisdiction and incorporate them into the Departments training program.

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

- 5.1 Fires involving small appliances may be extinguished by:
 - a) Eliminating the source of power to the appliance.
 - b) Extinguishing the burning material (usually wiring insulation) using the proper extinguisher.
 - c) Allowing the fire to bum out while protecting exposures and only after the supply of power has been eliminated.
- **5.2** Fires involving above and below grade transformers, regulators, switch gear when confined to the unit alone and not endangering surrounding structures should be allowed to bum.
- 5.3 All private and other emergency vehicles should be positioned away from any overhead wires.
- 5.4 If the structure is on fire, avoid directing water on any electrical equipment or conductor.
- 5.5 Attempt rescue only when patient is in immediate danger. If patient is in danger: Remove the wire from the victim, or Remove the victim from the wire.
- **5.6** Driver/Operators of apparatus will not position apparatus under electrical transmission lines without first identifying the electrical hazard area.
- **5.7** Members will not raise ground ladders until the command "check the overhead" is given and followed to establish the existence of an electrical hazard
- 5.8 The Incident Commander will be informed as to electrical hazards in the structure or working area.
- **5.9** Follow the direction given by the safety watcher in fighting a fire and especially in applying water on or near electrical equipment. Use only a fine spray or fog streams of water. Power circuit breakers and transformers can contain 60 to 10,000 gallons of transil oil. This oil has a flash point of approximately 300 degrees F. One of the problems is re-ignition caused by heat of the surrounding steel and encasement. Power equipment containing any poly-chlorinated biphenyl (PCB) level will be identified.

6.0 <u>ADDITIONAL REFERENCES</u>

12.06.10 TRAFFIC WORK ZONE SAFETY

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u> WAC 296-305-05000 (12)

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** It shall be the policy of Fire District 5 to provide a reasonably safe working environment for department employees and members when working in, or near open vehicular traffic lanes.
- **2.2** It shall be the policy of Fire District 5 that personnel adequately protect themselves from motor vehicle traffic in both emergent and non emergent work zones. This protection shall be primarily achieved by apparatus placement and re-enforced as needed with traffic cones, flares and employee awareness.

Examples of emergent work zones include, but are not limited to, motor vehicle accidents, car fires, structure fires, and down power lines.

3.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITIES</u>

3.1 Members who assume of initial responsibilities at an emergency incident (Incident Commander) are primarily responsible for implementing and enforcement of this policy, however all personnel at a scene shall ensure compliance with this policy.

4.0 **PROCEDURES**

- **4.1** Prior to commencing work, the Company Officer or work group supervisor shall: prioritize all exposed sides of the work zone. At a MVA, there may be four or more sides that need protection.
- 4.2 Apparatus lights shall be used in the work zone as follows:
- **4.2.1** Daytime operations, all warning lights and headlights shall be on.
- **4.2.2** Night time operations, the primary barricade vehicle shall leave all warning lights on.

- **4.3** Prior to commencing work in or near traffic, traffic flow through the work space shall be controlled. At emergency scenes, actions should be coordinated with law enforcement agencies Control traffic flow, if it has not been done upon arrival, by using one or more of the following methods:
 - a) Placing first arriving apparatus on the traffic side of the work zone. This vehicle is referred to as the "blockading vehicle. (In the event of assignments should guide spotting assignments.) This vehicle is parked at an angle of up to 45 degrees- angling in the direction you want the traffic to go. (Examples of this placement are in Appendix A.)

Exception: Remember to protect the pump operator on apparatus with side mount pump panels. Angling apparatus opposite of the direction of traffic flow may be necessary to create a safe work space. The apparatus should be spotted to give the pump operator a protected space.

- b) Placing other agency vehicles, i.e. Police, Utilities, State DOT on the traffic side of the work zone.
- c) Placing privately owned vehicles on the traffic side of the work zone. Placing traffic cones or flares at least 200 feet before the work zone.
- d) Closing the roadway at a nearby intersection.
- **4.4** Flagger hand signaling must be by sign paddles or lights approved by WSDOT. During emergency situations, red flags may be used to draw a driver's attention to particularly hazardous conditions. In non-emergency situations, a red flag may be held in a flagger's free hand to supplement the use of a sign paddle or lights.

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

- 5.1 Once priorities have been established and protection is in place, additional vehicles
 - a) All members of the work crew shall have highly visible, reflective clothing on, meeting DOT requirements.
 - b) Identify a primary and secondary escape route and communicate these to the work crew.
 - c) Designate one member of the crew to serve as a lookout to warn crew members of traffic that may not heed warning devices. This crew member may perform other duties as needed, but these additional duties should not significantly distract the lookout.
- 5.2 Members are at risk whenever working near moving traffic. Actions that should guide:
 - a) Never trust the traffic.
 - b) Spot apparatus to promote work zone safety.
 - c) Wear visible, reflective clothing

- d) Use traffic cones and flares to emphasize and better secure the work space. (Flares should not be used near flammable gas or liquid spills.)
- e) Reduce motorist vision impairment by reducing the number of flashing lights and headlights to an appropriate number.
- **5.3** In the event that law enforcement agencies are unavailable to assist at an emergency scene, a consideration should be given to calling for additional fire units, including mutual aid, to secure the work space.
- 5.4 Members, when possible, use the non-traffic side of the apparatus for disembarking.
- 5.5 Always look for traffic or surface hazards.
- **5.6** Ambulance companies that arrive on scene at a MVA first, should initially be spotted on the traffic side of an incident. Once sufficient other vehicles have arrived to protect the work space, the ambulance may be moved to a more convenient location for patient loading. The first priority should always be scene safety. Common sense says that simultaneous or near simultaneous arrival of an Engine company or law enforcement would allow for the ambulance to be parked in a suitable loading location.
- **5.7** Where there is a hazardous material release present, the ideal location is generally uphill and upwind. This may preclude parking on the traffic side. In this instance the Incident Commander must determine an alternate shielding method, (closing the road at an intersection or interchange).
- **5.8** Place and retrieve cones and traffic flares facing the traffic. NEVER turn your back on moving traffic while placing or retrieving cones or flares.
- **5.9** While loading patients, Ambulance loading doors should be protected by another vehicle (Police or Fire) when multiple vehicles are on scene. If no other vehicle is on scene, traffic cones should be utilized to protect the work space.
- **5.10** Weather conditions (dust storms, icy roads, fog) may call for increasing the distances initial cones, flares and/or the blockading vehicle are placed. Ample space should be given to allow approaching traffic to slow and/or stop.
- **5.11** When operating at motor vehicle accidents, members should remember that the scene is a potential crime scene and should take precautions to preserve evidence. Additionally, when a law enforcement agency is on scene, traffic control is primarily their responsibility and we should work cooperatively regarding traffic flow.

6.0 <u>REFERENCES</u>

WAC 296-155: (4)(b) When sign paddles are used, they must comply with the requirements of MUTCD, 1995 Edition Revision 4, Part VI. Specifically, sign paddles: be at least 18 inches in diameter; Printed with letters at least 6 inches high; the "STOP" side of the paddle must have a red background with white lettering; and the "SLOW" side of the paddle must have an orange background with black lettering.

When hand signaling is used during periods of darkness, sign paddles must be retro reflective or illuminated in the same manner as signs.

(5)(A) A flagger must, at a minimum, wear:

A high visibility safety garment designed accord' to Class 2 specifications in ANSI/ISEA 107-1999, American National Standard for High-Visibility Safety Apparel.

APPENDIX A

HAND-SIGNALING PROCEDURES

STOP/SLOW paddle and flag use are illustrated The following methods of signaling with STOP/SLOW paddles should be used:

Preferred Method



The following methods of signaling with a flag should be used:

Emergency Method





To Stop Traffic: The flagger shall face traffic and extend the STOP sign paddle in a stationary position with the arm extended horizontally away from the body. The free arm should be raised with the palm toward approaching traffic.

To Direct Stopped Traffic to Proceed: The flagger shall face traffic with the SLOW paddle held in a stationary position with the arm extended horizontally away from the body. The flagger should motion with the free hand for traffic to proceed.

To Stop Traffic: The flagger shall face traffic and extend the flag staff horizontally across the traffic lane in a 24" stationary position, so that the full area of the flag is visible hanging below the staff. The free arm should be raised with the palm toward approaching traffic.

To Direct Stopped Traffic: To proceed the flagger shall face traffic with the flag and arm lowered from view of the driver. With the free hand, the finger should motion traffic to proceed. Flags shall not be used to signal traffic to proceed.

To Alert or Slow Traffic. The flagger shall face traffic with the SLOW sign paddle held in a stationary position with the arm extended horizontally away from the body. The flagger may motion up and



To Alert or Slow Traffic. The flagger shall face traffic and slowly wave the flag in a sweeping motion of the extended arm from shoulder level to straight down, without



12.06.11 EMERGENCY INCIDENTS INVOLVING CLANDESTINE DRUG LABS

1.0 <u>REFERENCES</u>

WAC 296-305-08000 Appendix A, C NFPA 472 (1997 Edition) -3-2.3.1.2, 3-4 (1) (2) (3) (4), 3-4.1 (3)(4) WAC 296-824

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** Fire fighters shall be trained in the recognition of clandestine drug labs, the potential exposure hazards and decontamination procedures.
- **2.2** The department will work to heighten the awareness of our members to the growing problems associated with clandestine drug labs.
- **2.3** Procedures are established herein to provide for the handling of clandestine drug labs incidents and to enhance the safety of Fire fighters and the public.

3.0 **<u>DEFINITIONS</u>**

- **3.1** Clandestine Laboratory. A clandestine laboratory is a covert or secret illegal operation that produces a controlled substance through the synthesis of raw chemicals. This is accomplished through the use of specific laboratory glassware and apparatus or "makeshift cooking" pots, depending on the sophistication of the operation. Ten years ago the clandestine laboratory problem was relatively modest, but it has been growing at an alarming rate.
- **3.2 Precursor.** A raw material of a controlled substance that becomes part of the finished product. Pseudoephedrine is the common raw material needed for methamphetamine.
- **3.3 Reflux**. Process of repeatedly heating and condensing vapors in a reaction vessel to cause to flow back or return. Used to increase purity and/or yield in a reaction.
- **3.4 Solvent**. Does not react chemically with a precursor or reagent and does not become part of the finished product. Solvents are used to dissolve solid precursors or reagent, to dilute reaction mixtures, and to separate and purify other chemicals.
- **3.5 Potential Exposure**. Probable exposure due to proximity of chemical agents.
- **3.6** Known Exposure. Direct exposure to chemical agents

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

- 4.1 The Incident Commander, upon recognizing the presence of a clandestine drug laboratory shall:
 - a) Establish command uphill and upwind.
 - b) Secure the scene and deny entry (Fire Personnel to assist).
 - c) Consider potential ignition sources.
 - d) Establish safety zones
 - e) Consider travel of smoke in the immediate area, move the public and Firefighters out of any smoke or vapor plumes that may have been generated from the fire or explosion.
 - f) Evacuate the structure (apartment houses, condos, etc.).
 - g) In larger complexes evaluate the potential for exposure/harm. to determine the size of the area to be evacuated. Options may be floor of origin or exposures on both sides and above and below the room of origin.
 - h) Consider the need to shelter in place, in larger structures, or downwind structures.
 - i) Once the fire has been extinguished, have an investigator confirm if a lab is present.
 - j) Allow only a minimal number of fire fighters to re-enter the structure to extinguish hot spots and limit activity in lab or contaminated areas
 - k) Establish a decon area and decon team, perform decon as appropriate.
 - 1) Secure the scene before turning it over to a responsible party. Inform responsible party of drug lab presence.

5.0 <u>PROCEDURES</u>

- **5.1** Personnel responding to a drug overdose or persons exhibiting unusual behavior shall use extreme caution when dealing with the user or potential user of methamphetamine. They can react violently to stress, whether real or imagined.
- **5.2** The recognition of the presence of a clandestine drug laboratory that is involved in a fire may not occur until after fire control has been achieved. Members suspecting a drug laboratory (a) (b) shall immediately notify the Incident Commander.
 - a) The color of the flames appear to be an unusually bright or dark orange, or the flames may be of several different colors. An unusual color of smoke or odor may also be present.
 - b) A laboratory fire can spread faster and bum with more intensity that what might normally be expected.

- **5.3** In a suspect situation, nothing shall be moved, shut off, turned on, or touched, at a laboratory, whether it is operational or abandoned. Electric switches, vacuum pumps, glassware, chemical containers, or anything that is plugged into a wall outlet should not be touched. Water sources, especially to reflux or condensing towers, shall not be shut off. Shutting off the water supply to a cooking process can result in an explosion.
- 5.4 Companies discovering a drug lab due to fire or explosion shall:
 - a) Evacuate civilians from the structure and any exposures
 - b) Extinguish the fire or withdraw (based on extent and size of fire)
 - c) Provide as minimal overhaul as is necessary to prevent a rekindle.
 - d) Withdraw fire crews from contaminated areas as soon as practical.
 - e) Notify Dispatch to call PD of a possible drug lab.
- **5.5** Clandestine Labs (no fire)
 - a) If a clandestine lab is discovered by other means, do not turn any power on or off. This includes lights, electric or electronic equipment, and mechanical devices (example of mechanical would be turning off water that may be supplying a reflux condenser in a laboratory engaged in "cooking").
 - b) Evacuate fire crews from the area.
 - c) Notify the on shift Response Chief
 - d) Notify dispatch for PD notification.
 - e) Call for a HAZMAT response.
 - f) Withdraw, secure the scene, establish safety zones, and deny entry.
- **5.6** Decontamination procedures
- **5.6.1** Once the scene has been established as being a clandestine lab, any personnel that were in close proximity to the fire, smoke, or unidentified liquids shall be decontaminated.
- **5.6.2** Potential Exposure of PPE or Equipment: If personnel were in close proximity to the fire, should also be washed before leaving the scene. Personnel performing the decon shall take precautions to avoid cross contamination by wearing Tyvek coveralls and latex gloves.
- **5.6.3** Confirmed Exposure of Personnel, PPE or Equipment: Personnel should have their contaminated clothing removed and bagged for decon at a later time. Personnel should be emergency field deconned with a continuous flow of water in an attempt to remove or dilute the contaminant. Some

form of shelter shall be established to secure privacy for the person being decontaminated. Temporary coveralls are carried on Support for personnel who have been emergency deconned.

- **5.6.4** When returning to the station either remove bunker gear prior to getting into apparatus or use a steel plastic sack to cover the apparatus seat. After arriving at the station clean PPE with soap, water and a scrub brush then rinse out completely using the apparatus floor hose (rinse water can go into the floor drains). After rinsing wash the clothing in your wash machine. After cleaning PPE in the washer run the washer through a cycle with soap and no clothing to decontaminate the washer.
- 5.7 Personnel doing decon, shall wear Tyvek coveralls and latex gloves to prevent crosscontamination.
- **5.8** Following emergency decon, medical monitoring, treatment and transportation as appropriate, shall be performed.
- **5.9** Recall that some of the chemicals used in the manufacture of methamphetamine are water or air reactive. Opening a hose fine and blasting everything in site could potentially breach or knock over a container, resulting in additional chemicals being released and exposing personnel. While extinguishing the fire, use minimum amounts of water and be aware of your target. Minimize glassware breakage and stay out of any spilled liquids, solids, or vapor plumes. Look around the room and see what may be there before opening a hose fine, checking for extension, or beginning overhaul.

6.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

- **6.1** Illegal Drug labs can be located anywhere but typically are associated with rental property. They may be small and portable (contained in a box, cooler, or gym bag) or larger and more complex. Typical locations are rental units (houses, apts. motel rooms), vehicles, and storage lockers.
- 6.2 Red Flag Warnings that a lab may be present:
- **6.2.1** Fires that occur in the early morning hours.
- **6.2.2** Fires involving rental property, tenants/occupants have left the scene prior to or shortly after your arrival.
- **6.2.3** Neighbors reporting to you that the tenants ran out of the house as it was burning and now tenants are gone.
- 6.2.4 Neighbors tell you the place is a drug house or a lot of traffic at all hours of the day and night.
- **6.3** Visual Indicators of a potential lab include the following:
- **6.3.1** Unusual amounts of over-the-counter drug containers (precursor), i.e.. Pseudobronchodialators, decongestants.

- **6.3.2** Excessive amounts of solvent or acid containers with these typical contents % Ether, acetone, gasoline, charcoal Coleman fuel, lighter fluid, Aerosol cans of starter fluid, bottles of Heet, denatured alcohol.
- **6.3.3** Large quantities of matchbooks used for deriving Red Phosphorous.
- **6.3.4** Red (rust colored) staining on items such as glass containers, coffee filters, etc.
- 6.3.5 Lithium battery casings (camera batteries) used for lithium metal strips contained inside the battery.
- **6.3.6** Unusual amounts of laboratory glassware, plastic tubing, measuring scales.
- **6.3.7** Caustic materials such as Red Devil Lye (drain cleaner) used as a base to neutralize the ph of products
- **6.3.8** Drug paraphernalia, such as glass tubing, bongs, butane torch style lighters, I cc syringes and metal spoons.
- **6.3.9** Heating and cooking sources such as: Flat griddles, microwave ovens in unusual places, hot plates, flasks (various sizes), pressure cookers, propane torches.
- **6.3.10** Pressure vessels: such as: Fire extinguishers, propane stove or lantern bottles I to 20 gallon pressure containers, large 100 to 150 lb. pressurized gas cylinders.

"Note any discoloration to valving and fitting assembly. Chemicals being contained may chemically attack the container, leaving the container's integrity compromised. For example, anhydrous ammonia attacks the brass fittings on pressure cylinders and turns a bluish-green.

- **6.3.11** Filtration systems: such as large garbage buckets with mesh netting or sheeting to filter meth crystals. Paper coffee filters, Kitty litter: Filter the fumes/gases during the "cook."
- **6.3.12** Exhaust toxic gases through sewer/trap systems.
- **6.3.13** Large amounts of the drug itself during the synthesis process, the meth must be dried. Drying surfaces may have bags of the meth laying out to dry or banging on a clothesline in separate bags, usually in one (1) 1b. Increments.
- **6.3.14** Users of methamphetarnine will exhibit unusual behavior. It relieves fatigue, reduces the need to sleep or eat, increases energy and confidence levels, produces a psychological and physical exhilaration, followed by anxiety, nervous behaviors (tweaking), and paranoia. The strong high is followed by a period of depression ("crash"), when the user may sleep for unusually long periods of time. Moreover, users will soon seek to abuse again ("hit") to regain their previous feelings of euphoria. The cycle of ups and downs will repeat over several days, until the user becomes "burned out" or "slammed."
- **6.3.15** The effects of methamphetamine are almost identical to cocaine. The big difference is in the sustained effects of the drug: Cocaine lasts 20-80 minutes and methamphetamine lasts 4-12 hours. Users of methamphetamine will display effects such as: a. dilated pupils b. Increased pulse rate, BP,

and body temperature c. Body tremors d. Anxiety e. Rigid muscle tone f Teeth grinding and missing teeth g. Dry mouth h. Irritability

- 6.3.16 Injection sites if drug has been IV or intramuscularly induced, open sores on arms.
- **6.3.17** Users who are suffering the withdrawal effects of methamphetamine will display depression, irritability, mental confusion, aggressiveness, increased respiration and heartbeat, weight loss, restlessness, poor judgment, paranoia, difficulty in sleeping, defective reasoning, and a strong urge to use again.
- **6.3.18** Users that have been taken into custody need to have vitals monitored on a regular basis. A condition called toxic psychosis can occur. Toxic psychosis or extreme agitation can occur when a user comes down off a "high." This condition can be fatal. Medications are available to treat this condition.
- 6.4 A defensive mode may be appropriate for personnel safety. An alternative is to protect any exposures and allow the fire to bum, providing the products of combustion being generated are not complicating the problem further.
- 6.5 General Drug Lab Hazards to Fire fighters. Operators may substitute proper equipment with unsafe items in low budget clandestine laboratory operations. For example, pressure cookers have been substituted for three neck flasks in the initial cooking stage of methamphetamine. Without ventilation, this type of operation can easily generate toxic levels of phosphine gas. Booby traps have been left in place and armed when a lab is abandoned. Opening or moving doors, windows, refrigerator doors, chemical containers, or fin-niture may be a triggering mechanism for an explosive device or chemical reaction that is lethal. Trip wires made from monofilament fishing line may be strung across doorways, hallways, or across rooms to activate different types of devices.

12.06.12 EMERGENCY DECONTAMINATION

1.0 <u>REFERENCES</u>

WAC 296-824 NFPA 472 (1997 Edition) -3-2.3.1.2. 3-3.4 (1) (2) (3) (4), 3-4.1.(3)(4) WAC 296-305-08000 Appendix A

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- 2.1 It shall be the policy of Fire District 5 to provide for the cleaning and decontamination of Personal Protective Clothing and equipment following exposure of personnel, PPE or fire equipment to hazardous and non-hazardous materials or agents they may be exposed to while on duty
- **2.2** It shall be the policy of Fire District 5 that all personnel will follow the procedures and general guidelines for decontamination established herein.
- **2.3** Members shall be trained to the Operational Level in order that they may decontaminate other emergency responders coming out of and emergency area.

3.0 **DEFINITIONS**

- **3.1 Fire Debris:** Any byproducts, residues, or damaged building components with a low level of toxicity, left after a structure fire. e.g. carbon deposits from burned materials, insulation, drywall residues, plastic residues, etc.
- **3.2 Hazardous Chemicals:** Any chemical known to be harmful to people the environment or property. Hazardous household chemicals, corrosives, chemicals used by clandestine drug labs, manufacturing processes, etc.
- **3.3 Biological Hazards:** Any bacterial/viral agent known to be harmful to people. e. blood borne pathogens such as hepatitis B or the HIV virus.
- **3.4** Level 1 Decontamination (gross decon): Level one is used for contaminates which have a low level of toxicity to personnel or the environment. Level 1 includes the light cleaning of PPE and equipment performed by the end user without taking the elements out of service. Level 1 decon includes a combination of brushing or vacuuming off dry debris, and/or rinsing with water.
- **3.5** Level 2 Decontamination: No skin contamination is suspected. The material has a moderate toxicity to personnel and there is a low to moderate environmental danger.
- **3.6** Level 3 Decontamination: No skin contamination is suspected. The material is toxic to personnel and the environment. Level 3 involves special cleaning procedures depending on the nature of contaminate.

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITIES</u>

4.1 The Incident Commander shall consider the circumstances of each incident to determine if decontamination is appropriate. Crews with contaminated PPE shall decontaminate prior to leaving
the emergency scene. The IC or his/her designee shall establish a decontamination zone and a decontamination group as appropriate. If there is a question as to the type of contamination that may have occurred the hazardous materials team should be called in for technical and decontamination support.

- **4.2** The Incident Commander may establish a Decontamination Group when conditions indicate that residual fire debris, hazardous materials or biological agents have contaminated crews. The Incident Commander or the Decon officer will determine the location and the type of decontamination
- **4.3** Company Officers shall maintain an awareness of the on-scene conditions and potential contaminants to members under their span of control. Any unusual conditions or potential hazardous materials, which could prove harmful to the member's safety and health, shall immediately be reported to the incident commander or scene safety officer.
- **4.4** Company officers shall be responsible for ensuring that the proper procedures for decontaminating personal protective clothing, equipment and uniforms are followed.
- **4.5** Members shall beware of, and on the look out for, any potentially hazardous materials at the incident site or during any emergency incident or operation, Members should immediately notify their company officer of any potentially hazardous chemicals. Members who think they have been exposed shall follow decontamination procedures as outlined below.

5.0 <u>PROCEDURES</u>

5.1 Contamination Requiring General Cleaning

- **5.1.1** Hose down at the fire scene. Scrub gently with a soft bristle brush using a mild detergent and rinse thoroughly. Hosing down immediately after the termination of an emergency can remove substantial amounts of surface contaminants before they have a chance to "set in". Avoid unnecessary direct skin contact with contaminated clothing or equipment and wash exposed skin areas as soon as possible to remove contaminants and to prevent spreading to other body parts and/or personnel.
- 5.1.2 While wearing protective gloves, inspect the PPE for damage and the level of soiling.
- **5.1.3** Determine the proper cleaning procedure for the protective equipment. Procedures for the following methods are described in the appendix section.
 - a. In-house Cleaning by:
 - i. Utility Sink
 - ii Machine Cleaning
 - iii. Contract Cleaning (Out-of-house)
- **5.2** Contamination Involving Body Fluids
 - a) Remove the personal protective equipment from the body.
 - b) Isolate and bag the equipment.
 - c) Observe Universal Precautions.

- d) Determine what type of cleaning procedure is necessary.
- **5.3** Contamination Involving HAZMAT Materials
- **5.3.1** PPE should be rinsed off with a 1" or 1-3/4" hose line with a fog pattern or vacuumed off with a HEPA vacuum. Asbestos contamination requires special respiratory precautions as noted below. PPE and equipment may require level 2 decontamination for hard to remove stains or dirt.
- **5.3.2** Level 2 Decontamination: No skin contamination is suspected. The material has a moderate toxicity to personnel and there is a low to moderate environmental danger. Level 2 involves the thorough cleaning of PPE and equipment by the end user. Materials should level 1 decontaminated followed by level 2 decontamination upon returning to quarters. Materials should be washed with appropriate cleaning agents after arriving at the station.
 - a) PPE should be washed using the guidelines outlined in policy XXX.

NOTE: level 2 cleaning reduces the life of PPE. Gross decontamination is encouraged until level 2 decontamination is necessary.

b) Equipment should be cleaned with soap and water using the apparatus floor hose (rinse water can go into the floor drains.

NOTE: level 2 may require elements be temporarily taken out of service.

- **5.3.3** Level 3 Decontamination: No skin contamination is suspected. The material is toxic to personnel and the environment. Level 3 involves special cleaning procedures depending on the nature of contaminate. In some cases PPE or equipment may be disposed of in lieu of decontamination. The Hazmat team should be consulted before decontamination PPE and equipment contaminated with toxic substances.
 - a) PPE should be bagged for decontamination at a later time
- b) Equipment should be bagged, wrapped, over packed etc. for decontamination at a later time.
- 5.4 Emergency Decontamination with skin contaminate known or suspected. Contaminate known or suspected to be harmful to personnel or the environment. Personnel should have their contaminated clothing removed and bagged for decontamination at a later time. Personnel should be emergency field deconned with a continuous flow of water in an attempt to remove or dilute the contaminant. The use of water may be contraindicated when dealing with strong bases (alkalis). The Hazmat team should be consulted for proper decon procedures for specific chemicals. Shelter shall be established to secure privacy for the person being decontaminated. Temporary coveralls are carried on XXX for personnel who have been emergency decontaminated.

- **5.5** Decontamination Team
 - a) The decon site shall be located far enough away from the incident scene to provide protection to members from any chemical contamination falling debris, heat or smoke.
 - b) Consideration should be given to the materials used for decon and any potential runoff or additional contamination issues resulting for the decon procedures.
- **5.6** Decontamination procedures when exiting an asbestos zone:
 - a) Personnel should use level 1 decon procedures to remove asbestos fibers from PPE and equipment. In addition the following respiratory precautions shall be used when exiting a fire scene for bottle changes, rehab or returning in service.
 - b) Personnel should brush gross contaminates off their PPE prior to exiting the asbestos zone. Crews should perform decon procedures on each other before going "off air".
- 5.7 When exiting for bottle change and reentry members shall decon around the face piece or regulator:
 - a) The entire face piece, shoulder area and bottle connection shall be wiped down with a damp cloth before going off air and taking the face piece off.
 - b) Personnel electing to leave the face piece on shall have a wipe down around the regulator prior to regulator removal. Personnel shall check the regulator for debris prior to reconnecting to the face piece.
 - c) Members performing decon will be on air or wearing an approved asbestos filter mask.
- 5.8 When exiting and going to rehab or to return in service:
 - a) PPE shall be gross decontaminated by vacuuming or hosing with water prior to going "off air". Vacuuming versus hosing will be at the company officer's option. Members performing decon will be on air or wearing an approved asbestos filter mask.
 - b) Fire Debris. Level 1 decontamination should be performed on PPE and equipment contaminated by normal fire debris. A plastic sack should be used to prevent getting the apparatus seats wet or dirty when returning to quarters. Upon return to quarters PPE may need level 2 decontamination depending on the degree of contamination and effectiveness of level 1 decontamination.
- **5.9** Hazardous Chemicals from Clandestine drug labs and non specific chemical exposures (Potential Exposure of PPE or Equipment)
 - a) If personnel were in close proximity to the fire, smoke, or unidentified liquids, then exposure is a possibility and level 1 and 2 decontamination is required. Personnel performing decon. shall take precautions to avoid cross contamination by wearing Tyvek coveralls and latex gloves.

- b) When returning to the station either remove your bunker gear prior to getting into your apparatus or use a disposable seat cover to protect your apparatus seat.
- **5.10** Hazardous Chemicals from Clandestine drug labs and non specific chemical exposures (Confirmed Exposure of PPE or Equipment):
 - a) Level 1 and 2 decontamination is required for confirmed exposure to drug lab chemicals.
- 5.11 Toxic or Corrosive Chemicals
 - b) Personnel contaminated with toxic or corrosive chemicals shall receive emergency field decontamination.
 - c) Personnel performing decon, shall wear level B suits, rubber gloves and SCBA unless the Hazmat team determines a higher level of protection is needed.
 - d) Following emergency decon, medical monitoring, treatment and transportation as appropriate, shall be performed.
 - e) PPE and equipment contaminated with hazardous chemicals may require specialized cleaning depending on the type and amount of chemicals involved. The Hazmat team should be contacted for advice on cleaning requirements.
- 5.12 Bio-Hazards
 - a) Personnel contaminated with bio hazards should decontaminate themselves immediately.
 - b) If your eyes are splattered with blood or body fluid:
 - i. Flush immediately with water for at least five minutes.
 - ii. Rinse under clean running water.
 - c) If blood or any body fluid gets into your mouth: rinse your mouth with 50/50 mix of hydrogen peroxide and water and rinse with plain water.
 - d) If you get a needle stick or puncture wound
 - i. "Milk" the wound to induce bleeding.
 - ii. Wash thoroughly with soap and water.
 - iii. Dress and bandage the wound appropriately.
 - e) For any bite, scratch or lesion that may have had blood or body fluid exposure.
 - i. Wash the area thoroughly with soap and water, or pour a small amount of hydrogen peroxide on the wound. (Hydrogen peroxide is known to destroy HIV and other viruses within seconds.)
 - ii. Cover the wound with a sterile dressing.
- **5.12.1** PPE or clothing contaminated with biological agents
 - a) Clothing and uniforms that are soiled with blood or other potentially infectious materials shall be treated as though contaminated.

- b) Remove contaminated clothing as soon as possible.
- c) Place and transport clothing in biohazard bags to prevent leakage.
- d) Wear gloves when bagging and placing in washer.

5.12.2 Hand Washing PPE (General)

- a) Wash turnout gear with Versitol@).
- b) Second step, soak turnout gear in a 5 gallon container with 6 oz of IDO® and 5 gallons of water for at least 10 minutes.
- c) Third step, re-wash turnout gear with Versitol@.
- d) Proper personal protection should be instituted prior to handling. Put on disposable gloves and wear appropriate face and eye protection if you anticipate splashing.
- e) Remove visible material by cleaning with disposable towels using soap and water. Place soiled toweling in a biohazard bag to prevent contamination of other surfaces.
- 5.12.3 Hand Washing Equipment (General)
 - a) After removal of visible material, decontaminate non-disposable equipment with a solution of 5.25 percent sodium hypochlorite (household bleach) diluted 1-10.
 - b) When using bleach, mix it with cool water. It needs to be made fresh (no more than 96 hours old) in order to be effective.
 - c) A spray bottle is recommended for wetting down surfaces.
 - d) After cleaning and decontaminating equipment, remove contaminated items and gloves and place in biohazard bag for disposal. Remove gloves last.
 - e) Wash hands after removing gloves.
 - f) All equipment retrieved from local Emergency Departments should be considered contaminated until thoroughly cleaned and inspected.
- 5.13 Washing Turnouts (Machine)

The turnout ensemble should be washed separately from other garments.

a) <u>Do not use chlorine bleach (sodium hypochlorite)</u> as this will adversely affect the tear strength of your protective clothing and lessen its life. Use Versitol for the outer shell and use Winsol specialty fabric cleaner for the inner liner. Washing inner liner with any other type of solution will destroy the moisture barrier and breathing properties of the liner.

- b) The outer shell may be spot treated or pre-treated for hard to remove stains with products such as liquid Spray and Wash, liquid Tide, liquid dishwashing detergent or liquid Shout. <u>Solvents shall not be used</u> as they lessen the life of the garment, reduce visibility on the trim, and degrade leather.
- c) When pre-treating or spot treating a garment, apply the detergent onto the soiled area. Gently rub the fabric together until a light foam appears on the surface. Use a soft bristle brush (toothbrush type) and scrub the area for about 1-1/2 minutes. Reapply liquid detergent onto the soiled area and place the garment into the washing machine.
- d) When cleaning turnout clothing, the garment should be turned inside out, the hooks and dees fastened, the liner removed, the Velcro fastened together, and the garment placed in a laundry bag.
- e) Washing machines should be programmed for a double rinse. If the machine will not adding detergent or oxygenated bleach. Double rinse helps remove any automatically double rinse, a complete second cycle can be run without residual dirt and ensures detergent removal.
- f) If heavy soiling remains or contaminates are suspected wash twice with Versitol and Winsol cleaner.
- g) After the garments have been removed, run the laundry machine empty or with dummy (rugs) with detergent at least once, but preferably several times to purge the machine of any residue

6.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

6.1 Cleaning and Decontamination (Include manufacturer's recommendations.)

12.06.13 FIRE INVESTIGATOR SAFETY

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u> WAC 296-305-04001 WAC 296-305-05002 Departmental Respiratory Protection Program

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** Fire Investigators shall adhere to the referenced Safety Standards for Respiratory Protection, and the selection of personal protective equipment.
- **2.2** All investigators shall complete a medical evaluation to determine their ability to use a respirator before they are fit tested or required to use the respirator.
 - a) Fit test procedures shall follow procedures outlined in the Respiratory Protection Program.
 - b) Investigators shall be trained in the proper function, use, cleaning and maintenance of any respiratory protection provided for their use. The required training shall cover:
 - (i) Recognizing hazards that may be encountered.
 - (ii) Understanding the components of APR's, SCBA.
 - (iii) Understanding the differences and between the operations of the two types of respirators.
 - (iv) Limitations of the Respirator.
 - (v) Ensuring they have a tight fit when using an APR and
 - (vi) Inspecting and cleaning the respirator.

2.2.1 General Requirements for all fires.

- 2.2.2 CO shall be continuously monitored in the areas where the investigator is working.
- **2.2.3** A radio shall be on and functional.
- **2.2.4** The following personal protective equipment (PPE) and Respiratory Protection designated for the task shall be provided and used by any fire investigator entering designated hazardous areas. See 2.5, 2.6, 2.7.
 - a) Firefighting boots with steel toe and shank.
 - b) Gloves. *NOTE:* Gloves may be removed if the nature of a task requires the Investigator to do so.
 - c) High Risk latex or nitrile gloves may be worn under firefighting gloves.
 - d) Hard hat or firefighting helmets shall be worn in any hazard area e.g. where overhead debris or damaged structural no non-structural construction is unstable.

- e) Respiratory protection selected following the decision chart contained in mandatory Appendix A.
- 2.3 Upon arrival at the scene, the Investigator shall enter the Passport Accountability System.
- 2.4 At any structure fire investigation, the Investigator shall work with a partner until the investigation is complete, or until the structural hazards have been mitigated. This is not required for a minor structure fire unless so directed by the IC or ISO. Investigators and their partners shall never enter a burning structure without complying with Policy Section 2.5.3.
- **2.5 Structure Fires**: Fire Investigators and/or designated partners shall not enter a hazardous area or atmosphere during tactical operations without full turnouts, SCBA and PASS device and the permission of the IC. See Appendix A
- **2.5.1** While in a hazardous area the SCBA may be in the standby mode.
- **2.5.2** When in a hazardous atmosphere the SCBA shall be donned and used including an activated PASS device.
- **2.5.3** Fire Investigators at a major structure fire shall obtain a partner before entering a hazardous area or atmosphere and shall maintain voice, visual, or touch communication with that partner at all times.
- **2.5.4** The Investigator, and partner, or additional team members shall wear a SCBA until the atmosphere has been characterized by the ISO as safe for the Fire Investigator to utilize an APR with CO monitor activated as described in Appendix A:
 - a) Once overhaul is completed (all fires are extinguished), a new hazard assessment shall be conducted to determine if SCBA is needed.
 - b) The person/s conducting this new assessment must wear an SCBA since the atmosphere is still considered to be "unknown". This assessment would take into account the particulars of the site (ventilation level, potential for chemical residues, smoke, carbon monoxide, asbestos or lead containing materials, etc.), which could indicate risk for exposure and need for certain respirators to be used.
- **2.5.5** When a CO alarm activates indicating an unacceptable level of CO, the Fire Investigator shall immediately exit the contaminated environment; they can re-enter using a SCBA or after the level of CO has dropped to an acceptable level; see Appendix A.

2.6 Extended Investigations

- **2.6.1** Prior to initial entry into the structure, the Fire Investigator, in coordination with the IC or ISO, shall make a determination of any unsafe areas of the structure and what actions need to be taken to insure the safety of personnel.
- **2.6.2** The IC or ISO, prior to the departure of the fire crews, will confer with the on-scene Lead Investigator and relate any safety concerns during the continuing investigation.

- **2.6.3** The Lead Investigator shall be responsible, after the IC or ISO departure, for assuring that the proper level of PPE is worn during the course of the investigation. Prior to this, it shall be the ISO's responsibility to communicate the proper level of PPE required to the lead investigator.
- **2.6.4** As the scene stabilizes, and based on an evaluation of the conditions existing at the scene during the course of the investigation, the Lead Investigator may assess the situation and decrease the level of PPE.
- **2.6.5** The Lead Investigator shall not authorize non-Fire Department personnel on scene to enter the hazardous area within a structure without a minimum level of PPE or same level as being worn by the investigating team, and without identifying any significant structural hazards that may be present..

2.7 Minor Structure Fires

- **2.7.1** Investigators shall establish and maintain communication with on-scene personnel when entering and within the structure.
- 2.7.2 A CO monitor shall be on and functioning if atmosphere has not been otherwise deemed safe.

3.0 **<u>DEFINITIONS</u>**

- **3.1 APR**—**Air Purifying Respirator**: Means a respirator with an air-purifying cartridge(s) that remove air contaminants that may be present at the fire scene by passing ambient air through the air-purifying element. Multi-gas R95/100 filter cartridges should provide protection for organic vapors, acid gases and particulates.
- **3.2** Cartridge (air-purifying): Means a container with a filter, sorbet, or catalyst, or any combination of these materials, which removes specific contaminant from the air drawn through it.
- **3.3 CO Monitor:** Mean an electron device that warns of the presence and concentration of a gas to include Oxygen and Carbon Monoxide.
- **3.4** Fire Investigator: An individual, who has demonstrated the skills, and knowledge necessary to conduct, coordinate and complete an investigation who is assigned investigative duties at the fire scene.
- **3.5 Hazardous Area:** The area where members might be exposed to a hazardous atmosphere. A particular substance, device, event, circumstance or condition that may present a danger to a member of a fire department.
- **3.6 Hazardous Atmosphere:** Any atmosphere that is oxygen deficient or that contains a toxic or disease- producing contaminant at levels greater than the Permissible Exposure Limits. A hazardous atmosphere may or may not be immediately dangerous to life and health.
- **3.7** Extended Investigation: An investigation that will exceed two hours.

- **3.8** Major Structure Fire: A fire where damage has occurred or is likely to have occurred to structural members.
- **3.9** Minor Structure Fire: A fire where no damage has occurred to structural members.
- **3.10** Multi-Gas Meter: Means an electronic device that warns of the presence and concentration of a gas to include Oxygen, Carbon Monoxide.
- **3.11 PPE:** Personnel Protective Equipment.
- **3.12 ISO:** Incident Safety Officer.
- **3.13** Incident Commander (IC) means the person responsible for all decisions relating to the management of an incident. The incident commander is charge at the incident. *Note: The incident commander may relinquish command of the scene to the lead investigator for the investigation of the scene or to personnel responsible for scene security pending completion of the investigation.*
- 3.14 SCBA: Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
- **3.15** Structure fire: A fire involving buildings, enclosed structures, vehicles, vessels, and aircraft or like properties

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

- **4.1** The Fire Investigator shall inspect/evaluate the scene so as to determine the area/point of origin, source of ignition, materials, ignited, act or activity that brought ignition source and materials together, and assess the subsequent progression, extinguishments and containment of a fire.
- **4.2** The fire investigator shall maintain appropriate liaison with the IC, ISO and other interested and concerned professionals during an investigation.
- **4.3** The Incident Commander is in overall responsible charge of the incident; his/her decisions will be based on the flow of information that is made available to him/her.

5.0 <u>PROCEDURES</u>

- **5.1** Decontamination after Investigation. Fire investigation personnel exposed to fire product contamination at the fire scene during the course of investigation activities should have their PPE lightly sprayed with water, with their SCBA in place, in order to remove contaminations.
- **5.2** After protective clothing has been cleaned, clean helmets, boots, gloves, and all other equipment that was exposed to contaminants during the fire investigation in accordance to the referenced departmental decontamination procedures.

6.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

- **5.1** Personnel should consider secondary decontamination/cleaning upon return to quarters, following recommended procedures contained in the decontamination polices.
- **5.2** Personnel exposed to fire product contamination should take a shower upon return to quarters.
- **5.3** Security and support should be provided to investigators who may remain at the scene after fire crews have returned to quarters.
 - a) Care must be exercised to beware of weak floors, holes burned in floors, and even the combustible portions of a floor completely destroyed.
 - b) Floors may have been weakened so that they will not support live loads.
 - c) Unprotected openings may exist in floors, some common to occupancies, some related to overhaul or fire damage.
 - d) If the investigation takes the investigator into area of the community where dangerous social situations may arise or exist, *the Incident Commander should ensure that in these circumstances the fire investigators should not be left to work alone.* Supplementary lighting and security should be provided.

7.0 <u>ADDITIONAL REFERENCES</u>

Johnson, Burgess, Crutchfield, Storment and Wilson. *Characterization of Firefighter Exposure during fire Overhaul (2001)*. City of Phoenix Fire *Department*.

8.0 <u>APPENDIX</u> See attached checklists

FIRE INVESTIGATOR SAFETY CHECKLIST

Pre-Fire Training

- Hazardous Materials First Responder, Awareness Level Training (Minimum requirement for Fire Investigator).
- □ Hazardous Materials Technician Level Training. (Required for personnel operating at a scene involving hazardous materials).
 - **D** Respiratory Protection Program and Training
 - □ Hazard Communication Plan
 - □ Incident Command Training

The Incident Pre-Response

□ Address

Site Information

- □ Industrial
- **Commercial**
- **D** Residential

Confined Space Present?

- □ No. Move on to next point.
- □ Yes. Confined Space Awareness Training.

Special Protective Clothing or Equipment Needed?

- □ No. Move on to next point.
- □ Yes. Training on the use of this clothing and equipment.

Hazardous Materials Present?

- □ No. Move on to next point.
- □ Yes. Identify hazardous chemicals Site Safety Plan.

Will the investigation expose Investigators to hazardous chemicals or waste?

- □ No. Move on to next point.
- □ Yes. Can the hazard be eliminated through the use of engineering controls?
 - □ Ventilation.
 - **G** Removal of the chemical hazard.
- □ Yes. Conduct the hazard mitigation process, continue air monitoring and move on to next point.
- □ No. Identify the Hazard.
- $\square M.S.D.S.$
- □ Air Monitoring.

Assemble Proper Response

- □ Incident Commander
- □ Safety Officer
- □ Accountability Officer
- Decon Officer
- EMS Sector Officer
- □ Staging Officer
- □ Identify above listed personnel
- Buddy System
- □ Back-up Team
- □ EMS Standing-by
- Decon Area if needed
- □ Law Enforcement (Scene Security)
- Protective Equipment
- □ Safety meeting for all site personnel
- □ Identify types and locations of all hazards
- □ Specify the role of each responder
- □ Location of nearest medical facility and means of transport.

ENTERING THE SCENE

Account for all personnel entering the scene

- □ Identify each individual's specific job and the location that their assigned task will be conducted.
- □ Instruct all individuals to contact the Accountability Officer when their job is completed.

EXTERIOR SURVEY

360 Degree Exterior Survey

Identify Site Hazards

- □ Water Hazards (moving and standing)
- **D** Terrain Changes
- **Terrain** Conditions
- □ Exposure Hazards
- □ Electrical Supply Entrance (location and condition)
- □ Identify Alternate Power Sources (if present)
- Gas Supply Entrance (location and condition)
- Building Construction Hazards of the Building Construction
- □ Exterior Evidence of Building Damage
- Compromised Building Supports Freestanding Walls Overhanging Structural Members
- General Condition of the Structure

After completing the exterior survey, assess the general hazards present at the scene. This information should be used when making the decision to continue the investigation.

If the structure is not safe, what equipment will be required to make the building safe prior to the investigation beginning?

- □ Construction/Demolition Equipment
- □ Shoring Material

INTERIOR SURVEY

The following should be conducted for each room or area of the investigation.

Air Monitoring

- Oxygen Levels
- □ Flammable Gases (percentage of lower explosive limits)
- □ Toxic Gases (toxicity levels of known gases)

Structural Stability

- □ Floors
- □ Walls
- **Ceiling**
- □ If partial collapse has occurred, identify the new building supports.

Electricity:

Has power to the fire scene been shut off or disconnected?

- D No.
 - De-energize appropriate circuits (if necessary entire structure).
 - Utilize appropriate lockout/tagout equipment to prevent the accidental re-energizing of the circuits.
- **U** Yes.
 - □ Check for alternate power sources (energy diversion).
 - □ Independently check circuits and wiring utilizing a no-contact AC voltage sensor.
 - De-energize appropriate circuits (if necessary, the entire structure).
 - Utilize appropriate lockout/tag out equipment to prevent the accidental re-energizing of the circuits.

Lighting

□ Properly light the work area.

NOTE: The use of internal combustion engines in an enclosed area creates a hazard and should be avoided.

Work Area Atmosphere

Assure safe breathing air within the work area through hazard mitigation or proper engineering controls.

Alternate Means of Egress

- □ Identify a minimum of two means of egress from the work area when working in hazardous conditions.
- □ Identify other work operations in progress at the incident scene.
- Assess the effect on the investigation and the investigator's safety.
- Assure that all personnel are informed of the investigator's presence and the scope of the investigation.

Evidence Collection

- Proper protective clothing to protect the investigator and guard against cross-contamination of samples.
- Gloves of a material that is compatible and will provide adequate protection from the material being collected.

Respiratory Protection (if required)

Proper packaging, storage, and transportation of collected samples.

POST INVESTIGATION

Structure and Site Safety

- □ Conduct any additional demolition which is necessary to prevent injury to any future trespassers or by-standers.
- □ Secure the structure.
- □ Secure the site.
- □ Properly remove any hazardous materials still on site.
- □ Identify the responsible party for the hazardous waste or materials.
- Ensure the proper disposal of the hazardous waste or material.

Account for all personnel present at the scene

Assure that all personnel are safe and are not unknowingly left behind.

POST INCIDENT CRITIQUE

□ Required by WISHA for all Hazwoper Sites.

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OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO HEAT AND COLD STRESS 12.06.14 **EMERGENCY INCIDENT REHABILITATION**

1.0 REFERENCE

WAC 296-305-05004

2.0 POLICY

2.1 It is the policy of Fire District 5 to establish a rehabitation plan that ensures the physical and mental condition of members operating at the scene of an emergency or a training exercise does not deteriorate to a point which affects the safety of each member or that jeopardizes the safety and integrity of the operation.

3.0 **DEFINITIONS**

N/A

4.0 **RESPONSIBILITIES.**

- 4.1 Incident Commander. The Incident Commander shall consider the circumstances of each incident and make adequate provisions early in the incident for the rest and rehabilitation for all members operating at the scene. These provisions shall include: medical evaluation, treatment and monitoring; food and fluid replenishment; mental rest; and relief from extreme climatic conditions and the other environmental parameters of the incident. The rehabilitation shall include the provision of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) at the Basic Life Support (BLS) level or higher.
- 4.2 Supervisors. All supervisors shall maintain an awareness of the condition of each member operating within their span of control and ensure that adequate steps are taken to provide for each member s safety and health. The command structure shall be utilized to request relief and the reassignment of fatigued crews.
- 4.3 Personnel. During periods of hot weather, members shall be encouraged to drink water throughout the work day. During any emergency incident or training evolution, all members shall advise their supervisor when they believe their level of fatigue or exposure to heat or cold is approaching a level that could affect themselves, their crew, or the operation in which they are involved. Members shall also remain aware of the health and safety of other members.

5.0 **GUIDELINES**

- 5.1 Rehabilitation should be considered by staff officers during the initial planning stages of an emergency response. The climatic or environmental conditions of the emergency scene should not be the sole justification for establishing a Rehabilitation Area. Any incident that is large in size, long in duration, and/or labor intensive will rapidly deplete the energy and strength of members and therefore merits consideration for rehabilitation.
- **5.1.1** Climatic and environmental conditions which indicate the need to establish a

Rehabilitation Area are a heat stress index above 90 F (see Appendix).

- **5.2** A critical factor in the prevention of heat injury is the maintenance of water and electrolytes. Water should be replaced during exercise periods and at emergency incidents. During heat stress, the member should consume at least one quart of water per hour. The rehydration solution should be a 50/50 mixture of water and a commercially prepared activity beverage and administered at about 40 F. Rehydration is important even during cold weather operations. Heat stress may occur during fire fighting or other strenuous activity when protective equipment is worn. Caffeine and carbonated beverages should be avoided during strenuous activities because both interfere with the body's water conservation mechanisms.
- **5.3** The department should provide food at the scene of an extended incident when units are engaged for three or more hours. Soup, broth, or stew are highly recommended because they are digested much faster than sandwiches and fast food products. Fruits such as apples, oranges, and bananas provide supplemental forms of energy replacement. Fatty and/or salty foods should be avoided.
- **5.4** All medical evaluations shall be recorded on standard forms along with the member s name and complaints and must be signed, dated and timed by the Rehab Office or his/her designee.
- **5.5** Members assigned to the Rehabilitation Sector/Group shall enter and exit the Rehabilitation Area as a crew. The crew designation, number of crew members, and the times of entry and exit from the Rehabilitation Area shall be documented by the Rehab Officer or his/her designee on the Company Check-In/Out Sheet. Crews shall not leave the Rehabilitation area until authorized to do so by the Rehab Officer.
- **5.6** Resources. The Rehab Officer shall ensure all necessary resources required to adequately staff and supply the Rehabilitation Area are available and include but not be limited to:
 - a) Fluids water, activity beverage, oral electrolyte solutions and ice.
 - b) Food soup, broth, or stew in hot/cold cups.
 - c) Medical blood pressure cuffs, stethoscopes, oxygen administration devices, cardiac monitors, intravenous solutions and thermometers.
 - d) Other awnings, fans, tarps, heaters, dry clothing , floodlights, blankets and towels, traffic cones and fire line tape (to identify the entrance and exit of the Rehabilitation Area.)

6.0 ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

12.06.15 LOCKOUT-TAGOUT

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u>

WAC 296-24-1005

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- 2.1 All energy to equipment and systems in which the start up or release of stored energy could cause injury to personnel during an emergency medical or fire situation shall be controlled by means of lockout/tagout procedures.
- **2.2** All personnel authorized to conduct lockout/tagout procedures shall complete the required training prior to assignment of related duties.
- 2.3 The district member shall shut off all sources of energy to the equipment and lockout this equipment using the appropriate lock(s) and/or hasp(s). This locking shall prevent the inadvertent starting of the equipment during the medical or fire emergency.
- 2.4 The district member shall then tag the energy control device indicating the name of the fire department conducting the lockout/tagout, and the reason for the lockout/tagout. The district shall provide appropriate tags for use.
- 2.5 After the emergency situation has stablized (patient transported etc.) the district member shall inform the responsible party that the electrical equipment has been locked out and the district member will now remove the districts lockout/tagout system and place electrical equipment back to the original found position (unless damage to equipment has occurred or potential for other injuries exists, then leave equipment OFF). If the responsible party requests to keep the energy contained, the switch controls will remain in the OPEN (that is, OFF) position.

3.0 **DEFINITIONS**

Blocked: To obstruct, or to make unsuitable for passage or progress by obstruction, to preevent normal functioning of an energy source.

Dissipated: To spread out or reduce energy to levels tolerable by workers. (i.e. discharge of capacitors, cool down of elevated temperatures).

Electrical Energy: Energy as a result of generated electrical power or static source.

Energy: Mechanical motion, compressed air or liquid pressure release, gravity, springs, electrical energy or thermal energy resulting from high or low temperatures.

Isolated: To separate from the energy source such that the flow of energy can not be activated by a foreseeable unplanned event.

Kinetic Energy: Energy possessed by a body by virtue of its motion.

Lockout: A physical means of securing a hazardous eneergy source to such that re-energizing the system requires the removal of a locking device. (padlock)

Points of Contact: The point(s) from which energy blocking, isolating or dissipating devices are controlled.

Potential Energy: Stored or residual power, energy possessed by a body by virtue of its relationship to gravity.

Securing: A means to prevent unauthorized persons from reactivating the flow of energy to machines, equipment or systems. The use of locks, tags or assigned qualified personnel or combination thereof are methods of accomplishing this task.

Tagout: A posted written warning at the point(s) of control providing information as to why the energy source(s) have been de-energized, the name of the fire department responsible for the control measures.

Thermal Energy: Energy produced by the release of heat resulting from mechanical work, radiation, chemical reaction, electrical resistance or temperature extremes.

4.0 **RESPONSIBILITY**

The operations deputy chief is responsible to oversee this program.

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

- **5.1** All employees authorized to perform lockout/tagout procedures shall be properly trained in accordance with this policy.
- **5.2** All electrical equipment (excluding lighting) shall be locked out in the OPEN (that is, OFF) position with a key type padlock.
- **5.3** All fixed mechanical devices and equipment capable of causing injury shall be placed in a zero mechanical state (ZMS).
- 5.4 Non-essential personnel shall be utilized to ensure that these procedures are carried out and to monitor the situation until the incident has been terminated.

6.0 <u>ADDITIONAL REFERENCES</u>

Procedure for applying lockout/tagout form

Fire District #5 Procedure for applying lockout/tagout

Energy isolation and lockout/tagout are to be applied only by trained employees. Before lockout/tagout is applied, notify all employees in the affected area. Lockout/tagout is to be done according to the following procedure.

STEP 1. Preparation for Shutdown

- The types of and amounts of energy that power it.
- The hazards of that energy
- How the energy can be controlled

STEP 2. Equipment Shutdown

- Shut the system down by using its operation controls
- Follow the right procedure, so that you don't endanger anyone at shutdown

STEP 3. Equipment Isolation

- Operate all energy-isolating devices so that the equipment is isolated from its energy sources
- Be sure to isolate all energy sources and secondary power supplies
- Never pull an electrical switch while it is under load

STEP 4. Applying lockout/tagout devices

- All energy isolating devices are to be locked and tagged
- Use a lockout device if lock cannot be placed directly on the energy control
- First onscene crew/officer must attach at least one lockout/tagout device

STEP 5. Control of Stored Energy

- Inspect the system to make sure all parts have stopped moving
- Relieve trapped pressure
- If stored energy can reaccumulate, monitor it to make sure it stays below hazard levels

STEP 6. Verifying Isolation of Equipment

- Make sure all danger areas are clear of personnel
- Verify that all electrical disconnect switches and breakers can't be moved to the "on" position
- Use district personnel or other equipment to check the controls

Procedure for removing lockout/tagout

- Make sure the equipment is safe to operate and/or restore power
- Make sure all safety guards are back in place
- Make sure all electrical connections are secured and complete
- Make sure everyone is clear of the equipment
- Notify appropriate personnel that lockout/tagout is being removed
- Each device must be removed by the person who put it there
- In multiple lockout, the fire department should remove their lock first
- Remove lockout/tagout device and re-energize the system

Section 07 Technical Rescue

12.07.01 TECHNICAL RESCUE

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u>

WAC 206-305-05103

2.0 <u>TECHNICAL RESCUE, CONFINED SPACE, STRUCTURAL COLLAPSE AND TRENCH</u> <u>RESCE</u>

- **2.1** All members shall be trained to the awareness level by the Fire District 5 prior to being assigned a response where technical rescue may be employed.
- **2.2** Training shall include:
- (a) Identifying the hazards and risks associated with department's chosen level of technical rescue operations.
- (b) Describing technical rescue operations at the department's level while minimizing threats to rescuers.
- (d) Emergency evacuation procedures for members to abandon a technical rescue area and to account for their safety when an imminent hazard condition is discovered..
- **2.3** All required training shall be evaluated annually

3.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

- **3.1** Technical Rescue refers to those aspects of saving live or property that employs the use of tools and skills that exceed those normally reserved for firefighting.
- **3.2** Awareness level Rescue. This level represents the minimum capability of Fire District 5 response to an incident that may involve technical rescue. Awareness level responders are restricted to the following capabilities: recognize a technical rescue problem exists, deny entry to anyone who does not have specialized training and equipment and provide the support necessary to safely operate at a specific incident type.
- **3.3** Operations level Rescue. This level represents the capability to respond to technical rescue incidents, to identify hazards, use equipment, and apply limited techniques to support and participate in technical rescue incidents. Operations level responders are restricted to defensive techniques conducted from outside the hazard area unless specific exceptions are authorized. Operational level trained employees may engage in limited offensive rescue tasks provided they are trained and equipped for all assigned tasks when supervised by a member in the appropriate technical level at all times.

3.4 Technician Level Rescue. This level represents the capability of organizations to respond to technical rescue incidents, to identify hazards, use equipment, and apply advanced techniques specified in this rule necessary to coordinate. Perform, and supervise technical search and rescue incidents.

4.0 **RESPONSIBILITIES**

4.0 Technical rescue safety officer. The incident commander shall assign a safety officer with the specific knowledge and responsibility for the identification, evaluation, and with the authority to correct hazardous conditions and unsafe practices, at all emergency scene operations and training exercises.

5.0 PROCEDURES FOR OPERATIONAL SPECIALITIES

REFERENCE

Chapter 6 2009 edition of NFPA 1670

Section 08 Training

12.08.01 FIRE TRAINING & MEMBER DEVELOPMENT

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u>

WAC 296-305-05502

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** All members who engage in emergency operations shall be trained commensurate with their duties and responsibilities. Training shall be as frequent as necessary to ensure that members can perform their assigned duties in a safe and competent manner but shall not be less as the frequencies specified in this Policy or before they perform emergency activities.
- **2.2** Members expected to engage in interior structure fire fighting shall be provided live fire training.
- **2.3** Prior to being permitted to participate in live structure-fire training evolutions, members shall be trained in safety, protective breathing apparatus, fire hose, nozzles and fire streams, ladders, tactics and rescue as defined by department standards.
- **2.3.1** Strict safety practices shall be applied to all structures selected for live fire training evolutions and NFPA 1403 Live Fire Training shall be used as a guide.
- **2.3.2** Training on specific positions/duties deemed by the fire department critical to the safety of responders and the effectiveness of emergency operations (such as driver operators or support personnel) shall be provided at least annually.
- **2.3.3** Firefighters shall be trained in the function, care, use/operation, inspection, maintenance and limitations of the equipment assigned to them or available for their use.
- **2.3.4** Members who are expected to perform interior structural firefighting shall be provided with an education session or training at least quarterly.
- **2.4** A net or other approved secondary means of fall protection and fall arrest, shall be used when members are drilling on structures which places them ten feet or higher above the ground. Roof ladders are an approved secondary fall protection.
- 2.5 Continuing education live fire training. All members who engage in interior structural firefighting in IDLH conditions shall be provided live fire training appropriate to their assigned duties and the functions they are expected to perform at least every three years. Firefighters who do not receive this training in a three-year period will not be eligible to return to an interior structural firefighting assignment until they do.

- **2.6** A critique or intensive review following an emergency call may be recorded as a training session. The session must be conducted by a qualified member
- 2.7 When using structures for live fire suppression training, activities shall be conducted according to the 2007 edition of NFPA 1403, Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions. When using structures for non-live fire training, the following requirements shall be met:
- **2.8** All structures used for training must be surveyed for potential hazardous substances, such as asbestos or lead, prior to the initiation of any training activities. If the hazardous substances are to be disturbed during any training activity they must be removed prior to beginning that activity. If the training activity will not disturb the hazardous substance, the material must be clearly marked and all participants must be shown the location of the substance and directed not to disturb the materials.
- a) Acquired or built structures used for fire service training that does not involve live fire must be surveyed for the following hazards and those hazards abated prior to the commencement of training activities:
- **b)** In preparation for training, an inspection of the training building shall be made to determine that the floors, walls, stairs and other structure components are capable of withstanding the weight of contents, participants and accumulated water.
- c) Hazardous materials and conditions within the structure shall be removed or neutralized.
- d) Closed containers and highly combustible materials shall be removed. Oil tanks and similar closed vessels that cannot easily be removed shall be vented sufficiently to eliminate an explosion or rupture.
- e) Any hazardous or combustible atmosphere within the tank or other vessel shall be rendered inert.
- **f)** Floor openings, missing stair treads or railings, or other potential hazards shall be repaired or made inaccessible.
- **g)** If applicable, floors, railings and stairs shall be made safe. Special attention shall be given to potential chimney hazards.
- **h**) Debris hindering the access or egress of firefighters shall be removed before continuing further operations.
- i) Debris creating or contributing to unsafe conditions shall be removed before continuing further operations.
- **2.9** Asbestos training. Firefighters must be provided asbestos awareness training, including communication of the existence of asbestos-containing material (ACM) and presumed-asbestos-containing material (PACM). Training shall be provided prior to initial assignment and annually thereafter, and must include:
- a) The physical characteristics of asbestos including types, fiber size, aerodynamic characteristics and physical appearance. Examples of different types of asbestos and asbestos-containing materials to

include flooring, wall systems, adhesives, joint compounds, exterior siding, fire-proofing, insulation, roofing, etc. Real asbestos shall be used only for observation by trainees and shall be enclosed in sealed unbreakable containers.

- b) The health hazards of asbestos including the nature of asbestos related diseases, routes of exposure, dose-response relationships, synergism between cigarette smoking and asbestos exposure, latency period of diseases, hazards to immediate family, and the health basis for asbestos standards.
- c) Instruction on how to recognize damaged, deteriorated, and delamination of an asbestos-containing building materials.
- **2.9.1** Asbestos exposure during destructive training activities.
- a) A good faith asbestos inspection/survey must be obtained from the property owner/agent prior to disturbing building materials. The good faith survey must comply with chapter 296-62 WAC Part I-1 and shall be conducted by an AHERA accredited inspector and performed in accordance with 40 CFR 763, Subpart E. Good faith surveys must be shared with all employers and employees prior to using any structure. Materials containing >1% asbestos must be marked by a system recognized by all members. ACM/PACM may not be disturbed prior to, or during training, or must be removed by a certified asbestos abatement contractor prior to training activities. The incident safety officer for the training must walk all participants through the structure and inform them of the location of all ACM/PACM and that this material is not to be disturbed. If the structure is used for a black-out drill, the incident safety officer must instruct members that ACM/PACM is present and take precautions to ensure these materials are not disturbed during the training. A walk through is not required for black-out drills.
- b) Destructive drilling must not occur in a structure until the fire department has received a good faith asbestos survey from the owner/agent and ensured that any ACM or PACM has been abated from substrates upon which destructive drill tasks are planned to be performed. All suspect asbestos materials designated for destructive drill tasks will be identified, evaluated and tested by an accredited AHERA lab.
- c) Materials containing < or = 1% asbestos must be labeled by a system recognized by all members. Prior to initiating any destructive drilling on materials containing < or - 1% asbestos, the incident safety officer for the training must walk all participants through the structure and inform them of the location of asbestos.
- **2.9.2** Firefighters must wear SCBA and turnouts whenever exposed to asbestos.
- **2.9.3** Firefighters must be provided gross decontamination at the drill site by rinsing/brushing the firefighter's turnouts and SCBA with water.
- a) Hand tools and other asbestos contaminated equipment will be rinsed off prior to being returned to the apparatus or service. Tools and equipment that cannot be decontaminated on site must be placed in sealed containers until they can be decontaminated. Care must be taken to not spread the asbestos.

- **b)** PPE that may have been contaminated with asbestos must be cleaned in a manner recommended by the manufacturer and that prevents the exposure of the employee cleaning the PPE. PPE that cannot be cleaned on-site must be placed in sealed containers until they can be decontaminated.
- **2.9.4** In structures scheduled for demolition, or that will be turned over to another employer, where < or = 1% asbestos has been disturbed, the fire department will provide written notice to the owner/agent that asbestos has been disrupted and remains on-site. The fire department will inform the owner/agent, in writing, that access to the property must be limited to the demolition or asbestos contractor.
- a) The fire department will secure the structure after all drills and at the conclusion of the use of the structure. Securing the structure may include but not be limited to: Locking or boarding up windows, doors, and wall and roof openings. The site of the structure may also require fencing.
- **b)** When asbestos material of < or = 1% has been disturbed by the fire department's drill activities, the site will be posted with warning signs. These signs will notify entrants onto the site that asbestos debris of < or = 1% has been left on the site. For fire department members who plan to enter the structure or the building footprint, the signs will state the necessity of full turn-outs and SCBA with decontamination procedures. The signs will also state that entry into the building or the building footprint is prohibited by any persons other than the fire department and the demolition/abatement contractor.
- **2.10** Training must be provided on topics according to the job duties and potential hazards as outlined in Table X, in the Appendix

$3.0 \quad \underline{\text{DEFINITIONS}}_{N/4}$

N/A

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

- **4.1** The department Health and Safety Officer shall be responsible for ensuring that the structural integrity of the live fire training building has been assessed.
- **4.2** An incident safety officer shall be appointed for all live fire training evolutions. The incident safety officer function shall be filled by a person who is trained and qualified in the IMS/Incident safety officer duties and who is not responsible for any other function at the training evolution other than the role of incident safety officer.
- **4.3** One member shall be designated to control the materials being burned and to ignite the training fire in the presence and under the direction of the safety officer. This member shall not be a student and shall wear full protective clothing, including SCBA.
- **4.3.1** Supervisors at the training evolution shall maintain an awareness of the condition of members operating within the span of their control. They shall ensure adequate steps are taken to provide for the safety and health of the participants and relief or reassignment of fatigued members.

4.3.2 Assigned Deputy Chief shall be responsible for Fire Training within Fire District 5

5.0 <u>PROCEDURES</u>

- **5.1** In preparation for live training, an inspection of acquired buildings shall be made to determine the floors, walls, stairs and other structure components are capable of withstanding the weight of contents, participants and accumulated water.
- **5.1.1** Removal or neutralization of all stored hazardous materials and hazardous conditions within the structure shall be accomplished.
- **5.1.1.1** Closed containers and highly combustible materials shall be removed.
- **5.1.1.2** Oil tanks and similar closed vessels that cannot easily be removed shall be vented sufficiently to eliminate an explosion or over-pressure rupture.
- **5.1.1.3** Any hazardous or combustible atmosphere within the tank or other vessel shall be rendered inert.
- **5.1.1.4** Hazards potentially dangerous to members such as floor openings, missing stair tread and rails, etc shall be repaired or made inaccessible.
- **5.2** As applicable, floors, railings and stairs shall be made safe. Special attention shall be given to potential chimney hazards.
- **5.2.1** Debris hindering the access or egress of members shall be removed from the fire structure before continuing further operations.
- **5.2.2** Buildings that cannot be made safe as required by this section shall not be utilized for interior live fire training.
- **5.3** Prior to conducting actual live fire training evolutions, a pre-burn briefing shall be conducted for all participants.
- **5.3.1** All evolutions shall be discussed and assignments shall be made for all members and crews participating in the training sessions.
- **5.3.2** All participants shall have a knowledge and familiarity with the layout of the building.
- **5.4** Unidentified materials such as debris which may burn in unanticipated ways, react violently, or create environmental hazards, shall not be used in live fire training evolutions.
- **5.5** Each participant in a coordinated interior live fire training evolution shall be equipped with full protective clothing and SCBA. All participants shall be inspected by the safety officer to insure all protective clothing and SCBA are being properly worn prior to entry into a live fire training evolution.

6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

Table X, Yakima County Fire Dist. 5 Acquired Structure Burn Procedures

Table X - Subject Specific Training	
Торіс	Training requirements found in:
HEALTH AN	ND SAFETY
Noise and hearing loss prevention	Chapter 296-817 WAC, Hearing loss prevention (noise)
	WAC 296-305-02004
Respiratory equipment	Chapter 296-842 WAC, Respirators
	WAC 296-305-04001
Employee right-to- know procedures	WAC 296-800-170,
	Employer chemical hazard communicationIntroduction
Identification and handling of asbestos- containing materials likely to be	WAC 296-62-07722 (4)(c) or EPA awareness level
encountered during a fire response	asbestos two hour training course

Table X - Subject Specific Training		
Торіс	Training requirements found in:	
FIRE SU	PPRESSION	
Overhaul procedures and operations	• WAC 296-305-05000 and 296-305-05002	
Live fire training in structures	NFPA 1403, Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions, 2007 Edition	
Wildland fires	• WAC 296-305-07010 through 296-305-07019	
	• The National Wildfire Coordination Group (NWCG) firefighter II	
	• All training for assigned wildland incident command positions must be completed prior to assignment by the IC	
INCIDEN	ΓMANAGEMENT	
Incident management training	 National Incident Management System NFPA 1561. Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System. 2008 edition (available on-line) 	
EMERGE	INCY MEDICAL	
Emergency medical training	• WAC 296-305-02501	
HAZARD	OUS MATERIALS	
Hazardous materials training	 Chapter 296-824 WAC, Emergency response Nonconflicting particles of NEPA 472. Standard for Competence of Responders to 	
	Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents, 2008 edition	
TECHNIC	CAL RESCUE	
Confined space entry and/or rescue	Chapter 296-809 WAC, Confined spaces	
	• WAC 296-305-05004	
	• Nonconflicting portions of NFPA 1670. Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Rescue Incidents, 2004 edition	
	Nonconflicting portions of NFPA 1006, Professional Qualifications for Technical Rescue, 2008 edition	

Table X - Subject Specific Training		
Торіс	Training requirements found in:	
Other technical rescue situations, such as rope, structural collapse, transportation/machinery, trench, water, and wildemess rescue	 NFPA 1670, Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Rescue Incidents, 2004 edition Nonconflicting portions of NFPA 1006, Professional Qualifications for Technical Rescue, 2008 edition 	
POSITION SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENT		
Aircraft	NFPA 402, Guide for Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting Operations, 2008 edition	
Driver training	• WAC 296-305-04505(8)	

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

YAKIMA COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT NO. 5

ZILLAH, WA

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

- 1. <u>SUBJECT</u>: FIRE DISTRICT OPERATIONS AT TRAINING FIRES
- 2. <u>PURPOSE</u>: To provide a safe, uniform procedure to be followed at structure and wildland training fires.
- 3. <u>SCOPE</u>: This S.O.P. is applicable to all personnel of Yakima County Fire Protection District No. 5
- 4. **RESPONSIBILITIES**:
 - A. It is the responsibility of the Fire Chief of designee to:
 - 1. Ensure, either by observation and/or any other means, that this procedure is being followed.
 - 2. Immediately correct any deficiencies that may endanger life or property during the training fire.
 - B. The Training Officer in charge of the training fire is responsible for:
 - 1. Ensuring that all forms are completely filled out and approved by the Fire Chief or designee prior to the training fire.
 - 2. Appointing a safety officer who will be involved in planning, preparation, execution, and debriefing of the training fire.
 - 3. Running the drill in a well planned, safe manner utilizing the Incident Command System (ICS) as adopted by this agency and the guidelines set forth in NFPA 1403, Standards on Live Fire Training Evolutions in Structures.

5. <u>PROCEDURES</u>:

- A. STRUCTURE TRAINING FIRES
 - 1. When a building is offered to the Fire District for use in live training fires, the Fire Chief or designee will assign a Training Fire Committee with the following personnel:
 - a. Fire Chief or designee
 - b. Officer who will be in charge of training the exercise
 - c. A Safety Officer

All personnel assigned to the committee will be expected to be involved throughout the planning, execution and debriefing of the training exercise.

2. The first duty of the Training Fire Committee is to inspect the structure and confirm that the structure has "training value" and that a training fire can safely be accomplished. If the structure is not of training value or cannot be safely burned, the owner of the property will be informed that the Fire District will not be using the property.

- 3. If a structure is accepted by the Training Fire Committee, the Training Fire Committee will complete the following portions of the Training Fire Checklist Structural, prior to the day of the training exercise:
 - a. Permit, Documents, Notifications
 - b. Pre-burn Planning
 - c. Building Preparation
- 4. Prior to the training exercise, the following personnel will be identified and given the appropriate checklist(s):
 - a. Instructor-In-Charge
 - b. Safety Officer
 - c. Instructor (1 per 5 students)

All assigned personnel will be given a copy of NFPA 1403, Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions in Structures. These standards will be adhered to at all times.

- 5. All training Fire Students will have successfully completed the Yakima Co. District 5 Recruit Academy or its equivalent.
- 6. On the day of the training exercise, the Instructor-In-Charge will complete the Pre-burn Procedures section on the Training Fire Checklist Structural.
- 7. Following the training exercise, the Training Fire Committee will complete the Post-bum Procedures portion of the Training Fire Checklist Structural.
- 8. B. WILDLAND FIRES

YAKIMA COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT #5 Training Fire Checklist - Structural

Training Fire Date & Time _____

Training Fire Location_____

Training Fire Committee _____

Permits, Documents, Notifications & Insurance

Permission to burn structure from owner (Copy attached)

Proof of clear title (Copy Attached)

- Certificate of insurance cancellation (Copy attached)
- Dispatch agency notified
- Affected police agencies notified
 Traffic control assistance if applicable
- Notification of adjacent property owners
- Notification sent to YCCAA

Pre-burn Planning Checklist

Pre-burn plan (Copy attached) which included the following:

	Site	plan	drawing	with	exposures
--	------	------	---------	------	-----------

- Building plan with exposures
- Floor plan detailing all rooms, hallways and exterior openings
- Location of Command Post
- Position of all apparatus
- Position of all hoses, including backup lines



Location of ingress and egress routes for emergency vehicles

Determine building fireflow ((width x length/3) x # of stories)	FIREFLOW =	
---	------------	--

Determine reserve flow (50% of fireflow)

RESERVE FLOW = _____

Separate water sources	for attack and backup	lines
------------------------	-----------------------	-------

Parking areas designated

- Operations area established and perimeter marked
- Communication frequencies established

Operational Frequency _____

Suitable number of radios

Building Preparation

Building inspected to determine structural integrity
All utilities disconnected
Highly combustible interior wall and ceiling coverings removed
All holes in walls and ceilings patched
Materials of exceptional weight removed from above training area
☐ Ventilation openings of adequate size precut for each separate roof area

- Stairways made safe with railings in place
- Chimney checked for stability
- Fuel tanks and closed vessels removed or adequately vented
- Unnecessary inside and outside debris removed
- Porches and outside steps made safe
- Cisterns, wells, cesspools, and other ground openings fenced or filled
- Hazards from toxic weeds, hives, and vermin eliminated
- Hazardous trees, brush, and surrounding vegetation removed
- Exposures such as buildings, trees, and utilities removed or protected
- All extraordinary exterior and interior hazards remedied

Fire sets prepared

- 1. Class "A" materials only
- 2. No flammable liquids
- 3. No contaminated material

The requirements listed above have been adequately completed and reviewed. The scheduled training fire is approved as written.

Instructor In-charge

Safety Officer

Fire Chief or designee

Date

Date

Date
PREBURN PROCEDURES

Rehab Area Established Support 1 Seating area with chairs Refreshments (i.e. water, juice, food packs, MRE, etc.) Portable latrines Pre-burn briefing for all participating personnel Building layout Crew and Instructor assignments Safety rules Building evacuation procedure Evacuation signal demonstration Hose lines checked Sufficient size for the area of fire involvement Charged and test flowed Supervised by qualified instructors Adequate number of personnel Necessary tools and equipment positioned Participants checked Completed Yakima Co. Dist. 5 Recruit Academy School or its equivalent Approved full protective clothing Adequate SCBA air volume All equipment properly donned

POSTBURN PROCEDURES

- All personnel accounted for
- Remaining fires overhauled as needed
- Building inspected for stability and hazards per Building Preparation portion, if more training is to follow.
- Training critique conducted
- Records and reports prepared, as required (Copy attached)
 - 1. Accounting of activities conducted
 - 2. List of instructors and assignments
 - 3. List of other participants
 - 4. Documentation of unusual conditions or events
 - 5. Injuries incurred and treatment rendered
 - 6. Student training records
 - 7. Certificates of completion

Building and property released to owner, release document signed (Copy attached)

We have received and read Yakima County Dist. 5 <u>Training Fires</u>, NFPA 1403, this checklist, and understand our responsibilities as the Training Fire Committee. We have completed the actions checked above.

Fire Chief or designee Signature

Date

Safety Officer Signature

Date

Instructor-in-Charge Signature

YAKIMA COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT #5 Instructor-In-Charge Checklist

Training Fire Date
Training Fire Location
Training Fire Committee
Plan and coordinate all training activities
Monitor activities to ensure safe practices
Inspect building integrity prior to each fire
 Assign instructors 1. Attack hose lines 2. Backup hose lines 3. Functional assignments 4. Teaching Assignments
 Brief instructors on responsibilities 1. Accounting for assigned students 2. Assessing student performance 3. Clothing and equipment inspection 4. Monitoring safety 5. Achieving tactical and training objectives
Assign coordinating personnel, as needed
☐ Water supply
Apparatus staging
Equipment staging
Breathing apparatus
Personnel welfare
Public relations
Ensure adherence to NFPA Standard 1403, Live Fire Training Evolutions in Structures

I have received and read Yakima Co. Dist. 5 Training Fires, NFPA 1403, this checklist, and understood my responsibilities as the Instructor-In-Charge. I have completed the actions checked

above.

Instructor-In- Charge Signature

Date

YAKIMA COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT #5 Safety Officer Checklist

Training Fire Date	
Training Fire Location	
Training Fire Committee	
Prevent unsafe acts	
Eliminate unsafe conditions	
Intervene and terminate unsafe acts	
Supervise additional safety personnel, as needed	
Coordinate lighting of fires with Instructor-In-Charg	e
 Ensure compliance of participants personal equipm Protective clothing 2. SCBA 3. Personal alarm devices 	ent to applicable standards
Ensure that all participants are accounted for, both	before and after each evolution

I have received and read Yakima Co. Dist. 5 Training Fires, NFPA 1403, this checklist, and understood my responsibilities as the Safety Officer. I have completed the actions checked above.

Safety Officer Signature

Date

YAKIMA COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT #5 Instructor Checklist

Training Fire Date _____

Training Fire Location _____

Training Fire Committee _____

☐ Monitor and supervise assigned students

Inspect students' protective clothing and equipment

Account for assigned students	, both before and after evolutions
-------------------------------	------------------------------------

I have received and read Yakima Co. Dist. 5 Training Fires, NFPA 1403, this checklist, and understood my responsibilities as the Instructor. I have completed the actions checked above.

Instructor Signature

Date

RELEASE FROM LIABILITY

The undersigned, ______. being of the legal owner(s) or designee of real property as herein described (legal description):

of which is located:

do hereby grant unto Yakima County Fire Protection District No. 5, its administrators, officers, and firefighters, the privilege of enter upon and utilize the structure(s) for training exercises.

I further agree to release the Yakima County Fire Protection District No. 5, its administrators, officers, and firefighters from any liabilities, and/or claims for damage to said structure(s) and contents and/or damage to exposures (irrespective of location and/or distance of such exposures), resulting form acts performed by Yakima County Fire Protection District No. 5, its administrators, officers, and firefighters prior to, during and after each individual training exercise.

I further acknowledge and agree the structure will ultimately be destroyed by fire, inasmuch as I had originally contemplated the burning thereof myself in the course of demolition operations.

I further agree to remove, at my (the owner's) expense, any debris remaining on said property, immediately after the afore stated fire department has completed the training, should such act be prescribing such.

Dated this ______, 20_____,

Witnessed by: _____

Address: _____

Owner(s)

Drivers License No.

Note: Use reverse side for brief description of Training structure, plot plan etc. <u>Have owner initial such.</u>

12.08.02 FIRE TRAINING: ASBESTOS HAZARDS, STRUCTURAL PREPARATIONS

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u>

WAC 296-305-05502

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** All members who engage in emergency operations shall be trained commensurate with their duties and responsibilities. Training shall be as frequent as necessary to ensure that members can perform their assigned duties in a safe and competent manner but shall not be less as the frequencies specified in this Policy or before they perform emergency activities.
- **2.2** Members expected to or who engage in interior structural firefighting in IDLH conditions shall be provided live fire training appropriate to their assigned duties and the functions they are expected to perform at least every three years. Firefighters who do not receive this training in a three-year period will not be eligible to return to an interior structural firefighting assignment until they do. See Section 2.3
- **2.3** Responding to a fire scene with a full alarm assignment, with a post-incident analysis will meet policy requirement 2.2 for no more than 2 training evolutions.
- **2.3** All live fire training shall be conducted by fire department qualified fire service instructors.
- **2.5** Prior to being permitted to participate in live structure-fire training evolutions, members shall be trained in safety, protective breathing apparatus, fire hose, nozzles and fire streams, ladders, tactics and rescue as defined by department standards.
- **2.4** An incident safety officer shall be appointed for all live fire training evolutions. The incident safety officer shall not responsible for any other function at the training evolution
- 2.6 All structures used for training must be surveyed for potential hazardous substances, such as asbestos or lead, prior to the initiation of any training activities. If the hazardous substances are to be disturbed during any training activity they must be removed prior to beginning that activity. If the training activity will not disturb the hazardous substance, the material must be clearly marked and all participants must be shown the location of the substance and directed not to disturb the materials.
- 2.7 Acquired or built structures used for fire service training that does not involve live fire must be surveyed for the following hazards and those hazards abated prior to the commencement of training activities
- **2.8** In preparation for training, an inspection of a training building shall be made to determine that the floors, walls, stairs and other structure components are capable of withstanding the weight of contents, participants and accumulated water.

- **2.8.1** Closed containers and highly combustible materials shall be removed. Oil tanks and similar closed vessels that cannot easily be removed shall be vented sufficiently to eliminate an explosion or rupture. Any hazardous or combustible atmosphere within the tank or other vessel shall be rendered inert.
- **2.8.2** Floor openings, missing stair treads or railings, or other potential hazards shall be repaired or made inaccessible. If applicable, floors, railings and stairs shall be made safe. Special attention shall be given to potential chimney hazards. Debris hindering the access or egress of firefighters shall be removed before continuing further operations.
- **2.9** Asbestos training. Firefighters shall be provided asbestos awareness training, prior to initial assignment and annually thereafter, and shall include:
- **2.9.1** The physical characteristics of asbestos including types, fiber size, aerodynamic characteristics and physical appearance.
- **2.9.2** Examples of different types of asbestos and asbestos-containing materials to include flooring, wall systems, adhesives, joint compounds, exterior siding, fire-proofing, insulation, roofing, etc. Real asbestos shall be used only for observation by trainees and shall be enclosed in sealed unbreakable containers. 2.9.3 Instruction on how to recognize damaged, deteriorated, and delamination of asbestos-containing building materials.
- 2.10 Decontamination and clean-up procedures. Our Department shall identify asbestos and ACM/PACM during destructive drilling and training and the results of any "Good Faith Survey" done.
- **2.9** Training will be provided on topics according to the job duties and potential hazards as outlined in Table X, in the Appendix

3.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u> N/A

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

- **4.1** The Health and Safety Officer shall be responsible for ensuring that the structural integrity of the live fire training building has been assessed.
- **4.2** An incident safety officer shall be appointed for all live fire training evolutions. The incident safety officer function shall be filled by a person who is trained and qualified in the IMS/Incident safety officer duties and who is not responsible for any other function at the training evolution other than the role of incident safety officer.
- **4.3** One member shall be designated to control the materials being burned and to ignite the training fire in the presence and under the direction of the safety officer. This member shall not be a student and shall wear full protective clothing, including SCBA.

- **4.4** Supervisors at the training evolution shall maintain an awareness of the condition of members operating within the span of their control. They shall ensure adequate steps are taken to provide for the safety and health of the participants and relief or reassignment of fatigued members.
- **4.5** Assigned Deputy Chief shall be responsible for Fire Training within Fire District 5

5.0 <u>PROCEDURES</u>

- 5.1 Asbestos exposure during destructive training activities.
- **5.2** Destructive drills must not occur in a structure until the department has received a good faith asbestos survey from the owner/agent and ensured that any ACM or PACM has been abated from substrates upon which destructive drill tasks are planned to be performed. All suspect asbestos materials designated for destructive drill tasks will be identified, evaluated and tested by an accredited AHERA lab.
- 5.3 Firefighters must wear SCBA and turnouts whenever exposed to asbestos.
- **5.4** Firefighters must be provided gross decontamination at the drill site by rinsing/brushing the firefighter's turnouts and SCBA with water.

(a) Hand tools and other asbestos contaminated equipment will be rinsed off prior to being returned to the apparatus or service. Tools and equipment that cannot be decontaminated on site must be placed in sealed containers until they can be decontaminated. Care must be taken to not spread the asbestos.

- 5.5 In structures scheduled for demolition, or that will be turned over to another employer, where < or = 1% asbestos has been disturbed, the fire department will provide written notice to the owner/agent that asbestos has been disrupted and remains on-site. The fire department will inform the owner/agent, in writing, that access to the property must be limited to the demolition or asbestos contractor.
- 5.7 The department will secure the structure after all drills and at the conclusion pf the use of the structure. Securing the structure may include but not be limited to: locking or boarding up windows, doors, and wall and roof openings.
- **5.8** When asbestos material of < or = 1% has been disturbed by the department's drill activities, the site will be posted with warning signs. These signs will notify entrants onto the site that asbestos debris of < or = 1% has been left on the site. For members who plan to enter the structure or the building footprint, the signs will state the necessity of full turn-outs and SCBA and decontamination. The signs will also state that entry into the building or the building footprint is prohibited by any persons other than the department and the demolition/abatement contractor.

- **5.10** In preparation for live training, an inspection of acquired buildings shall be made to determine the floors, walls, stairs and other structure components are capable of withstanding the weight of contents, participants and accumulated water.
- **5.10.1** Hazards potentially dangerous to members such as floor openings, missing stair tread and rails, etc shall be repaired or made inaccessible.
- **5.10.2** As applicable, floors, railings and stairs shall be made safe. Special attention shall be given to potential chimney hazards.
- **5.11** Removal or neutralization of all stored hazardous materials and hazardous conditions within the structure shall be accomplished.
- **5.12**\ Closed containers and highly combustible materials shall be removed.
- **5.12.1** Oil tanks and similar closed vessels that cannot easily be removed shall be vented sufficiently to eliminate an explosion or over-pressure rupture.
- **5.12.2** Any hazardous or combustible atmosphere within the tank or other vessel shall be rendered inert.
- **5.2.1** Debris hindering the access or egress of members shall be removed from the fire structure before continuing further operations.
- **5.3** Unidentified materials debris which may burn in unanticipated ways, react violently, or create environmental hazards, shall not be used in live fire training evolutions.
- **5.4** Prior to conducting actual live fire training evolutions, a pre-burn briefing shall be conducted for all participants.
- **5.5** All evolutions shall be discussed and assignments shall be made for all members and crews participating in the training sessions.
- 5.6 All participants shall have a knowledge and familiarity with the layout of the building.
- **5.7** Each participant in a coordinated interior live fire training evolution shall be equipped with full protective clothing and SCBA. All participants shall be inspected by the safety officer to insure all protective clothing and SCBA are being properly worn prior to entry into a live fire training evolution.

6.0 <u>ADDITIONAL REFERENCES</u> NFPA 1403, 2007 Edition

7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

Section 09 Fire Service Equipment

12.09.01 FIRE SERVICE EQUIPMENT

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u>

WAC 296-305-06003 Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet G-1 2003 Edition

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

2.1 This policy shall establish written procedures and guidelines on the care, use, maintenance and inspection of all equipment to ensure its reliability.

3.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

N/A

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

- **4.1** It shall be each member's responsibility to report any defective, unsafe or inoperable equipment to Duty Staff Officer or Maintenance supervisor.
- **4.2** It shall be the responsibility of Maintenance Supervisor to see that equipment is repaired prior to its return to service and to establish procedures for adequate inspections and record keeping of inspections of all portable equipment.

5.0 <u>PROCEDURES</u>

- **5.1** The load capacity shall be stenciled on each portable rescue jack and the load capacity shall not be exceeded.
- **5.1.1** The instruction plate on portable jacks shall be maintained in a legible condition.
- **5.2** Portable powered cut-off saws (rescue saws) shall be used in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- **5.2.1** Carbide tipped saw blades shall not be used on portable powered cut-off saws (rescue saws) without the manufacturers recommendation.
- **5.3** When not in use, the cutting teeth on a chain saw shall be covered either by an old section of hose, a wooden scabbard, or an equivalent method.
- **5.4** All axes worn by members shall be provided with a scabbard to guard against injury from the blade and pick of the axe.
- **5.5** The guards on smoke ejectors, shall not be removed.

- **5.6** The handling, storage and utilization of acetylene in cylinders shall be in accordance with the referenced compressed gas pamphlet G-1.
- **5.7** Abrasive blades in storage and not on a saw, shall be protected from contact with water, liquids, petroleum products and their fumes.
- **5.8** Fiber rope that has been subjected to injurious chemicals or excessive heat shall not be used for load carrying purposes.

6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u> N/A

12.09.02 TESTING FIRE SERVICE EQUIPMENT

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u> WAC 296-305-06003

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** Fire District 5 shall require the following fire service equipment to be tested. The frequency and supervision of equipment testing will be the responsibility of Assigned Deputy Chief identified in section 4.0
 - a) Hose
 - b) Life belts
 - c) Rescue ropes
 - d) Pumpers
 - e) Safety nets
 - f) Other equipment identified by Assigned Deputy Chief

3.0 **DEFINITIONS**

N/A

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

4.1 Assigned Deputy Chief will be responsible for the testing of fire service equipment, ensuring that related record keeping is completed, and establishing testing frequencies.

5.0 <u>PROCEDURES</u>

- **5.1** All fire suppression and supply hose shall be tested annually and when there is reason to believe the hose has been damaged. Testing shall be done in accordance with the 2003 Edition of NFPA 1962, Standard for the Inspection, Care and Use of Fire Hose, Couplings and Nozzles and Service Testing of Fire Hose.
- **5.2** Safety nets shall be tested annually by dropping a weight of not less than 400 pounds from the highest point to be used above the net. The test weight object may consist of two tightly tied rolls of two and one-half inch hose, each 100 feet long, or any other object having similar weight and dimension.
- **5.3** Training requiring safety net protection shall not be undertaken until the net is in place and has been tested by the weight of three fire fighters on the net.

6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

12.09.03 GROUND LADDERS

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u>

WAC 296-305-06006

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** Fire District 5's ground ladders will be constructed, certified, maintained, inspected and tested in accordance with WAC 296-305-06006.
- **2.2** Fire District 5 shall have all members climb and descend ground ladders with the fly in, or as directed by manufacture, for safety purposes. Even when ladders are routinely used in the fly out configuration, in adverse conditions members shall be permitted to climb and descend ground ladders with the fly in to assure secure footing.

3.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

N/A

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

- **4.1** Assigned Deputy Chief shall be responsible for inspecting, testing, certificating the condition of ground ladders
- **4.2** Assigned Deputy Chief will keep records of all inspections and repairs to ground ladders.
- **4.3** The Fire Training Officer shall be responsible to provide adequate training to provide proficiency in ground ladder operations.

5.0 <u>PROCEDURES</u>

- **5.1** Ladders shall be maintained according to the manufacturer's recommendations and visually inspected at least once a month and after every use.
- 5.2 The following ladder components shall be visually inspected:
 - (a) Heat sensor labels, if provided, for a change indicating heat exposure.
 - (b) All rungs for snugness and tightness.
 - (c) All bolts and rivets for tightness.
 - (d) Welds for any cracks or apparent defects.
 - (e) Butt spurs for excessive wear or other defects.
 - (f) Halyards for fraying or breaking.

- (g) Roof hooks for sharpness and proper operation.
- (h) Beam and rungs for punctures, wavy conditions, worn serrations or deformation.
- (i) Surface corrosion.

5.2.1 The following wood ladder components shall be checked:

- a) Beams for dark streaks. When a wood ground ladder develops dark streaks in the beams, the ladder shall be removed from service and service tested as specified in subsection (9) of this section.
- b) Loss of gloss on the protective finish of fiberglass or wood ladders, signifying damage or wear.
- **5.3** Any sign of damage or defect during a visual inspection shall be cause to remove the ladder from service until it has been repaired. Scratches and dents shall not be cause for a ladder to fail a test if it passes the appropriate service test.
- **5.4** If the heat sensor label has an expiration date, and that date has passed, the heat sensor label shall be replaced.
- **5.5** Whenever any ground ladder has been exposed, or is suspected of having been exposed to direct flame contact, or wherever the heat sensor label has changed to indicate heat exposure, the ladder shall be service tested according to subsection (5.7.
- 5.6 Temporary repairs shall not be made to ground ladders.
- **5.7** When ground ladders are tested, they shall be tested in accordance with the strength service testing procedures of the 2004 edition of NFPA 1932, Standard on Use, Maintenance and Service Testing of In-Service Ground Ladders, section 7.2.

6.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

- **6.1** All ladders should be stored in a manner to provide ease of access for inspection, and to prevent danger of accident when drawing them for use.
- **6.2** Methods of fastening ladder halyards, either of wire or fibrous material, should be in a manner that the connection is stronger than the halyard. All halyards should be checked for fraying or breakage.

7.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

8.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

Section 10 Fire Department Facilities

12.10.01 GENERAL FACILITY REQUIREMENTS

- **1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u>** WAC 296-305-06501
- 2.0 <u>POLICY</u>
- **2.1** Eye protection shall be worn by members when charging, changing or adding fluid to storage batteries.
- **2.2** Personnel that will be charging storage batteries shall be qualified to perform this function by Fire District 5.
- **2.3** A minimum of three feet of clearance shall be maintained around apparatus parked within the stations that were build after 12/17/1977.
- **2.4** The station's apparatus floors shall be kept free of grease, oil, water and tripping hazards.
- **2.5** No Class I or Class II flammable liquids shall be used for cleaning purposes to remove grease or dirt from apparatus.

3.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u> N/A

- 4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u> Health and Safety Officer
- 5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u> N/A
- 6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES
- 7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u> N/A

12.10.02 SANITATION, DISINFECTION, CLEANING, AND STORAGE AREAS

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u>

WAC 296-305-06505

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** Clothing or equipment disinfection shall not be conducted in fire station kitchens, living, sleeping, or personal hygiene areas.
- **2.2** Protective clothing or equipment that needs to be decontaminated and/or disinfected shall not be allowed in any kitchen, living, sleeping, or personal hygiene area.
- **2.3** Reusable emergency medical supplies and equipment, protective clothing, and protective equipment shall not be stored in kitchen, living, sleeping, or personal hygiene areas, nor shall it be stored in personal clothing lockers.

3.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

N/A

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

4.1 Health and Safety Officer shall be responsible for ensuring that the department policy on sanitation, disinfection, cleaning, and storage areas is followed

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

N/A

6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

12.10.03 HOSE DRYING TOWERS

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u> WAC 296-305-06515

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** Approved head protection shall be worn by all members or persons in the hose tower whenever hose handling/hanging operations are taking place.
- 3.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u> NA
- **4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>** N/A
- 5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u> N/A
- 6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES
- 7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u> N/A

Section 11 Wildfire

12.11.01 WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u>

WAC 296-305-07001

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** It is the policy of Fire District 5 that members not trained or equipped for wildland fire fighting shall not be allowed to do so unless under the direct supervision of trained personnel and should not operate beyond their capabilities.
- **2.2** Members wearing full structural fire fighting clothing while engaged in fighting wildland fires shall not expend more than one hour before rotating to rest and rehabilitation. Incident Commanders may rotate crews to avoid the one-hour benchmark when containing and controlling wildland fires.

3.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

The Incident Commander is responsible for establishing the fire category as "Wildland."

4.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

- 4.1 Ballistic nylon pads. Protective pads, to protect the vulnerable areas of the legs
- **4.2 Heat Related Illnesses**. If the body's physiological processes fail to maintain a normal body temperature, and excessive heat is allowed to build up, a number of physical reactions can occur. These may range from mild (fatigue, irritability, anxiety. decreased concentration and dexterity) to fatal.
- **4.3** Heat Stress Index. A function of ambient temperature and relative humidity, the heat Stress index indicates the potential for heat related injuries. The higher the number, the more likely that personnel will experience signs and symptoms of heat stress. For a given ambient temperature, the heat stress index rises as humidity increases. (Heat Stress Index above 90 warrants consideration for Rehab)
- **4.4 Lookout.** Experienced individual designated to monitor the location of a crew in proximity to the fire, security of escape route and safety zone. The lookout also should monitor for any other potential problems (e.g., fire behavior, moving apparatus, and air operations).
- **4.5 Mop up**. The act of making a wild (brush) fire safe after it is controlled. This could include extinguishing or removing burning materials along or near the control line, felling snags or trenching logs to prevent rolling.
- **4.6 Positive Communication.** Visual, audible, physical, safety guide rope, or electronic means which allows for two way message generation and reception.

- **4.7 Rehab.** A rest and rehabilitation area for personnel at an emergency incident or Training exercise.
- **4.8 Rehab Manager.** Individual designated by the IC to set up and control the rest and rehabilitation area. May divide Rehab into Treatment area and Rest/Refreshment area.
- **4.9 Structural fire fighting protective clothing.** Also known as turnout or bunker gear the protective clothing normally worn by fire fighters during structural fire fighting operations It includes a helmet, coat, pants, boots, gloves, and a hood.
- **4.10 Urban wildfire.** An uncontained fire requiring suppression action, usually spreading through ground cover, vegetative fuels, brush, grass, and landscaping; often threatening residential and commercial structures within an urban environment with access to established roadways and water systems.
- **4.11 Wildland Firefighting.** The activities of fire suppression and property conservation in woodlands, forests, grasslands, brush, and other vegetation or any combination of vegetation, this is involved in a fire situation but is not within buildings or structures
- 5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u> N/A
- 6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES
- 7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u> N/A

12.11.02 HEAT-RELATED ILLNESS PREVENTATION FOR WILDLAND FIRE FIGHTERS

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u> WAC 296-305-07004

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** At all wildland fires, members shall be provided with a minimum of one quart per twohour time period of electrolyte drinks or potable water.
- **2.2** Officers at wildland fires shall be trained in the symptoms of heat-related disorders and shall observe their crews for such behavior. Appropriate action shall be taken in the event a crew member displays such symptoms.
- **2.2.1** At all wildfires, the incident commander shall consider the circumstances of the incident and make adequate provisions early in the incident for the rest and rehabilitation of all members operating at the scene. These provisions shall include fluid replenishment; other factors to consider are the extremes of the climatic conditions and other environmental factors that increase the firefighter's heat stress.
- **2.3** One hour is the maximum time that individuals can work in high temperatures in structural protective clothing. Agencies may substitute crews to avoid the one-hour bench mark or increase crew size to complete the job in less than one hour.
- **2.3.1** Members may be reassigned to return to duty throughout the incident cycle once a work-to-rest ratio (company and crew) rehabilitation rotation has been established.

3.0 **DEFINITIONS**

- 4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u> N/A
- 5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u> N/A

6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u> N/A

12.11.03 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT FOR WILDLAND FIRE FIGHTING

1.0 <u>**REFERENCE**</u> WAC 296-305-07012

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** Fire District 5 will provide at no cost to its members, the protective equipment and protective clothing required by the referenced WAC and this policy.
- **2.2** Members performing suppression actions on a wildland fire shall wear a provided protective clothing ensemble as directed by Fire District 5.
- **2.3** Body protection will be coordinated with torso, hand, head, and foot protection. The combined protective clothing ensemble includes:
 - a) Hardhat/helmet
 - b) Upper and lower torso clothing
 - c) Gloves
 - d) Goggles
- **2.4** Members shall wear provided leather lace-up boots or other leather boots at least 8" high with non-slip soles.
- **2.5** Additional personal protective equipment to be provided and worn may include a fire shelter as directed by the incident commander.
- **2.6** Members operating Type 1, Type 2 engines assigned to structural protection will carry structural protective clothing on their assigned apparatus.
- **2.7** Wildland personnel protective clothing shall not be used for interior structural fire fighting.
- **2.8** Members provided fire shelters shall be trained in their use and shall receive refresher training at least annually.
- **2.8.1** Annual refresher training shall include instruction on "Standards for Survival".

3.0 **DEFINITIONS**

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITIES</u>

- 5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>
- 6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES
- 7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

12.11.04 APPARATUS STANDARDS FOR WILDLAND FIRE FIGHTING

1.0 <u>**REFERENCE**</u> WAC 296-305-07014

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** Apparatus speed during a wildland fire attack shall be determined to be safe if in the judgment of the officer in charge; the following are taken into consideration:
 - (a) The particular wildland fire attack methods being utilized including, but not limited to the nature of the fire, the type of terrain, weather conditions, equipment conditions, and whether personnel are positioned in wildland fire fighting enclosures;
 - (b) The forgoing provision shall not relieve a driver from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons in all conditions;
 - (c) Nor shall such provision protect the driver from the consequences of his/her reckless disregard for the safety of others.
- **2.2** Because of the sheltering offered by an engine, the following minimum standards shall be complied with:
 - (a) The number of individuals working/assigned as an engine crew shall not exceed the manufacturer's cab capacity.
 - (b) Any time an engine is moved when not directly attacking a fire, members shall ride in the vehicle's enclosed cabin area, in a seat-belted location, or be off the vehicle.
 - (c) Any time engines are used in a mobile attack configuration, and members other than the driver are on the apparatus, members shall ride in the manufacturer's enclosed cabin, or use the personal restraints and enclosures identified in WAC 296-305-07012.
- **2.3** All members working on or around engines in a ground mobile attack mode or in riding positions shall have visual or voice contact with the driver.
- **2.4** Vehicles operating in smoke or dust shall have the headlights or if so equipped, with a flashing or rotating roof light illuminated.

3.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

N/A

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

5.1 Vehicle operators who have worked in smoke or dust shall check air filters/cleaners daily and replace them if partially or fully clogged.

6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

12.11.05 OCCUPANT RESTRAINTS AND ENCLOSURES FOR WILDLAND FIRE FIGHTING

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u>

WAC 296-305-07018

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** While in motion, the driver and passengers in the cab of the apparatus shall wear seat belts.
- **2.2** Passengers on wildland vehicles shall use a safety belt or a short lanyard securely connected to the apparatus.
- **2.2.1** Safety lanyard lengths shall not allow for the member to reach the ground.
- **2.3** Members while actively fighting a fire in the mobile attack mode shall remain in a threesided enclosure and use a safety lanyard. When actively fighting a fire in the mobile attack mode, members shall remain in a four-sided enclosure but the use of a lanyard is optional and should follow the department's Operating Guidelines.

3.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

3.1 Mobile Attack Mode. The act of fighting fires from a moving engine.

4.0 <u>**RESPONSIBILITY</u>** N / A</u>

N/A

5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u>

5.1 Incident Commander is responsible for identifying when the use of a safety lanyard is appropriate

6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u>

12.11.06 EQUIPMENT FOR WILDLAND FIRE FIGHTING

1.0 <u>**REFERENCE**</u> WAC 296-305-07013

2.0 <u>Policy</u>

- **2.1** All hand tools, when not in use, shall have appropriate covers and guards to prevent injury.
- **2.2** Members whose duties require them to operate a power chain saw shall wear flexible ballistic nylon pads, sewn or otherwise fastened into the trousers, or other equivalent protection that shall protect the vulnerable areas of the legs. Additional trouser, eye, hearing, face and head protection as required by this policy shall be worn.
- **2.3** Members shall not use the chain saw to cut directly overhead, or at a distance that would require the operator to relinquish a safe grip on the saw.
- **2.4** Members using chainsaws or assigned work on a saw team shall have training on chainsaw usage and operating ranges.
- **2.5** Only members trained in firing equipment shall handle and use such equipment, and observe the manufacturers' recommendations.
- **2.5.1** Training for members using firing equipment shall include S-190, S-290 Fire Behavior
- 3.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u> N/A
- 4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u> N/A
- 5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u> N/A
- 6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES
- 7.0 <u>APPENDIX</u> NA

12.11.07 AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS FOR FIGHTING WILDLAND FIRES

1.0 <u>REFERENCE</u>

WAC 296-305-07006

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- **2.1** Whenever fixed wing and rotary wing aircraft are being utilized on an incident, personnel trained in air operations management shall be assigned by the incident commander/operations section chief.
- **2.2** Prior to the initiation of air operations, all personnel operating in close proximity to an air drop shall be notified of such activity.
- **2.3** Members shall not intentionally operate in an area where it can reasonably be expected that they may be hit with retardants or suppressants from fixed wing or rotary aircraft.
- **2.4** Radio communications shall be maintained between an aircraft/air attack officer and the appropriate ground officer.
- **2.5** Members assigned to ride in rotary wing aircraft shall be briefed in the correct approach, riding, off-loading and emergency procedures for the particular type of aircraft.

3.0 <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

- 4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u> N/A
- 5.0 <u>GUIDELINES</u> N/A
- 6.0 ADDITIONAL REFERENCES
- **7.0** <u>APPENDIX</u> N/A

24.11.08 TRAINING FOR WILDLAND FIRE FIGHTING

1.0 <u>**REFERENCE**</u> WAC 296-305-07010

2.0 <u>POLICY</u>

- 2.1 This policy shall apply to all members
- **2.1.1** This policy section shall *not* apply to suppression actions taken on fires prior to the fire meeting the definition of a "wildland fire."
- **2.2** Suppression personnel assigned to a wildland fire shall be trained to a NWCG Fire Fighter level II
 - (a) Nothing in this section shall preclude the use of local residents, affected parties or contracted fire fighting resources to suppress wildland fires if they are under the direct supervision of a qualified fire line officer.
- **2.3** Supervisory personnel shall be trained to a level commensurate to the position and responsibility they are to assume.
- **2.4** All personnel will be trained and capable of demonstrating competency in utilizing the Incident Command System (ICS).
- **2.5** All suppression personnel shall annually review the Standard Operating Safety Procedures.
- **2.6** Training for members using firing equipment shall include S-190, S-290 Fire Behavior

3.0 **DEFINITIONS**

4.0 <u>RESPONSIBILITY</u>