Bureau of Fire Standards & Training
Division of State Fire Marshal

BUREAU of FIRE STANDARDS
GUIDANCE for REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

NOTICE:

The purpose of this document is to aid departments in ensuring compliance with Florida Administrative Code 69A-62. There is no regulation requiring that an employer use this exact format, however, in order to be in compliance with Florida Statutes and Florida Administrative Codes, an employer may use this or any other format that will satisfy all the requirements of the standard. This document may be adapted to each individual employer's need; forms can be shortened, expanded, or duplicated as needed. It does not substitute for a full reading and understanding of the respective statute or code.

How to use This Document

This document follows a step-by-step format intended to walk departments through the requirements of Florida Statute 633.502 – 633.536 (Florida Firefighters Occupational Safety and Health Act,) Florida Administrative Code 69A-62, OSHA 1910.120(q) (Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response), and 1910.134 (Respiratory Protection.)

Relative to 1910.120(q), agencies not providing dedicated hazardous material responses must still adhere to the standard. In most cases these departments will fall under the hazardous materials emergency response plan for their respective county. When this situation exists the department must ensure its operating procedures are in line with the county's emergency response plan and responders trained to appropriate levels to support the plan.

July, 2016

HAZMAT EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

OSHA 1910.120

The purpose of this section is to ensure **ALL** fire departments have a written plan for the response to emergencies involving hazardous materials. While not all fire departments will provide full hazardous material operations, the reality is any fire department can be called to scenes and locations involving hazardous materials. Most fire departments will gain compliance with this section by adopting and following the emergency response plan of their respective county.

			Y	N	N/A	Reference
1.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(1)	Is your Emergency Response Plan in writing?				
2.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(2)(i)	Does your plan include pre-emergency planning and coordination with outside parties?				
3.	OSHA 1910.120(q) (2)(ii)	Does your plan include personnel roles, lines of authority, training and communication				
4.	OSHA 1910.120(q) (2)(iii)	Does your plan include emergency recognition and prevention				
5.	OSHA 1910.120(q) (2)(iv)	Does your plan include safe distances and places of refuge				
6.	OSHA 1910.120(q) (2)(v)	Does your plan include site security and control				
7.	OSHA 1910.120(q) (2)(vi)	Does your plan include evacuation routes and procedures				
8.	OSHA 1910.120(q) (2)(vii)	Does your plan include decontamination procedures				
9.	OSHA 1910.120(q) (2)(viii)	Does your plan include providing emergency medical treatment and first aid				
10.	OSHA 1910.120(q) (2)(ix)	Does your plan include emergency alerting and response procedures				
11.	OSHA 1910.120(q) (2)(x)	Does your plan include critique of response and follow-up				
12.	OSHA 1910.120(q) (2)(xi)	Does your plan include required PPE and emergency equipment				

Procedures for Handling Emergency Response

OSHA 1910.120(q)(3)

The purpose of the sections is to ensure fire departments responsible for mitigating hazardous materials incidents have procedures for the implementation and operation of an effective incident command system (ICS). Additional considerations include proper usage of SCBA and assignment of medical coverage for emergency responders

13.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(3)(i)	The senior response official is Incident Commander (IC)				
14.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(3)(i)	All responders and communications are coordinated & controlled through the IC				

			Y	N	N/A	Reference
15.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(3)(i)	The IC is assisted by the senior officials present (controls operations at the site)				
16.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(3)(ii)	The IC identifies, does appropriate site analysis, use of engineering controls, maximum exposure limits, hazardous substance handling procedures and new technologies				
17.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(3)(iii)	The IC implements emergency response operations and assures PPE is worn appropriate for the hazards to be encountered. Minimum PPE is structural firefighting per 29 CFR 1910.156(e)				
18.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(3)(iv)	SCBAs are worn until the IC determines by air monitoring that reduced respiratory protection will not result in exposure to employees				
19.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(3)(v)	The IC limits the personnel in areas of potential or actual exposure to those who are actively performing emergency operations				
20.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(3)(v)	Hazardous areas operations use buddy system in groups of two or more				
21.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(3)(vi)	Back-up personnel standby ready to provide assistance / rescue				
22.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(3)(vi)	At a minimum BLS personnel are standing by with medical equipment and transport capability				
23.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(3)(vii)	The IC designates a knowledgeable Safety Officer				
24.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(3)(viii)	Safety Officer can alter, suspend, or terminate IDLH / imminent danger / condition activities. Safety Officer informs the IC of any actions needed to be taken to correct these hazards				
25.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(3)	The IC implements appropriate decontamination procedures				

Skilled Support Personnel OSHA 1910.120(q)(4) The intent of this section is to ensure the safety of personnel providing for the ultimate mitigation of the hazardous materials incident other than firefighters is taken into consideration whenever utilized in the incident.						
			Y	**N**	**N/A**	**Reference**
26.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(4)	Are briefed prior to deployment in wearing of appropriate PPE what chemical hazards are involved, and specific duties to be performed				
27.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(4)	All safety / health precautions provided to FFs are provided to skilled support personnel				
Training – Skill and knowledge provided prior to emergency operations OSHA 1910.120(q)(6) The intent of this section is to ensure individuals who could potentially respond to hazardous materials incidents be properly trained to a safe level prior to the incident. This section also addresses the ongoing training of responder as well as the knowledge and abilities of the Incident Commander (IC).						
28.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(6)(i)	First Responder Awareness level – have all members completed this course?				
29.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(6)(ii)	First Responder Operations Level – Have all members completed this course?				
30.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(6)(v)	IC at or above “Awareness” incidents received minimum 24 hours Hazmat Ops training				
31.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(6)(v)(A)	IC able to implement Incident Command System				
32.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(6)(v)(B)	IC able to implement Emergency Response Plan				
33.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(6)(v)(C)	IC knows / understands the hazards / risks of employees working in chemical protective clothing				
34.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(6)(v)(D)	IC is able to implement the local emergency response plan				
35.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(6)(v)(E)	IC knows of the Statewide Emergency Response Plan (SERP) and Federal Regional Response Team				
36.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(6)(v)(F)	IC knows / understands the importance of decon procedures				
37.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(8)(i)	Annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration to maintain competencies / demonstrate competency annually				
38.	OSHA 1910.120(q)(8)(ii)	Record the training / competency. Record methodology				

Respiratory Protection Program OSHA 1910.134 The intent of this section is to ensure **ALL** departments have a written respiratory protection program implemented and adhered to. Many departments may need to "partner" or collaborate with other nearby fire service agencies to provide this service. Specific considerations focus on medical evaluation, fit testing, and on-going training of firefighters.						
			Y	**N**	**N/A**	**Reference**
39.	OSHA 1910.134(c)	Program written & administered by a trained administrator & has the following provisions (as applicable)				
40.	OSHA 1910.134(c)(1)	Program is updated to reflect changes that affect respirator use				
41.	OSHA 1910.134(c)(1)(i)	Procedures for selecting respirators for use in the workplace				
42.	OSHA 1910.134(c)(1)(ii)	Medical evaluations of employees required to use respirators				
43.	OSHA 1910.134(c)(1)(iii)	Fit testing procedures for tight fitting respirators				
44.	OSHA 1910.134(c)(1)(iv)	Proper use of respirators in routine and reasonable foreseeable emergency situations				
45.	OSHA 1910.134(c)(1)(v)	When and how respirators are cleaned, stored, inspected,, repaired, and discarded				
46.	OSHA 1910.134(c)(1)(vi)	Procedures to ensure adequate air quality, quantity, and flow of breathing air for atmosphere-supplying respirators				
47.	OSHA 1910.134(c)(1)(vii)	FF training relative to respiratory hazards during routine and emergency situations				
48.	OSHA 1910.134(c)(1)(viii)	FF training in proper use, donning, doffing, limitations and maintenance				
49.	OSHA 1910.134(c)(1)(ix)	Procedures for regularly evaluating effectiveness of the program				
50.	OSHA 1910.134(c)(4)	FD provides respirators, training, and medical evaluations at no cost to employees				
Respirator Selection OSHA 1910.134(d) The intent of this section is to ensure emergency responders are provided with the necessary respirators to allow them to stay safe when operating in "Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health" (IDLH) environments.						
51.	OSHA 1910.134(d)(1)(i)	FD provides respirators based on the respiratory hazards to which the worker is exposed and workplace use factors that affect respirator performance and reliability				

			Y	N	N/A	Reference
52.	OSHA 1910.134(d)(1)(ii)	FD selected a NIOSH-certified respirator. Respirator used in compliance with the conditions of its certification				
53.	OSHA 1910.134(d)(1)(iii)	FD considers the atmosphere to be IDLH when in doubt				
54.	OSHA 1910.134(d)(1)(iv)	FD selects respirator models and sizes so that the respirator is acceptable to, and correctly fits, the user				
55.	OSHA 1910.134(d)(2)	Respirators for IDLH atmospheres.				
56.	OSHA 1910.134(d)(2)(i)(A)	SCBA certified by NIOSH for a minimum service life of thirty minutes.				
57.	OSHA 1910.134(d)(2)(i)(B)	A combination full facepiece pressure demand supplied-air respirator (SAR) with auxiliary self-contained air supply				
58.	OSHA 1910.134(d)(2)(ii)	Escape respirators are NIOSH-certified for the atmosphere in which they will be used				
		Medical Evaluations: Fit for Duty to Work in SCBA OSHA 1910.134(e) The intent of this section is to insure fire departments provide for medical evaluations to be conducted prior to firefighters wearing respirators and entering IDLH environments.				
59.	OSHA 1910.134(e)(1)	FD provides a medical evaluation to determine the FF's ability to use a respirator, before fit testing , usage				
60.	OSHA 1910.134(e)(2)(i)	FD has a physician, PA, or RNP Physician or other licensed health care professional (PLHCP) to perform medical evaluations using a medical questionnaire or an initial medical examination that obtains the same information as the medical questionnaire				
61.	OSHA 1910.134(e)(2)(ii)	Medical evaluation obtains the information requested by the questionnaire in Sections 1 and 2, Part A of Appendix C				
		Follow-up Medical Examinations OSHA 1910.134(e)(3) The intent of this section is to ensure firefighters have the opportunity to receive a follow-up medical examination under certain circumstances and firefighters will be provided with confidentiality in answering questions.				
62.	OSHA 1910.134(e)(3)(i)	Follow-up medical examination is provided for any FF who gives a positive response to any question 1 through 8 in Section 2, Part A of Appendix C or whose initial medical exam indicates a need for a follow-up medical exam				

			Y	N	N/A	Reference
63.	OSHA 1910.134(e)(3)(ii)	Follow-up exam includes any medical tests, consultations, or diagnostic procedures PLHCP deems necessary to make a final determination				
64.	OSHA 1910.134(e)(4)	***Administration of the medical questionnaire and examinations***				
65.	OSHA 1910.134(e)(4)(i)	Questionnaire / examinations shall be administered confidentially during FF's shift or at a time and place convenient to the employee				
66.	OSHA 1910.134(e)(4)(ii)	Provides FFs with an opportunity to discuss the questionnaire and examination results with the PLHCP				
		Supplemental Information for the PHLHCP Before Recommendation OSHA 1910.134(e)(5) The intent of this section is to ensure fire departments provide specific information to medical professional conducting medical evaluations of firefighters who will be wearing respirators. This information includes type and weight of the respirator as well as conditions to be expected when wearing the respirator.				
67.	OSHA 1910.134(e)(5)(i)(A)	Type and weight of the respirator to be used by the employee				
68.	OSHA 1910.134(e)(5)(i)(B)	Duration and frequency of respirator use				
69.	OSHA 1910.134(e)(5)(i)(C)	Expected physical work effort				
70.	OSHA 1910.134(e)(5)(i)(D)	Additional protective clothing and equipment to be worn				
71.	OSHA 1910.134(e)(5)(i)(E)	Temperature and humidity extremes that may be encountered				
72.	OSHA 1910.134(e)(5)(ii)	Supplemental information provided previously PLHCP need not be provided for subsequent medical evaluation if the information and the PLHCP remain the same				
73.	OSHA 1910.134(e)(5)(iii)	Provides PLHCP with a copy of the written respiratory protection program and a copy of OSHA 1910.134(e)				
		Medical Determination of FF's Ability to use a Respirator OSHA 1910.134(e)(6) The intent of this section is to ensure fire departments receive a written recommendation as to the firefighter's ability to wear (or not) a respirator and these recommendations are provided to the employee.				
74.	OSHA 1910.134(e)(6)(i)	Obtains a written recommendation of the following				
75.	OSHA 1910.134(e)(6)(i)(A)	FF's ability to use the respirator from the PLHCP				

			Y	N	N/A	Reference
76.	OSHA 1910.134(e)(6)(i)(B)	The need, if any, for follow-up medical evaluation is needed				
77.	OSHA 1910.134(e)(6)(i)(C)	Confirms PLHCP has provided the employee with a copy of written recommendation				
		Additional Medical Evaluations Provided if: OSHA 1910.134(e)(7) The intent of this section is to ensure follow-up medical evaluations are provided if certain criteria occur.				
78.	OSHA 1910.134(e)(7)(i)	FF reports medical signs or symptoms related to ability to use a respirator				
79.	OSHA 1910.134(e)(7)(ii)	PLHCP, supervisor, or the respirator program administrator informs the FD an employee needs to be reevaluated				
80.	OSHA 1910.134(e)(7)(iii)	Information from the respiratory protection program, including observations made during fit testing and program evaluation, indicates a need for FF reevaluation;				
81.	OSHA 1910.134(e)(7)(iv)	or there is a change which occurs in workplace conditions that may result in a substantial increase in the physiological burden on FF				
		Fit Testing OSHA 1910.134(f) The intent of this section is to ensure firefighters receive a proper fit testing prior to using a respirator for the first time and annually thereafter.				
82.	OSHA 1910.134(f)(1)	FFs using a tight-fitting facepiece respirator pass an appropriate qualitative fit test (QLFT) or quantitative fit test (QNFT).				
83.	OSHA 1910.134(f)(2)	FFs using a tight-fitting facepiece respirator is fit tested prior to initial use of the respirator, whenever a different respirator facepiece (size, style, model or make) is used, and at least annually				
84.	OSHA 1910.134(f)(3)	Conduct additional fit test whenever the FF reports, or the employer, PLHCP, supervisor, or program administrator makes visual observations of, changes in the employee's physical condition that could affect respirator fit (include, but are not limited to, facial scarring, dental changes, cosmetic surgery, or an obvious change in body weight)				

			Y	N	N/A	Reference
85.	OSHA 1910.134(f)(4)	If after passing a QLFT or QNFT, the FF notifies the employer, program administrator, supervisor, or PLHCP that fit of the respirator is unacceptable, the employee is given a reasonable opportunity to select a different respirator facepiece and to be retested				
OSHA QLFT & QNFT Protocol / Procedures (Appendix A) OSHA 1910.134(f)(5) The intent of this section is to ensure fire departments utilize consistent procedures for conducting both qualitative and quantitative fit testing						
86.	OSHA 1910.134(f)(7)	QNFT protocol, equal to or greater than 500 is passing				
87.	OSHA 1910.134(f)(8)	Fit testing is conducted in the negative pressure mode				
88.	OSHA 1910.134(f)(8)(i)	QLFT fit testing accomplished by temporarily converting the respirator FF's actual facepiece into a negative pressure respirator with appropriate filters, or uses an identical negative pressure air-purifying respirator facepiece with the same sealing surfaces				
89.	OSHA 1910.134(f)(8)(ii)	QNFT fit testing accomplished by modifying the facepiece to allow sampling inside the facepiece in the breathing zone of the FF, midway between the nose and mouth. Accomplished by installing a permanent sampling probe onto a surrogate facepiece, or by using a sampling adapter designed to temporarily provide a means of sampling air from inside the facepiece				
90.	OSHA 1910.134(f)(8)(iii)	Modified facepieces are restored to NIOSH-approved configuration, before that facepiece be used in workplace				
Use of Respirators and Facemask Seal Protection OSHA 1910.134(g) The intent of this section is to ensure fire departments do not allow firefighters to wear mask when certain conditions exist that minimizes the effectiveness of the respirator to keep the firefighter safe.						
91.	OSHA 1910.134(g)(1)(i)	FD does not permit respirators with tight-fitting facepieces to be worn by employees who have				
92.	OSHA 1910.134(g)(1)(i)(A)	Facial hair that comes between the sealing surface of the facepiece and the face or that interferes with valve function				
93.	OSHA 1910.134(g)(1)(i)(B)	Any condition that interferes with the face-to-facepiece seal or valve function				

			Y	N	N/A	Reference
94.	OSHA 1910.134(g)(1)(ii)	Corrective glasses, goggles, or PPE, worn in a manner to not interfere with the seal of the facepiece to the face.				
95.	OSHA 1910.134(g)(1)(iii)	FFs perform a user seal check each time they put on the respirator using the procedures in Appendix B-1 or procedures recommended by the respirator manufacturer.				
Continuing Respirator Effectiveness OSHA 1910.134(g)(2) The intent of this section is to ensure fire departments have policies in place requiring firefighters to leave environments whenever it is believed the integrity of the mask has been compromised.						
96.	OSHA 1910.134(g)(2)(ii)(B)	FD requires FFs leave the area where respirator work is being performed if detection of vapor or gas breakthrough, changes in breathing resistance, or leakage of the facepiece				
97.	OSHA 1910.134(g)(2)(iii)	If FF detects vapor or gas breakthrough, changes in breathing resistance, or leakage of the facepiece, the FD replaces or repairs respirator before allowing the SCBA to be returned to service				
Procedures for non-structure fire IDLH atmospheres. FD ensures: OSHA 1910.134(g)(3) The intent of this section is to ensure ALL fire departments have written rescue procedures in place before personnel operate in an IDLH environment.						
98.	OSHA 1910.134(g)(3)(i)	One FF or, when needed, more than one FF located outside the IDLH atmosphere				
99.	OSHA 1910.134(g)(3)(ii)	Visual, voice, or signal line communication is maintained between FFs in the IDLH atmosphere and FFs located outside the IDLH atmosphere				
100	OSHA 1910.134(g)(3)(iii)	FFs located outside the IDLH atmosphere are trained and equipped to provide effective emergency rescue				
101	OSHA 1910.134(g)(3)(iv)	Incident Command is notified before FFs enter the IDLH atmosphere to provide emergency rescue				
102	OSHA 1910.134(g)(3)(v)	Incident Command, once notified, provides necessary assistance appropriate to the situation				
103	OSHA 1910.134(g)(3)(vi)(A)	FFs located outside the IDLH atmospheres are equipped with SCBAs, or supplied-air respirator with auxiliary SCBA				

			Y	N	N/A	Reference
104	OSHA 1910.134(g)(3)(vi)(B)	Retrieval equipment present where retrieval equipment would contribute to the rescue of the FFs and would not increase the overall risk resulting from entry; or				
105	OSHA 1910.134(g)(3)(vi)(C)	Equivalent means for rescue where retrieval equipment is not required				
		Procedures for Interior Structural Firefighting. FD ensures: OSHA 1910.134(g)(4) The intent of this section is to ensure ALL fire departments have in place written "2 in / 2 out" procedures before interior fire suppression operations begin				
106	OSHA 1910.134(g)(4)(i)	At least two FFs enter the IDLH atmosphere and remain in visual or voice contact with one another at all times				
107	OSHA 1910.134(g)(4)(ii)	At least two FF are located outside the IDLH atmosphere				
108	OSHA 1910.134(g)(4)(iii)	All FFs engaged in interior structural firefighting use SCBA				
		Maintenance and Care of Respirators OSHA 1910.134(h) The intent of this section is to ensure fire departments have in place effective procedures for cleaning and maintaining respirators.				
109	OSHA 1910.134(h)(1)	FD provides each FF with a respirator that is clean, sanitary, and in good working order				
110	OSHA 1910.134(h)(1)(iii)	Respirators cleaned and disinfected after each use using 1910.123 Appendix B-2 or manufacturers recommendations				
111	OSHA 1910.134(h)(2)(i)	Respirators stored to protect them from damage, contamination, dust, sunlight, extreme temperatures, excessive moisture, and damaging chemicals, and stored to prevent deformation of facepiece and exhalation valve				
112	OSHA 1910.134(h)(2)(ii)(A)	Respirators are kept accessible to the FF				
113	OSHA 1910.134(h)(2)(ii)(C)	Stored in accordance with manufacturer instructions				
114	OSHA 1910.134(h)(3)(i)(B)	Respirators inspected before each use and during cleaning				
115	OSHA 1910.134(h)(3)(i)(C)	Emergency escape-only respirators inspected before use				
116	OSHA 1910.134(h)(3)(ii)(A)	FFs check respirator function, tightness of connections, condition of various parts including, but not limited to, the facepiece, head straps, valves, connecting tube, and cartridges, canisters or filters				
117	OSHA 1910.134(h)(3)(ii)(B)	Check elastomeric parts for pliability and signs of deterioration				

			Y	N	N/A	Reference
118	OSHA 1910.134(h)(3)(iii)	SCBA inspected monthly. Air and oxygen cylinders maintained in a fully charged state and recharged when pressure falls to 90% of the manufacturer's recommended pressure level. Regulator and warning devices function properly.				
119	OSHA 1910.134(h)(3)(iv)(A)	Documents date inspection performed, name (or signature) of the person making inspection, findings, required remedial action, and serial number or other means of identifying the inspected respirator				
120	OSHA 1910.134(h)(3)(iv)(B)	Information is included in inspection reports stored as paper or electronic files.				
121	OSHA 1910.134(h)(4)	Respirators failing an inspection or are otherwise found to be defective are removed from service, and are discarded or repaired or adjusted in accordance with the following procedures:				
122	OSHA 1910.134(h)(4)(i)	Repairs or adjustments to respirators are made only by persons appropriately trained to perform such operations and use only manufacturer's NIOSH-approved parts designed for the respirator				
123	OSHA 1910.134(h)(4)(ii)	Repairs made according to the manufacturer's recommendations and specifications for the type and extent of repairs performed				
124	OSHA 1910.134(h)(4)(iii)	Reducing and admission valves, regulators, and alarms adjusted or repaired only by a technician trained by the manufacturer				
125	OSHA 1910.134(i)(1)	FD ensures compressed air, compressed oxygen, liquid air, and liquid oxygen used for respiration accords with the following specifications:				
126	OSHA 1910.134(i)(1)(i)	Compressed and liquid oxygen meets United States Pharmacopoeia requirements for medical or breathing oxygen.				
127	OSHA 1910.134(i)(1)(ii)	Compressed breathing meets at least the requirements for Grade D breathing air				
128	OSHA 1910.134(i)(1)(ii)(A)	Oxygen content (v/v) of 19.5-23.5%				

			Y	N	N/A	Reference
129	OSHA 1910.134(i)(1)(ii)(B)	Hydrocarbon (condensed) content of 5 milligrams per cubic meter of air or less				
130	OSHA 1910.134(i)(1)(ii)(C)	Carbon monoxide (CO) content of 10 ppm or less				
131	OSHA 1910.134(i)(1)(ii)(D)	Carbon dioxide content of 1,000 ppm or less				
132	OSHA 1910.134(i)(1)(ii)(E)	Lack of noticeable odor				
133	OSHA 1910.134(i)(3)	Oxygen concentrations greater than 23.5% are used only in equipment designed for oxygen service or distribution				
Cylinders used to Supply Breathing Air Meet Following: OSHA 1910.134(i)(4) The intent of this section is to ensure fire departments are utilizing proper testing and maintenance procedures for breathing air cylinders.						
134	OSHA 1910.134(i)(4)(i)	Cylinders tested and maintained as prescribed in the Shipping Container Specification Regulations of the Department of Transportation (49 CFR part 180)				
135	OSHA 1910.134(i)(4)(ii)	Cylinders of purchased breathing air have a certificate of analysis from the supplier indicating breathing air meets the requirements for Grade D breathing air				
136	OSHA 1910.134(i)(4)(iii)	Moisture content in cylinder does not exceed a dew point of -50 degrees F (-45.6 degrees C) at 1 atmosphere pressure				
Compressor for Breathing Air to Respirator are Constructed to: OSHA 1910.134(i)(5)(i) The intent of this section is to ensure fire departments utilize compressors for breathing air that properly purify air and are maintained to specific standards.						
137	OSHA 1910.134(i)(5)	Prevent entry of contaminated air into the air-supply system				
138	OSHA 1910.134(i)(5)(i)	Minimize moisture content so that the dew point at 1 atmosphere pressure is 10 degrees F (5.56 deg.C) below the ambient temperature				
139	OSHA 1910.134(i)(5)(ii)	Suitable in-line air-purifying sorbent beds and filters to further ensure breathing air quality. Sorbent beds and filters maintained and replaced or refurbished periodically following the manufacturer's instructions				
140	OSHA 1910.134(i)(5)(iii)	Tag containing most recent change date and the signature of the person authorized to perform the change. Tag maintained at the compressor				
141	OSHA 1910.134(i)(6)	CO levels in the breathing air do not exceed 10 ppm				

			Y	N	N/A	Reference
142	OSHA 1910.134(i)(7)	FD uses high-temp or CO alarm, or both, to monitor CO levels. If only high-temperature alarms, air supply monitored at intervals sufficient to prevent carbon monoxide in the breathing air from exceeding 10 ppm				
143	OSHA 1910.134(i)(8)	Breathing air couplings are incompatible with outlets for nonrespirable air or other gas systems. No asphyxiating substance are introduced into breathing air lines				
144	OSHA 1910.134(i)(9)	FD uses only respirator manufacturer's NIOSH-approved breathing-gas containers, marked and maintained in accordance with the Quality Assurance provisions of the NIOSH approval for the SCBA as issued in accordance with the NIOSH respirator-certification standard at 42 CFR part 84				
145	OSHA 1910.134(j)	FD ensures all filters, cartridges and canisters used are labeled and color coded with the NIOSH approval label and that the label is not removed and remains legible				
Training and Information. Each FF Demonstrates OSHA 1910.134(k)(1) The intent of this section is to ensure firefighters are properly trained in the need for, and limitations of, all respirators they may be required to wear.						
146	OSHA 1910.134(k)(1)(i)	Necessity of respirator, how improper fit, usage, or maintenance can compromise the protective effect of the respirator				
147	OSHA 1910.134(k)(1)(ii)	Limitations and capabilities of the respirator				
148	OSHA 1910.134(k)(1)(iii)	Use of respirator in emergency situations & malfunctions				
149	OSHA 1910.134(k)(1)(iv)	How to inspect, put on and remove, use, and check seal				
150	OSHA 1910.134(k)(1)(v)	Procedures for maintenance and storage of the respirator				
151	OSHA 1910.134(k)(1)(vi)	Medical signs and symptoms limiting / preventing effective use of respirators				
152	OSHA 1910.134(k)(2)	Training conducted in a manner understandable to FF				
153	OSHA 1910.134(k)(3)	FD provides training prior to requiring respirator use				
154	OSHA 1910.134(k)(4)	New FF, (k)(1)(i) – (vii) trained within last 12 months do not have to repeat if required knowledge can be demonstrated, but training must be delivered by FD no later than 12 months from previous training				

			Y	N	N/A	Reference
155	OSHA 1910.134(k)(5)	Retraining administered annually, and when				
156	OSHA 1910.134(k)(5)(i)	Workplace changes or type of respirator render previous training obsolete				
157	OSHA 1910.134(k)(5)(ii)	Inadequacies in FF's knowledge or use of the respirator indicate FF has not retained requisite understanding / skill				
158	OSHA 1910.134(k)(5)(iii)	Situation arises in which retraining appears necessary to ensure safe respirator use				
Program Evaluation is Conducted to Ensure Program Compliance & Effectiveness OSHA 1910.134(l)(1) The intent of this section is to ensure fire departments are regularly conducting assessments to ensure the respiratory protection program is effective and compliant.						
159	OSHA 1910.134(l)(2)	FD regularly consults FFs to assess the views on program effectiveness and to identify any problems. Problems identified during this assessment are corrected. Factors assessed include, but are not limited to				
160	OSHA 1910.134(l)(2)(i)	Respirator fit (including respirator impact on performance)				
161	OSHA 1910.134(l)(2)(ii)	Appropriate respirator selection for the hazards to which FF is exposed				
162	OSHA 1910.134(l)(2)(iii)	Proper respirator use under conditions the FF encounters				
163	OSHA 1910.134(l)(2)(iv)	Proper respirator maintenance				
Records are Maintained for Medical Evaluation, Fit Testing and the Respirator Program OSHA 1910.134(m) The intent of this section is to ensure fire departments maintain medical evaluation, fit testing, and respiratory protection program records for specific periods of time. (Medical records duration of employment + 30 years.)						
164	OSHA 1910.134(m)(i)	Medical evaluations required by this section are retained and made available in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1020(d)				
Fit Testing. Records of QLFT / QNFT Tests Include: OSHA 1910.134(m)(2)(i) The intent of this section is to ensure fire departments collect specific information relative to the fit testing of their respective firefighters and certain information is maintained and provided by the department.						
165	OSHA 1910.134(m)(2)(i)(A)	Name or identification of the FF tested				
166	OSHA 1910.134(m)(2)(i)(B)	Type of fit test performed				
167	OSHA 1910.134(m)(2)(i)(C)	Specific make, model, style, and size of respirator tested				

			Y	N	N/A	Reference
168	OSHA 1910.134(m)(2)(i)(D)	Date of test				
169	OSHA 1910.134(m)(2)(i)(E)	Pass/fail results for QLFTs or the fit factor and strip chart recording or other recording of the test results for QNFTs				
170	OSHA 1910.134(m)(2)(ii)	Fit test records retained for respirator users until the next fit test is administered				
171	OSHA 1910.134(m)(3)	Written copy of current respirator program retained by the FD				
172	OSHA 1910.134(m)(4)	Written materials required to be retained made available upon request for examination and copying				
Requirements Applicable to Fire Scenes 69A-62.003 The intent of this section is to ensure fire departments utilize properly trained personnel in specific environments (IDLH) as well as having a familiarity with training standards of mutual aid partners.						
173	69A-62.003(1)	All personnel participating in 2 in-2 out have successfully completed the training and examination requirements in 69A-37.055(2)(a), F.A.C				
174	69A-62.003(1(b)	Volunteer firefighters having National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) S-130, S-190, and Standards for Survival certification by the Florida Division of Forestry may participate in wild land fire suppression.				
175	69A-62.003(2)	FD is familiar with the training standards of commonly used mutual aid agreements, automatic aid agreements, and other similar resources with other entities with whom the FD has an agreement.				
176	69A-62.003(2)	FD responding pursuant to a mutual aid agreement or automatic aid agreement or similar document is responsible for the training and certification of its own personnel				
177	69A-62.003(2)	Responders to requests for assistance shall be with personnel meeting the training requirements in 69A-37.055(2)(a) FAC.				
178	69A-62.003(3)	FD only utilizes non-certified personnel in support service positions (no entry into “hot zone” / IDLH.)				

Presence of Toxic Substances in the Firefighter Place of Employment 69A-62.004 The intent of this section is to ensure fire departments have proper procedures for marking and handling toxic substances within the fire station. NOTE: OSHA does not consider common household quantities to be bulk storage of toxic substances.						
			Y	N	**N/A**	**Reference**
179	69A-62.004(1)(a)	A list of work areas, identified by name and location, where toxic substances, as defined in subsection (3) and not exempted by subsection (4), are present, (chemical and common name of each toxic substance)				
180	69A-62.004(1)(b)	MSDS present for each toxic substance listed				
181	69A-62.004(2)	FD updates changes in the work areas where toxic substances are stored, or the addition of toxic substances in the firefighter place of employment.				
182	69A-62.004(5)	FD posts a notice in a place where notices are normally posted, informing firefighter employees of their rights under the law.				
Minimum Requirements for Comprehensive Safety and Health Program 69A-62.021 The intent of this section is to ensure fire departments have in place specific information relative to a safety and health program.						
183	69A-62.021(1)	Safety policy clearly identifies safety and health management is of primary importance and that all places of employment shall be free of recognizable workplace and environmental hazards.				
184	69A-62.021(1)	Policy delegates responsibilities for implementing program.				
185	69A-62.021(2)	Safety rules equivalent / exceed applicable rule standards developed				
186	69A-62.021(3)	FD has written Safety and Health Training Program				
187	69A-62.021(3)(a)	Training given by supervisors or instructors to new FFs and FFs transferring to new jobs, on operating procedures of vehicles and equipment to be utilized				
188	69A-62.021(3)(b)	Instructional training for supervisors is given which includes management, incident command, and control.				
189	69A-62.021(3)(c)	Specialized training per division rules, for those FF & supervisors providing response, rescue and or mitigation to non-traditional fire suppression activities				

			Y	N	N/A	Reference
190	69A-62.021(3)(d)	All emergency vehicle operators (EVOs) have completed a 16 hr emergency vehicle driving course				
191	69A-62.021(3)(d)	EVOs familiarized with any FD vehicles prior to operation				
192	69A-62.021(e)	Goals and objectives of the safety training program listed				
193	69A-62.021(f)	Person(s) responsible for safety & person(s) responsible for the conduct of safety training identified				
194	69A-62.021(g)	Specific method(s) of presentation				
195	69A-62.021(h)	Procedures present for analysis of accidents, illnesses and injuries (cause of the incident / methods for prevention)				
196	69A-62.021(i)	A training program outline				
197	69A-62.021(j)	A hazard identification system				
198	69A-62.021(k)	Training provided for all FFs and officers commensurate with duties.				
199	69A-62.021(k)	Training provided before performing activities				
200	69A-62.021(k)	Officers provided more comprehensive training than FFs				
201	69A-62.021(4)	Training conducted frequently enough to assure FFs can perform assigned duties satisfactorily and safely				
202	69A-62.021(4)	All training is documented and a permanent record kept.				
203	69A-62.021(5)	The quality of FF & officer training similar to FSFC				
204	69A-62.021(6)	Informs FFs of known special hazards they might be exposed during fire and emergencies such as storage / use of flammable liquids / gases, toxic chemicals, radioactive sources, & water reactive substances				
205	69A-62.021(6)	FFs advised of changes in relation to the special hazards				
206	69A-62.021(6)	Written procedures describing the actions to be taken in situations involving the special hazards				
207	69A-62.021(6)	These procedures are included in the training program				
208	69A-62.021(7)	Policy present for enforcement of safety rules				
209	69A-62.021(7)(a)	FD has an investigation program to find facts of each accident, cite causes and recommend corrective action				
210	69A-62.021(7)(a)	Accidents & near misses involving personnel, including medical only injuries, & accidents in which equipment or motor vehicles are damaged are investigated & results recorded				

			Y	N	N/A	Reference
211	69A-62.021(7)(b)	Incident Reporting – All injuries are reported using the Fire Service Casualty Module of NFIRS-5				
212	69A-62.021(7)(c)	NFIRS-5 records all injuries, including type of accident, agencies, nature or type of injury, body location, the specific activity at the time of the injury or occurrence, cause of injury, and contributing causes of injury				
		Record Keeping Responsibilities of Firefighter Employers 69A-33 and 69A-37 The intent of this section is to ensure fire departments properly record and maintain specific information relative to firefighter injuries				
213	69A-37.0335 & 69A-37.0385	Maintains current roster using FCDICE at within 10 days of hiring / separation of firefighters.				
214	69A-62.033(1)	Maintains "Fire Service Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries, Diseases, and Illnesses" DFS-K4-1568				
215	69A-62.033(1)	Records injury, illness, occupational disease, and fatality in the log and summary within six working days				
216	69A-62.033(1)	Person supervising preparation of the log signs the log				
217	69A-62.033(2)	Maintains & makes readily available upon request the following records:				
218	69A-62.033(2)(a)	"First Report of Injury or Illness," is submitted within 6 working days of occurrence				
219	69A-62.033(2)(b)	NFIRS-5 is completed for each injury, illness, occupational disease, or fatality, within 6 days of occurrence				
220	69A-62.033(2)(c)	FF accident investigation records created by / submitted to the FF employer				
221	69A-62.033(3)	Employer shall establish / maintain records on a calendar year basis				
222	69A-62.033(4)	Maintains records required in subsections (1) & (2) for 3 years following the injury				
223	69A-62.033(5)	Phone number and address of the establishment where records are maintained				

Firefighter Employer Requirements 69A-62.042 The intent of this section is to ensure ALL fire departments have in place a properly functioning safety committee or safety coordinator.						
			Y	**N**	**N/A**	**Reference**
224	69A-62.042(1)	Has a safety committee or if less than 20 employees, a safety coordinator				
225	69A-62.042(1)(a)	Determines the number of safety committee members				
226	69A-62.042(1)(a)	FD representatives do not exceed the number of FF representatives				
227	69A-62.042(1)(b)	Reps are volunteers, elected by co-workers, appointed as last resort or CBA contract				
228	69A-62.042(1)(c)	FD ensures that the safety committee convenes in accordance with the following protocol				
229	69A-62.042(1)(c)1	1st committee meeting is not more than forty-five days after the date of its inception				
230	69A-62.042(1)(c)2	Scheduled meetings at least once each quarter during the calendar year				
231	69A-62.042(1)(d)	The FD issues a timely written response to each committee written recommendation.				
232	69A-62.042(1)(e)	Accurate committee minutes maintained & availabile to all FFs				
233	69A-62.042(1)(e)	FFs know where minutes are posted and available				
234	69A-62.042(1)(e)	FD maintains safety committee records for a period of not less than three calendar years				
235	69A-62.042(2)	Has centralized safety committee or a separate safety committee at each location				
Duties and Functions of the Safety Committee and Workplace Safety Coordinator 69A-62.043 The intent of this section is to identify specific functions of a fire department safety committee / safety coordinator.						
236	69A-62.043(1)(a)	Establish / communicate procedures for conducting internal safety inspections of the workplace				
237	69A-62.043(1)(a)	Evaluates effectiveness of engineering, administrative, and personal protective control measures to protect firefighter employees from recognized hazards				

			Y	N	N/A	Reference
238	69A-62.043(1)(b)	Procedures exist for investigating accidents, incidents, reportable injuries, illnesses, diseases, & fatalities				
239	69A-62.043(1)(c)	Evaluate / recommend improvements to accident and illness prevention programs in the workplace				
240	69A-62.043(1)(c)	Ensures written updates to safety programs are completed				
241	69A-62.043(1)(d)	Establish / communicate guidelines for training members on the requirements of this rule				
242	69A-62.043(1)(e)	Scheduled date, time, and location of committee meetings posted				
243	69A-62.043(1)(f)	Committee meetings minutes are posted and copies provided upon written request				
244	69A-62.043(1)(g)	Retain in the workplace all written communications between FD and committee for at least 3 yrs				
245	69A-62.043(2)	Quorum required before official business may be transacted at a meeting				
246	69A-62.043(3)	Committee operates solely as a safety committee and not on unrelated matters				
247	69A-62.043(4)	**The workplace safety coordinator**, under the direction of the firefighter employer, shall				
248	69A-62.043(4)(a)	Establish / communicate procedures for internal safety inspections.				
249	69A-62.043(4)(b)	Establish / communicate procedures for investigating workplace accidents, safety-related incidents, injuries				
250	69A-62.043(4)(c)	Recommends improvements to accident and illness prevention programs in the workplace				
251	69A-62.043(4)(c)	Written updates and changes to rules, policies, and procedures of the safety programs are completed				
252	69A-62.043(4)(d)	Seek the input of FFs in complying with the responsibilities of this section				

Fire Department and Apparatus Maintenance 69A-62.024 The intent of this section is to ensure ALL departments have written policies on maintaining the workplace in a safe working condition and identify specific actions in respect to maintenance and inspection.						
			Y	**N**	**N/A**	**Reference**
253	69A-62.024(4)	Written policy to maintain places of employment in safe working condition to include correction of safety or health hazard or code violation.				
254	69A-62.024(5)(a)	Quarterly inspections for safety and health hazards completed by safety committee. Documented and recorded using FD form to contain at minimum: general station conditions; housekeeping; exits; walking and working surfaces; apparatus floors/maintenance areas; laundry/cleaning/disnfecting areas/ building exterior and grounds; decontamination rooms; fire prevention and protection; hazardous materials; electrrical wiring/fixtures/controls.				
255	69A-62.024(5)(B)	Hazards identified and reported to safety committee/coordinator.				
256	69A-62.024(6)	Places of employment designated tobacco free.				
257	69A-62.024(7)	Reasonable measures in place to keep exhaust from sleeping/living areas.				
258	69A-62.024(8)	Written policy prohibiting PPE in sleeping/living area and patient compartments. Reasonable measures to prevent contaminated equipment in crew passenger areas.				
259	69A-62.024(9)	Areas around pole secured to prevent accidental falling.				
260	69A-62.024(1)	If FD provides emergency medical services, FD shall have written infection control policy for disinfecting and cleaning of facilities, apparatus, and equipment.				
261	69A-62.024(11)	Written policy providing schedule of maintenance, inspection and testing of apparatus to include annual fire pump service and testing, aerial devices inspected and service tested annually, and all apparatus with CAFS tested annually.				