

Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services

Safety and Health Information for Public Sector Fire Departments

***Hyperlinks to SPS 330 are available throughout the presentation.
Click on the underlined portions to be directed to code sections.**

Overview

- Contacts/Inspectors
- Applicable Codes for Fire Departments and Public Sector Employees
- SPS 330 Fire Department Safety and Health
- SPS 332 Public Sector Employee Safety

Applicable Codes

The Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services is responsible for enforcing all Safety and Health codes for PUBLIC sector employees using Wisconsin SPS 330 and Wisconsin SPS 332. Wisconsin SPS 332 adopts OSHA standards.

Wisconsin SPS 330

Purpose and Scope

Establishes minimum safety and health standards for public sector fire department employees.

Contains minimum requirements for an occupational safety and health program for public sector fire department employees involved in fire department operations.

Note: SPS 332 contains additional safety and health requirements for all public employees.

Application of Standards

Covered-All fire departments
having public employees

Not Covered-Private Sector
employer fire departments

Adopted Standards

-NFPA

-CGA

Referenced Standards

-SPS 332

-OSHA

-ANSI

Fire Department Safety Officer

- Assists the fire chief in his or her responsibility for the safety and health of the fire fighter.
- Identifies and mitigates safety hazards at incidents
- Ensures that training in safety procedures is provided to all fire fighters.



Safety and Health Committee

Establish an occupational safety and health committee which advises the chief on issues related to the program.



- Research, develop, and study
- Hold regular meetings
- Written records

Records

Establish a data collection system and maintain permanent records

Maintain a training records for each fire fighter



Training and Education

- Establish and maintain a training and education program for fire fighters to prevent occupational accidents, deaths, injuries and illnesses
- Provide training and education that prepares a firefighter:
 - To perform his or her duties.
 - To perform emergency operations.
 - For any change in a procedure or technology or for any new hazard
 - For special hazards to which he or she may be exposed to
 - The procedures for actions to address special hazards shall be in writing.

-Give a fire fighter whose duties include structural fire fighting supervised **monthly** training consistent with established fire ground operating procedures.

-The training shall be based on each fire department's suggested operating guidelines which are maintained in **written form** and which address all emergency scene operations

Who can provide training?

- Individuals who are qualified to teach the subject they are teaching
- A qualified instructor can be anyone who is knowledgeable in the topic, and not necessarily an instructor from the Wisconsin technical college system.
- The training shall be overseen by the fire chief or a designee who has completed required training



Other Training Requirements

- Any training of fire fighters which includes live fire fighting exercises shall be conducted in compliance with **NFPA 1403**.
- A training program for any fire fighter engaged in fire ground operations shall include procedures to effect his or her safe exit from a dangerous area if equipment fails or fire conditions change suddenly.

Employment Standards for Firefighters

- Any new fire fighter engaged in structural fire fighting shall meet the minimum requirements specified by any of the following:
 - The Wisconsin technical college system board
 - An approved state apprenticeship program
 - An in-house training program approved by the Wisconsin technical college system board
 - NFPA 1001.
- All new fire fighters shall be permitted the opportunity to obtain the training specified in this subsection within 24 months of the date of his or her appointment to the fire department.

No new fire fighter may be permitted to participate in structural fire fighting activities which require the individual to enter or be in **close proximity** to the building, enclosed structure, vehicle or vessel until that individual has completed the training



Employment Standards for Pump Operators

- Every new pumper operator or new aerial operator shall meet the minimum requirements specified by any of the following:
 - The Wisconsin technical college system board
 - An approved state apprenticeship program
 - An in-house training program approved by the Wisconsin technical college system board
 - NFPA 1002.
- New pumper operators and new aerial operators shall obtain the training specified in this subsection within 12 months of the date of appointment.



Employment Standards for Fire Officers

A new fire officer, after appointment, shall be provided with the opportunity to take the basic officer training program within 12 months of appointment. The training program shall meet the minimum requirements specified by any of the following:

- The Wisconsin technical college system board
- An approved state apprenticeship program
- An in-house training program approved by the Wisconsin technical college system board
- NFPA 1021.

Vehicles and Equipment

- Give substantial consideration to the health and safety of fire fighters in relation to the specification, design, construction, acquisition, operation, maintenance, inspection and repair of all vehicles and equipment.
- Provide PPE protection to any person riding in any part of a fire vehicle that is not enclosed
- Require a sufficient number of seats in an enclosed area as specified by NFPA 1901



- Inspect every fire vehicle
 - weekly
 - 24 hours after use
 - Establish a preventive maintenance program.
 - Follow the instructions of the manufacturer.
- Fire vehicle found to be unsafe shall be taken out of service until it is repaired and then inspected

- Test fire pumps on apparatus as specified in NFPA 1911.
- Inspect and service test all aerial devices as specified in NFPA 1914.



- A driver of a fire vehicle shall have a valid driver's license
- The driver is directly responsible for the safe and prudent operation of the vehicle in all conditions.
- Any officer directly supervising the driver is responsible for the actions of the driver.
- The driver of a fire vehicle may not move the vehicle until every person on the vehicle is seated and secured with a seat belt or safety harness



Video links:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CCUTKqXf-wE>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1W04B0-rJCM>

Any person riding on a fire apparatus shall be seated and secured to the vehicle by a seat belt or safety harness at any time the vehicle is in motion.

No person may ride on the tail steps or other exposed part of a fire apparatus. No person may stand while riding a fire apparatus.



Who is exempt from the Safety Belt Rule?

- Emergency medical specialists performing emergency medical duties
- Personnel performing hose loading operations (Must meet hose loading conditions and requirements)
- Tiller training operations (Must meet the tiller training conditions and requirements)

Portable Equipment

- Visually inspect at least weekly and within 24 hours after any use all equipment carried on fire apparatus or designated for training.
- Maintain inventory records for equipment
- Test all equipment at least annually according to the instructions and standards of the manufacturer.
- Remove from service and repair or replace any fire fighting equipment which is defective or unserviceable

- Inspect and service test all ground ladders.
- Inspect and service test all fire hose.
- Inspect and test all fire extinguishers.



Protective Clothing and Equipment

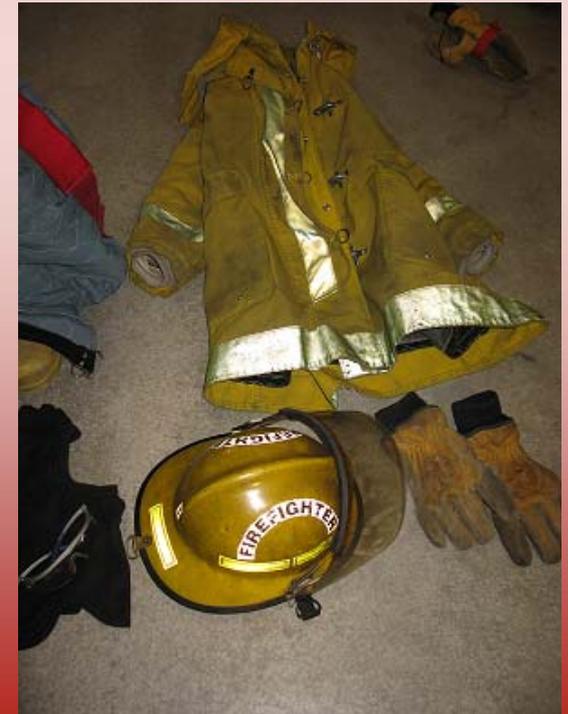
- Provide each fire fighter with the required fire fighting protective clothing and the required fire fighting protective equipment to provide protection from hazards related to his or her job duties, at no cost to the fire fighter.
- Require fire fighters to use protective clothing and protective equipment whenever they are exposed to hazards or potential hazards.

- Fully train every fire fighter in the care, use, inspection, maintenance and limitations of the protective clothing and protective equipment assigned to them or available for their use.
- Use and maintain protective clothing and protective equipment according to the instructions of the manufacturer.
- Establish a maintenance and inspection program for protective clothing and protective equipment, assigning specific responsibilities for inspection and maintenance.

- Provide any fire fighter engaged in or exposed to the hazards of structural fire fighting with a protective ensemble



- Existing protective clothing and protective equipment shall meet the standard that was current when the protective clothing or protective equipment was obtained by the fire department.



SCBA's



- Provide self-contained breathing apparatus and **require fire fighters to use the apparatus in any area where the atmosphere is hazardous, is suspected of being hazardous or may become hazardous.**
- Provide all fire fighters working below ground level or inside any confined space with self-contained breathing apparatus and require them to use that self-contained breathing apparatus unless the safety of the atmosphere can be established by testing and continuous monitoring.
- Adopt and maintain a **respiratory protection program** that satisfies the requirements of s. **29 CFR 1910.134 as adopted by reference in SPS 332.**
- Assure that all sources of compressed gaseous breathing air, such as compressors, used for filling self-contained breathing apparatus are tested to assure their compliance
- Hydrostatically test each self-contained breathing apparatus tank within the time limits specified by the manufacturer of the apparatus and by any federal, state or local agency with jurisdiction over the possession and use of the apparatus.
- Inspect, use and maintain all self-contained breathing apparatus as recommended by the manufacturer.**

Fit Tests

Fit Tests shall be completed on an annual basis by a qualified person.

Each new member shall be tested before using SCBA's



Only members with a properly fitting face piece shall be permitted to function in a hazardous atmosphere with self-contained breathing apparatus.

A fire fighter may not wear a beard or facial hair that comes in contact with a face piece seal if the fire fighter's duties require him or her to use a self-contained breathing apparatus.

If a fire fighter wears eyeglasses, the fire fighter shall use frames that do not pass through the seal area of the face piece.

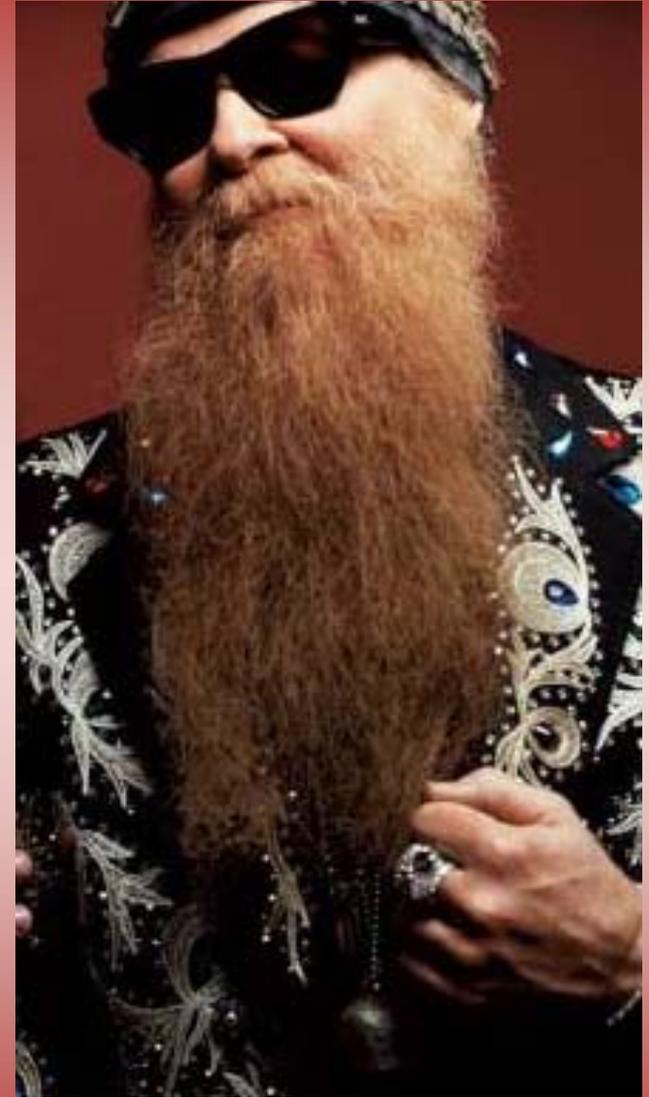


Photo from www.rockhospital.com

Fire fighters using self-contained breathing apparatus shall operate in **teams of 2** or more members who are:

- In communication with each other through visual, audible, physical, safety guide rope, electronic or other means to coordinate their activities; and
- In close enough proximity to each other to be able to provide assistance in case of an emergency.



PASS Devices

- Provide every fire fighter using self-contained breathing apparatus involved in rescue, fire fighting or other hazardous duties with a personal alert safety system and require the fire fighter to use the system.
- Test every personal alert safety system at least weekly and prior to each use.
- Maintain PASS Device according to the instructions of the manufacturer
- Use personal alert safety system devices which meet the standards specified in NFPA 1982.



Life Safety Ropes and Harnesses

Use life safety ropes, harnesses and hardware which meet the standards specified in NFPA 1983.



Eye, Face, and Hearing Protection

-Provide face and eye protection for any fire fighter engaged in fire suppression and other operations involving hazards to the eyes and face whenever the fire fighter's face is not protected by the full facepiece of a self-contained breathing apparatus.



- Provide hearing protection for any fire fighter operating or riding in fire apparatus when subject to noise in excess of 90 dBA.
- Provide hearing protection for any fire fighter exposed to noise in excess of 90 dBA from power tools or equipment unless the use of the protective equipment would create an additional hazard to the fire fighter.



Incident Management

Conduct emergency operations and other hazardous situations, including training exercises, in a manner to recognize hazards and to prevent accidents and injuries.

- Establish an incident command system which has written guidelines applying to all fire fighters involved in emergency operations and which identifies fire fighter roles and responsibilities relating to the safety of operations.
- Train fire fighters involved in emergency operations in the incident command system and assign safety responsibilities to supervisory personnel at each level of operations.
- Require the officer in command of an emergency operation to be responsible for the overall safety of all fire fighters and activities occurring at the scene of the operation.

- Require the officer in command of an emergency operation to establish an organization with sufficient supervisory personnel to control the position and function of all fire fighters operating at the scene of that emergency operation to ensure that safety requirements are satisfied.
- Use a standard system to identify and account for the assignment of each fire fighter at the scene of an emergency operation.
- At an emergency operation where special hazards exist, require the officer in command to assign qualified personnel with specific responsibility to identify and evaluate hazards and to provide direction



Incident Safety Requirements

- Provide sufficient personnel to safely conduct emergency scene operations and limit such operations to those that can be safely performed by the personnel available at the scene.

-If inexperienced fire fighters are working at an emergency operation, provide direct supervision by more experienced officers or members.

-If any fire fighter is operating at an emergency operation and his or her assignment places him or her in potential contact with motor vehicle traffic, that fire fighter shall wear:

- A helmet or alternate protective headgear providing equivalent protection

- A garment with fluorescent retro-reflective material



Rescue Members

A fire fighter using self-contained breathing apparatus and operating in an interior structural fire shall operate in a team of 2 or more.

* Exception

At emergency operations, the officer in command shall evaluate the risk to fire fighters and, if necessary, request that at least basic life-support personnel and patient transportation be available.

Physical and Medical Capabilities

- Assure that fire fighters who are expected to do structural fire fighting are physically capable of performing duties
- The fire chief may not permit a fire fighter with known heart disease, epilepsy, or emphysema to participate in fire department emergency operations unless a physician's certificate of the fire fighter's fitness to participate in such operations is provided.

Member Assistance Referral Program

- Establish and adopt a written policy statement for a fire fighters assistance referral program that identifies and assists fire fighters with alcohol or substance abuse, stress and personal problems adversely affecting their job performance
- Provide health promotion activities

COMM 32/OSHA 1910 & 1926

- Facility Safety
- Hazardous Materials
 - Confined Spaces
 - Diving Operations
- Misc. Hazardous Situations

*Requirements for fire departments providing emergency medical services are administered and enforced by the Department of Health Services under chs. DHS 110 to 113