

3.2.1.1 Required Use of Personal Protective Equipment



YOUR ORGANIZATION
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES/GUIDELINES

TITLE: Required Use of Personal Protective Equipment

SECTION/TOPIC: Fire Suppression Risk Management

NUMBER: 3.2.1.1

ISSUE DATE:

REVISED DATE:

PREPARED BY:

APPROVED BY:

X

Preparer

X

Approver

These SOPs/SOGs are based on FEMA guidelines FA-197

1.0 POLICY REFERENCE

CFR

NFPA

NIMS

2.0 PURPOSE

This standard operating procedure/guideline addresses use of turnout gear, SCBA, PASS devices/alarms, and other equipment at fire suppression incidents.

3.0 SCOPE

This SOP/SOG pertains to all personnel in this organization.

4.0 DEFINITIONS

These definitions are pertinent to this SOP/SOG.

5.0 PROCEDURES/GUIDELINES & INFORMATION

5.1 Use of Turnout Gear:

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- A. The basic minimum protective clothing ensemble shall be worn by all HMRT members within the Hot Zone.
- B. The minimum protective clothing ensemble may be altered to accommodate specific HMRT activities or hazards at the incident. Hazard Sector shall determine the appropriate types of chemical protective clothing to utilize. The type of protective clothing used may be changed to accommodate changes in the action plan or the status of the incident.
 - 1. Tyvek coveralls, oil-resistant boots or boot covers, undergloves, and heavy latex (not surgical gloves) overgloves can be worn at oil spill incidents to avoid contamination when there is no danger of fire.
 - a. Cotton or cotton and leather overgloves must not be worn unless worn over the chemical-resistant glove ensemble defined above. Cotton or cotton and leather overgloves must be discarded after use.
 - b. No member may participate in spill mitigation activities in street clothes, leather shoes, sneakers, or other types of street footwear.
 - c. Firefighting turnout gear cannot be easily decontaminated and should not be worn at oil spill incidents when there is no danger of fire.
 - 2. At incidents where there is an actual or potential threat from fire or explosion, full firefighting turnout gear must be worn within the Hot Zone including:
 - a. Bunker pants, coat, and boots, and
 - b. Firefighting helmet with face shield, and
 - c. Firefighting gloves and hood.
 - d. SCBA with facepiece in place.
 - 3. At incidents where there is an actual or potential threat from chemical exposure, chemically resistant clothing must be worn within the Hot Zone including:
 - a. Flame-resistant coverall, and
 - b. Chemically-resistant coveralls with hood, and
 - c. Chemically-resistant boots or overboots, and
 - d. Chemically-resistant gloves, and

- e. Latex, cotton, or vinyl inner gloves, and
 - f. Hardhat.
 - g. Thin cotton undergloves may also be worn under inner gloves in hot weather.
 - h. Cotton undergloves may be worn under outer gloves in cold weather.
 - i. Gauntlet gloves may be worn over outer gloves to provide additional hand protection.
 - j. Cotton work gloves may be worn over outer gloves to provide additional hand protection or improve dexterity.
4. At incidents where there is an actual or potential threat from chemical exposure and fire, chemically-resistant clothing with firefighting turnout gear shall be worn within the Hot Zone including:
- a. Firefighting bunker pants, jacket, and boots, or
 - b. Chemically-resistant overboots, and
 - c. Chemically-resistant coveralls with hood, and
 - d. Flame-resistant hood and inner gloves, and
 - e. Vinyl or latex inner gloves, and
 - f. Chemically-resistant outer gloves, and
 - g. Firefighting helmet with face shield.
 - h. Firefighting gloves may be added to the ensemble at the discretion of the Safety Officer; firefighting gloves shall be used whenever fire is present, or hot surfaces are anticipated.
5. At incidents where the risk of chemical exposure is extreme, a fully encapsulated, vapor-tight protective clothing ensemble shall be worn within the Hot Zone:
- a. Flame resistant-coveralls, and
 - b. Latex or butyl undergloves, and
 - c. Chemically-resistant, vapor-tight protective outer garment, including chemically resistant outer

gloves and boots, and

- d. Inner head protection, if applicable.
 - e. Thin cotton undergloves may also be worn under inner gloves in hot weather.
 - f. Cotton undergloves may be worn under inner gloves in cold weather.
 - g. Gauntlet gloves or Silver Shield gloves may be worn under outer gloves to provide additional hand protection.
 - h. Cotton work gloves may be worn over outer gloves to provide additional hand protection or improve dexterity. Cotton work gloves must be discarded after use.
6. At incidents where the risk of chemical exposure is extreme, and there exists a real or potential threat from flashover and/or fire, a fully encapsulated, vapor tight protective clothing ensemble with flashover protection shall be worn within the Hot Zone:
- a. Flame-resistant coveralls, and
 - b. Flame-resistant hood and inner gloves, and
 - c. Vinyl or latex inner gloves, and
 - d. Chemically-resistant, vapor tight protective outer garment, including chemically resistant outer gloves and boots, and
 - e. Flashover-resistant protective outer garment, including outer gloves and boot covers, and
 - f. Inner hard hat, if applicable.
7. At incidents involving unknown or uncharacterized hazardous materials, where there is evidence of a potential fire or explosion threat (based on previous events or instrument readings), chemically-resistant clothing with firefighting turnout gear shall be worn within the Hot Zone including:
- a. Firefighting bunker pants, jacket, and boots, or
 - b. Chemically-resistant overboots, and
 - c. Chemically-resistant coveralls with hood, and
 - d. Flame-resistant hood and inner gloves, and

- e. Vinyl or latex inner gloves, and
 - f. Chemically-resistant outer gloves, and
 - g. Firefighting helmet with face shield.
 - h. Firefighting gloves may be added to the ensemble at the discretion of the Safety Officer; firefighting gloves shall be used whenever fire is present, or hot surfaces are anticipated.
8. At incidents involving unknown or uncharacterized hazardous materials, where there is no evidence of a potential fire or explosion threat (based on instrument readings), chemically resistant clothing must be worn within the Hot Zone including:
- a. Flame-resistant coverall, and
 - b. Chemically-resistant coveralls with hood, and
 - c. Chemically-resistant boots or overboots, and
 - d. Chemically-resistant gloves, and
 - e. Latex or vinyl inner gloves, and
 - f. Hardhat.
 - g. Thin cotton undergloves may also be worn under inner gloves in hot weather
 - h. Cotton undergloves may be worn under outer gloves in cold weather
 - i. Gauntlet gloves may be worn over outer gloves to provide additional hand protection.
 - j. Cotton work gloves may be worn over outer gloves to provide additional hand protection or improve dexterity.
- C. The HMRT has the following types of protective clothing available for use:
- 1. Reusable coverall with hood.
 - 2. Disposable fully encapsulated splash protection garment (coverall with hood).
 - 3. Fully encapsulated, vapor-tight chemical protective clothing with chemically-resistant boots and gloves.

4. Fully encapsulated, vapor-tight chemical protective ensemble with Aluminized fire resistant flashover cover.
5. Firefighting turnout coats, boots, and helmets.
6. Fire-resistive gloves and hoods.
7. Hardhats with face shields.
8. Chemical-resistant gloves:
 - a. Butyl.
 - b. Silver Shield.
9. Non-chemical-resistant gloves:
 - a. Heavy latex (not surgical) gloves.
 - b. Latex or vinyl surgical (inner) gloves.
 - c. Cotton undergloves.
 - d. Cotton work gloves.
10. Latex/neoprene boot covers.

5.2 Use of SCBA:

1. All SCBA will meet or exceed NFPA 1981.
2. All oncoming personnel will be responsible for checking SCBA's assigned to their apparatus. Any defects will be reported to the station officer.
3. Every apparatus shall be equipped with one (1) SCBA and one (1) spare bottle for every person assigned to that apparatus.
4. An identification number shall be assigned to each PASS device and each SCBA. The numbers will be displayed on the equipment and will be used for inventory and maintenance tracking of the equipment.
5. SCBA bottles shall be filled to an operating pressure of 4500 psi. Any bottle with less than 4300 psi will be topped off.

5.3 Use of PASS Devices/Alarms:

1. A PASS device will be assigned to all personnel performing fire suppression duties.
2. Personnel will check the operability of their assigned PASS device at the beginning of each shift and whenever the PASS device is serviced or replaced.
3. An identification number shall be assigned to each PASS device and each SCBA. The numbers will be displayed on the equipment and will be used for inventory and maintenance tracking of the equipment

5.4 Use of Other Equipment at Fire Suppression Incidents: